



It comes in the night and sucks the essence from your computers.

Kern Sibbald

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Dieses Handbuch dokumentiert Bacula in der Version ()

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Inhaltsverzeichnis

Was ist Bacula?	8
Wer benötigt Bacula?	8
Bacula Komponenten oder Dienste	10
Die Bacula Konfiguration	14
Die in diesem Dokument verwendeten Konventionen	15
Quick Start	15
Terminologie	15
Was Bacula nicht ist	21
Interaktionen zwischen den Bacula-Diensten	22
Baculas momentaner Stand	23
Was implementiert ist	23
Die Vorteile von Bacula gegenüber anderen Sicherungsprogrammen	26
Einschränkungen der aktuellen Implementierung	27
Design Limitations or Restrictions	28
Systemvoraussetzungen	29
Systemvoraussetzungen	29
Supported Operating Systems	31
Unterstützte Betriebssysteme	31
Unterstützte Bandlaufwerke	33

Unterstützte Bandlaufwerke	33
Nicht unterstützte Bandlaufwerke	34
Warnung für FreeBSD-Benutzer!!!	34
Unterstützte Autochanger	35
Band-Spezifikationen	35
Mit Bacula beginnen	37
Jobs und Zeitpläne verstehen	37
Pools, Volumes und Labels verstehen	38
Baculas Konfigurations-Dateien einrichten	39
Test der Konfigurationsdateien	42
Test der Kompatibilität von Bacula mit Ihrem Bandlaufwerk	43
Das /lib/tls Verzeichnis entfernen	43
Bacula in Betrieb	44
Log Rotation	44
Log Watch	44
Disaster Recovery	45
Bacula installieren	46
Allgemeines	46
Source Release File	46
Bacula upgraden	47
Dependency-Packages	48
Unterstützte Betriebssysteme	49
Bacula aus dem Quellcode kompilieren	49
Welches Datenbanksystem soll verwendet werden?	54
Quick Start	55

<i>INHALTSVERZEICHNIS</i>	5
Konfigurationsoptionen	55
Optionen, die wir für die meisten Systeme empfehlen	63
RedHat	64
Solaris	65
FreeBSD	66
Win32	66
Windows-Systeme mit installiertem CYGWIN	66
Kerns Konfigurations-Skript	67
Bacula installieren	68
Einen File-Dämon oder Client-Prozess kompilieren	68
Auto-Start der Dämon-Prozesse	69
Weitere Hinweise zur Kompilierung	69
Die Installation des Tray-Monitors	71
Die Bacula Konfigurations-Dateien bearbeiten	72
Critical Items to Implement Before Going Production	73
General	73
Critical Items	73
Recommended Items	74
Brief Tutorial	76
Before Running Bacula	76
Starting the Database	77
Starting the Daemons	77
Interacting with the Director to Query or Start Jobs	78
Running a Job	79
Restoring Your Files	85

Quitting the Console Program	88
Adding a Second Client	88
When The Tape Fills	90
Other Useful Console Commands	93
Debug Daemon Output	94
Have Patience When Starting the Daemons or Mounting Blank Tapes	94
Difficulties Connecting from the FD to the SD	95
Daemon Command Line Options	95
Creating a Pool	96
Labeling Your Volumes	97
Labeling Volumes with the Console Program	98
Customizing the Configuration Files	101
Resource Directive Format	102
Resource Types	106
Names, Passwords and Authorization	107
Detailed Information for each Daemon	108
Configuring the Director	109
Director Resource Types	109
Director Resource	110
Job Resource	113
JobDefs Resource	130
Schedule Resource	130
Technical Notes on Schedules	134
FileSet Resource	135
FileSet Examples	149

Backing up Raw Partitions	155
Windows FileSets	156
Testing Your FileSet	159
Client Resource	159
Storage Resource	161
Pool Resource	164
Scratch Pool	173
Catalog Resource	173
Messages Resource	174
Console Resource	174
Counter Resource	177
Example Director Configuration File	177
Client/File daemon Configuration	181
General	181
Client Resource	181
Director Resource	184
Message Resource	185
Example Client Configuration File	185
Storage Daemon Configuration	187
General	187
Storage Resource	187
Director Resource	190
Device Resource	190
Devices that require a mount (DVD)	202
Autochanger Resource	203

Capabilities	205
Messages Resource	206
Sample Storage Daemon Configuration File	206
Messages Resource	210
Messages Resource	210
Console Configuration	215
General	215
Director Resource	215
ConsoleFont Resource	216
Console Resource	216
Console Commands	218
Sample Console Configuration File	218
Monitor Configuration	220
General	220
Monitor Resource	220
Director Resource	221
Client Resource	221
Storage Resource	222
Tray Monitor Security	223
Sample Tray Monitor configuration	223
Bacula Console	226
General	226
Console Configuration	226
Running the Console Program	226
Stopping the Console Program	227

Alphabetic List of Console Commands	228
Special dot Commands	243
Special At (@) Commands	243
Running the Console Program from a Shell Script	244
Adding Volumes to a Pool	245
Bacula Console Restore Command	247
General	247
Restore Command	247
Selecting Files by Filename	254
Command Line Arguments	256
Restoring Directory Attributes	257
Restoring on Windows	258
Restoring Files Can Be Slow	259
Problems Restoring Files	259
Example Restore Job Resource	260
File Selection Commands	261
Restoring When Things Go Wrong	263
GUI Programs	268
bimagemgr	268
Catalog Maintenance	273
Setting Retention Periods	273
Compacting Your MySQL Database	274
Repairing Your MySQL Database	275
Repairing Your PostgreSQL Database	276
Database Performance Issues	276

Database Performance Issues Indexes	277
Compacting Your PostgreSQL Database	278
Compacting Your SQLite Database	279
Migrating from SQLite to MySQL	279
Backing Up Your Bacula Database	280
Backing Up Third Party Databases	281
Database Size	281
Automatic Volume Recycling	284
Automatic Pruning	285
Pruning Directives	285
Recycling Algorithm	288
Recycle Status	289
Making Bacula Use a Single Tape	290
Daily, Weekly, Monthly Tape Usage Example	291
Automatic Pruning and Recycling Example	293
Manually Recycling Volumes	295
Basic Volume Management	297
Key Concepts and Resource Records	297
Concurrent Disk Jobs	302
Example	303
Backing up to Multiple Disks	306
Considerations for Multiple Clients	308
DVD Volumes	312
DVD Specific SD Directives	312
DVD Specific Director Directives	314

Other Points	314
Using Pools to Manage Volumes	317
Automated Disk Backup	317
Problem	317
Solution	317
Overall Design	318
Actual Conf Files	320
Backup Strategies	324
Simple One Tape Backup	324
Manually Changing Tapes	325
Daily Tape Rotation	326
Autochanger Support	333
Autochangers – General	333
Knowing What SCSI Devices You Have	334
Example Scripts	335
Slots	335
Multiple Devices	336
Device Configuration Records	336
Autochanger Resource	338
Example Configuration File	340
A Multi-drive Example Configuration File	340
Specifying Slots When Labeling	341
Dealing with Multiple Magazines	342
Simulating Barcodes in your Autochanger	343
Full Form of the Update Slots Command	344

FreeBSD Issues	345
Testing the Autochanger and Adapting Your mtx-changer Script	345
Using the Autochanger	347
Barcode Support	349
Bacula Autochanger Interface	349
Supported Autochangers	351
Supported Autochanger Models	351
Data Spooling	354
Data Spooling Directives	354
MAJOR WARNING !!!	355
Other Points	355
Python Scripting	357
Python Configuration	357
Bacula Events	357
Python Objects	358
Python Console Command	362
Python Example	362
ANSI and IBM Tape Labels	365
Director Pool Directive	365
Storage Daemon Device Directives	365
Bacula Frequently Asked Questions	367
Tips and Suggestions	383
Examples	383
Upgrading Bacula Versions	383
Getting Notified of Job Completion	384

Getting Email Notification to Work	385
Getting Notified that Bacula is Running	386
Maintaining a Valid Bootstrap File	387
Rejected Volumes After a Crash	390
Security Considerations	393
Creating Holiday Schedules	394
Automatic Labeling Using Your Autochanger	394
Backing Up Portables Using DHCP	395
Going on Vacation	396
How to Exclude File on Windows Regardless of Case	397
Executing Scripts on a Remote Machine	397
Recycling All Your Volumes	398
Backing up ACLs on ext3 or XFS filesystems	399
Total Automation of Bacula Tape Handling	399
Running Concurrent Jobs	400
Volume Utility Tools	403
Specifying the Configuration File	403
Specifying a Device Name For a Tape	403
Specifying a Device Name For a File	403
Specifying Volumes	404
bls	405
bextract	408
bscan	410
bcopy	416
btape	417

Other Programs	419
bsmtp	419
dbcheck	420
testfind	423
Testing Your Tape Drive With Bacula	426
Summary of Steps to Take to Get Your Tape Drive Working .	426
btape	429
Tips for Resolving Problems	433
Recovering Files Written to Tape With Fixed Block Sizes . .	444
Tape Blocking Modes	445
Details of Tape Modes	446
Autochanger Errors	447
What To Do When Bacula Crashes (Kaboom)	449
Traceback	449
Testing The Traceback	450
Getting A Traceback On Other Systems	451
Manually Running Bacula Under The Debugger	451
Getting Debug Output from Bacula	452
Windows Version of Bacula	453
General	453
Win32 Installation	453
Post Win32 Installation	456
Uninstalling Bacula on Win32	457
Dealing with Win32 Problems	457
Windows Compatibility Considerations	459

Volume Shadow Copy Service	461
Windows Firewalls	463
Windows Port Usage	463
Windows Disaster Recovery	464
Windows Restore Problems	464
Windows Ownership and Permissions Problems	464
Manually resetting the Permissions	465
Backing Up the WinNT/XP/2K System State	468
Windows Considerations for Filename Specifications	468
Command Line Options Specific to the Bacula Windows File Daemon (Client)	469
Shutting down Windows Systems	470
Disaster Recovery Using Bacula	471
General	471
Important Considerations	471
Steps to Take Before Disaster Strikes	472
Bare Metal Recovery on Linux with a Bacula Rescue CDROM	472
Requirements	473
Directories	473
Preparation for a Bare Metal Recovery	474
Creating a Bacula Rescue CDROM	474
Putting Two or More Systems on Your Rescue Disk	478
Restoring a Client System	479
Boot with your Bacula Rescue CDROM	480
Restoring a Server	485
Linux Problems or Bugs	486

FreeBSD Bare Metal Recovery	486
Solaris Bare Metal Recovery	488
Preparing Solaris Before a Disaster	488
Bugs and Other Considerations	489
Disaster Recovery of Win32 Systems	490
Resetting Directory and File Ownership and Permissions on Win32 Systems	491
Alternate Disaster Recovery Suggestion for Win32 Systems .	491
Restoring to a Running System	492
Additional Resources	492
Bacula TLS	494
TLS Configuration Directives	494
Creating a Self-signed Certificate	496
Getting a CA Signed Certificate	497
Example TLS Configuration Files	497
Using Bacula to Encrypt Communications to Clients	500
Communications Ports Used	500
Encryption	500
Picture	501
Certificates	501
Securing the Data Channel	502
Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Data Channel	502
config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Data Channel	503
Starting and Testing the Data Encryption	505
Encrypting the Control Channel	505
Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Control Channel	506

config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Control Channel . . .	506
Starting and Testing the Control Channel	507
Using stunnel to Encrypt to a Second Client	508
Creating a Self-signed Certificate	509
Getting a CA Signed Certificate	510
Using ssh to Secure the Communications	510
Bacula Security Issues	511
Backward Compatibility	512
Running as non-root	515
Dealing with Firewalls	517
Technical Details	517
Concrete Example	518
Using Bacula to Improve Computer Security	524
Details	524
Running the Verify	526
What To Do When Differences Are Found	527
Verify Configuration Example	529
Bacula® - RPM Packaging FAQ	531
Answers	531
Build Options	533
Bootstrap File	535
File Format	535
Automatic Generation of Bootstrap Files	540
Final Example	541
Installing and Configuring MySQL	542

Installing and Configuring MySQL – Phase I	542
Installing and Configuring MySQL – Phase II	543
Re-initializing the Catalog Database	545
Linking Bacula with MySQL	545
Installing MySQL from RPMs	546
Upgrading MySQL	547
Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL	548
Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – Phase I	548
Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – Phase II	548
Re-initializing the Catalog Database	552
Installing PostgreSQL from RPMs	552
Converting from MySQL to PostgreSQL	552
Upgrading PostgreSQL	555
Credits	555
Installing and Configuring SQLite	556
Installing and Configuring SQLite – Phase I	556
Installing and Configuring SQLite – Phase II	557
Linking Bacula with SQLite	557
Testing SQLite	557
Re-initializing the Catalog Database	558
Bacula internal database is no longer supported, please do not use it.	559
Internal Bacula Database	559
Bacula Copyright, Trademark, and Licenses	561
GPL	561
LGPL	561

Public Domain	561
Trademark	561
Disclaimer	562
GNU General Public License	563
Table of Contents	563
GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE	563
Preamble	563
TERMS AND CONDITIONS	564
How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs	570
GNU ree Documentation License	1
1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS	1
2. VERBATIM COPYING	3
3. COPYING IN QUANTITY	4
4. MODIFICATIONS	5
5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS	7
6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS	8
7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS	8
8. TRANSLATION	8
9. TERMINATION	9
10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE	9
ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents	10
GNU Lesser General Public License	11
Table of Contents	11
GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE	11
Preamble	12

TERMS AND CONDITIONS	14
How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries	22
Bacula Projects	24
Thanks	25
Copyrights and Trademarks	26
Bacula Bugs	27
Variable Expansion	28
General Functionality	28
Bacula Variables	28
Full Syntax	30
Semantics	31
Examples	31

Abbildungsverzeichnis

Bacula Applications	10
Bacula Objects	14
Interaktionen zwischen den Bacula-Diensten	22
Bacula Tray Monitor	40
Bacula Objects	101
Bacula CD Image Manager	269
Bacula CD Image Burn Progress Window	270
Bacula CD Image Burn Results	271
Win32 Client Setup Wizard	454
Win32 Component Selection Dialog	454
Win32 Directory Selection Dialog	454
Win32 Client Service Selection	455
Win32 Client Service Confirmation	455
Win32 Client Start	455
Win32 Client Setup Completed	455

Tabellenverzeichnis

Supported Tape Drives	33
Dependency-Packages	48
Resource Types	106
Autochangers Known to Work with Bacula	351
WinNT/2K/XP Restore Portability Status	460
SQLite vs MySQL Database Comparison	559

Was ist Bacula?

Bacula ist ein System von Computerprogrammen, mit denen Sie (oder der System-Administrator) in der Lage sind, Computerdaten innerhalb eines heterogenen Netzwerkes zu sichern, die Sicherungen wiederherzustellen und diese zu überprüfen. Bacula kann auch auf einem einzigen Computer laufen und auf verschiedene Arten von Medien wie Bänder oder CDs sichern. Technisch gesprochen ist es ein netzwerkfähiges Sicherungsprogramm mit Client/Server-Architektur. Bacula ist leistungsfähig und vergleichsweise einfach zu benutzen. Dabei hat es viele anspruchsvolle Funktionen zur Verwaltung der Sicherung, die das Auffinden und die Wiederherstellung beschädigter oder verlorener Dateien erleichtern. Durch seinen modularen Aufbau lässt es sich jedem System anpassen: Vom Einzelplatzrechner bis zu einem großen System mit hunderten von Computern, die über ein weiträumiges Netzwerk verteilt sind.

Wer benötigt Bacula?

Wenn Sie momentan Programme wie **tar**, **dump**, oder **bru** zur Datensicherung verwenden und eine Netzwerklösung, größere Flexibilität oder einen Verzeichnis-Dienst suchen, wird Bacula wahrscheinlich die zusätzlichen Funktionen zur Verfügung stellen, die Sie suchen. Wenn Sie dagegen ein UNIX-Neuling sind oder keine weitergehenden Erfahrung mit anspruchsvollen Sicherungsprogrammen haben, raten wir von Bacula ab, da es in der Einrichtung und der Benutzung sehr viel komplizierter ist als z.B. **tar** oder **dump**.

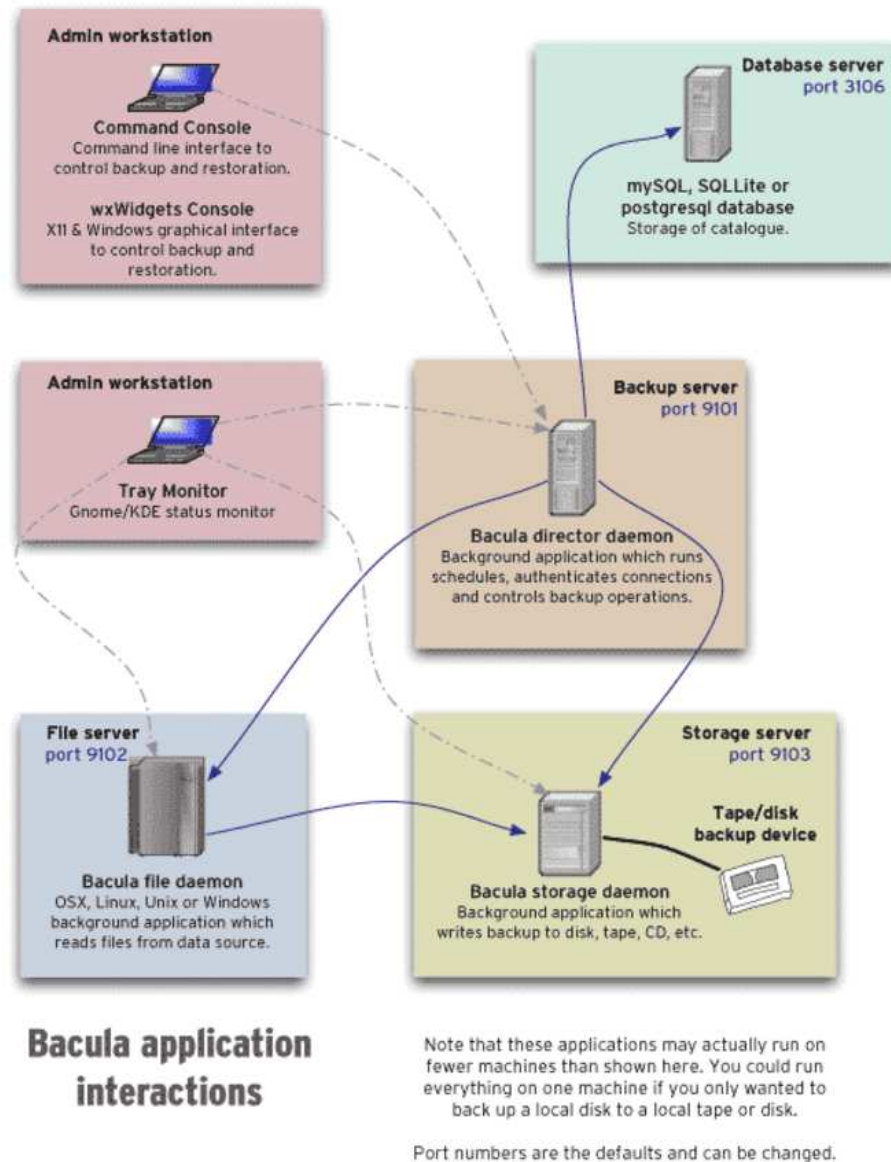
Wenn Bacula wie die oben beschriebenen einfachen Programme funktionieren und nur ein Band in Ihrem Laufwerk beschreiben soll, wird Ihnen der Umgang mit Bacula kompliziert vorkommen. Bacula ist so entworfen, dass es Ihre Daten nach von Ihnen festgelegten Regeln sichert, was bedeutet, dass die Wiederverwendung eines Bandes nur die letzte Wahl sein kann. Natürlich ist es möglich, Bacula dazu zu bringen, jedes beliebige Band im Laufwerk zu beschreiben, jedoch ist es einfacher und wirkungsvoller hierfür ein anderes Programm zu verwenden. Wenn Sie **Amanda** verwenden und ein Sicherungsprogramm suchen, das auf mehrere Volumes schreiben kann (also nicht durch die Speicherkapazität Ihres Bandlaufwerkes beschränkt ist) wird Bacula wahrscheinlich Ihren Bedürfnissen entsprechen. Viele unserer Benutzer finden außerdem, dass Bacula einfacher zu konfigurieren und zu benutzen ist als entsprechende andere Programme.

Wenn Sie gegenwärtig ein anspruchsvolles kommerzielles Programm wie “Le-

gato”, “Networker”, “ARCserveIT”, “Arkeia”, oder “PerfectBackup+” verwenden, könnte Sie Bacula interessieren, da es viele Eigenschaften und Funktionen dieser Programme hat, dabei aber als freie Software unter der GNU Software Lizenz Version 2 verfügbar ist.

Bacula Komponenten oder Dienste

Bacula besteht aus den folgenden fünf Hauptkomponenten bzw. Diensten:



(Dank an Aristedes Maniatis für diese und die folgende Grafik)

- Der **Bacula Director**-Dienst ist das Programm, das alle Sicherungs-, Wiederherstellungs-, Verifizierungs- und Archivierungsvorgänge überwacht. Der Systemadministrator verwendet den Bacula Director,

um die Zeitpunkte der Sicherungen festzulegen und Dateien wiederherzustellen. Näheres hierzu im Dokument “Director Services Daemon Design” im “Bacula Developer’s Guide”. Der Director läuft als Dämon bzw. Dienst (also im Hintergrund).

- Der **Bacula Console**-Dienst ist jenes Programm, welches es einem Systemadministrator oder Benutzer erlaubt, mit dem **Bacula Director** zu kommunizieren (siehe oben). Zur Zeit ist die Bacula Console in drei Versionen⁷⁵ verfügbar. Die erste und einfachste ist das Consolen Programm in einer Shell zu starten (also eine TTY-Schnittstelle). Für die meisten Systemadministratoren ist dies völlig angemessen. Die zweite Möglichkeit ist ein grafisches GNOME-Interface, das weit davon entfernt ist, vollständig zu sein, aber schon ganz gut funktioniert und die meisten Möglichkeiten bietet, die auch die Shell-Konsole hat. Die dritte Version ist eine grafische wxWidgets-Benutzeroberfläche, über die Daten interaktiv wiederhergestellt werden können. Auch sie hat die meisten Funktionen der Shell-Konsole, bietet eine Befehlsvervollständigung per Tabulatorentaste und Kontexthilfe während der Befehlseingabe. Näheres hierzu im Kapitel Bacula Console Design Document.
- **Bacula File** (Datei)-Dienste (bzw. Client-Programme) sind jene Programme, die auf den Rechnern installiert sind, deren Daten gesichert werden sollen. Sie sind je nach Betriebssystem verschieden, immer aber verantwortlich für die Auslieferung der Daten und deren Attribute, die der Director von ihnen anfordert. Die Datendienste sind auch für den betriebssystemabhängigen Teil der Wiederherstellung der Daten und deren Attribute im Falle einer Wiederherstellung zuständig. Näheres hierzu im Dokument “File Services Daemon Design” im “Bacula Developer’s Guide”. Auf dem Rechner, dessen Daten gesichert werden sollen, läuft dieses Programm als Dämonprozess. Der File-Dämon wird in dieser Dokumentation auch als “Client” bezeichnet (zum Beispiel in den Konfigurationsdatei von Bacula). Ausser den Unix/Linux File-Dämonen gibt es einen File-Dämon für Windows (der in der Regel als kompiliertes Programm erhältlich ist). Der File-Dämon für Windows läuft unter allen gängigen Windows-Versionen (95, 98, Me, NT, 2000, XP).
- Den **Bacula Storage** (Sicherungs)-Dienst leisten Programme, die Sicherung und Wiederherstellung der Dateien und ihrer Attribute auf das physikalische Sicherungsmedium bzw. die **Volumes** leisten. Der Storage-Dämon ist also für das Beschreiben und Lesen Ihrer Bänder (oder eines anderen Sicherungsmediums wie z.B. Dateien) zuständig. Näheres hierzu im Kapitel “Storage Services Daemon Design” im “Bacula Developer’s Guide”. Der Sicherungsdienst läuft als Dämonprozess

auf dem Rechner, der über das Datensicherungsgerät verfügt (in der Regel ein Bandlaufwerk).

- Die **Catalog** (Verzeichnis)-Dienste werden von Programmen geleistet, die für die Wartung der Dateindizes und **Volume**-Datenbanken aller gesicherten Dateien zuständig sind. Über einen Verzeichnis-Dienst kann der Systemadministrator oder Benutzer jede gewünschte Datei rasch wiederfinden und wiederherstellen. Durch den Verzeichnisdienst unterscheidet sich Bacula von einfachen Sicherungsprogrammen wie “tar” oder “bru”, da dieser Dienst die Aufzeichnung aller verwendeten **Volumes**, aller gelaufener Sicherungen und aller gesicherter Dateien pflegt und dadurch eine effiziente Wiederherstellung und eine Verwaltung der Volumes erlaubt. Bacula unterstützt momentan drei verschiedene Datenbanksysteme, MySQL, PostgreSQL und SQLite, von denen eines vor der Kompilierung von **Bacula** ausgewählt sein muss.

Die drei Datenbanksysteme (MySQL, PostgreSQL und SQLite), die z.Z. unterstützt werden, haben eine ganze Reihe von Besonderheiten wie z.B. schnelle Indizierung, Baumsuche und Sicherheitsfunktionen. Wir planen die Unterstützung weiterer größerer SQL-Datenbanksysteme, doch hat die momentane Bacula-Version nur Schnittstellen zu MySQL, PostgreSQL und SQLite. Näheres hierzu im Kapitel “Catalog Services Design Document”.

Die RPM-Archive von MySQL und PostgreSQL sind Teil der RedHat-Linux- und mehrerer anderer Distributionen, zudem ist die Erstellung der RPMs aus den Quelldateien ganz einfach. Näheres hierzu im Kapitel “Installation und Konfiguration von MySQL” in diesem Handbuch. Weitere Informationen zu MySQL im Internet: www.mysql.com. Zu PostgreSQL lesen Sie bitte das Kapitel “Installation und Konfiguration von PostgreSQL” in diesem Dokument. Weiter Informationen zu PostgreSQL finden Sie hier: www.postgresql.org.

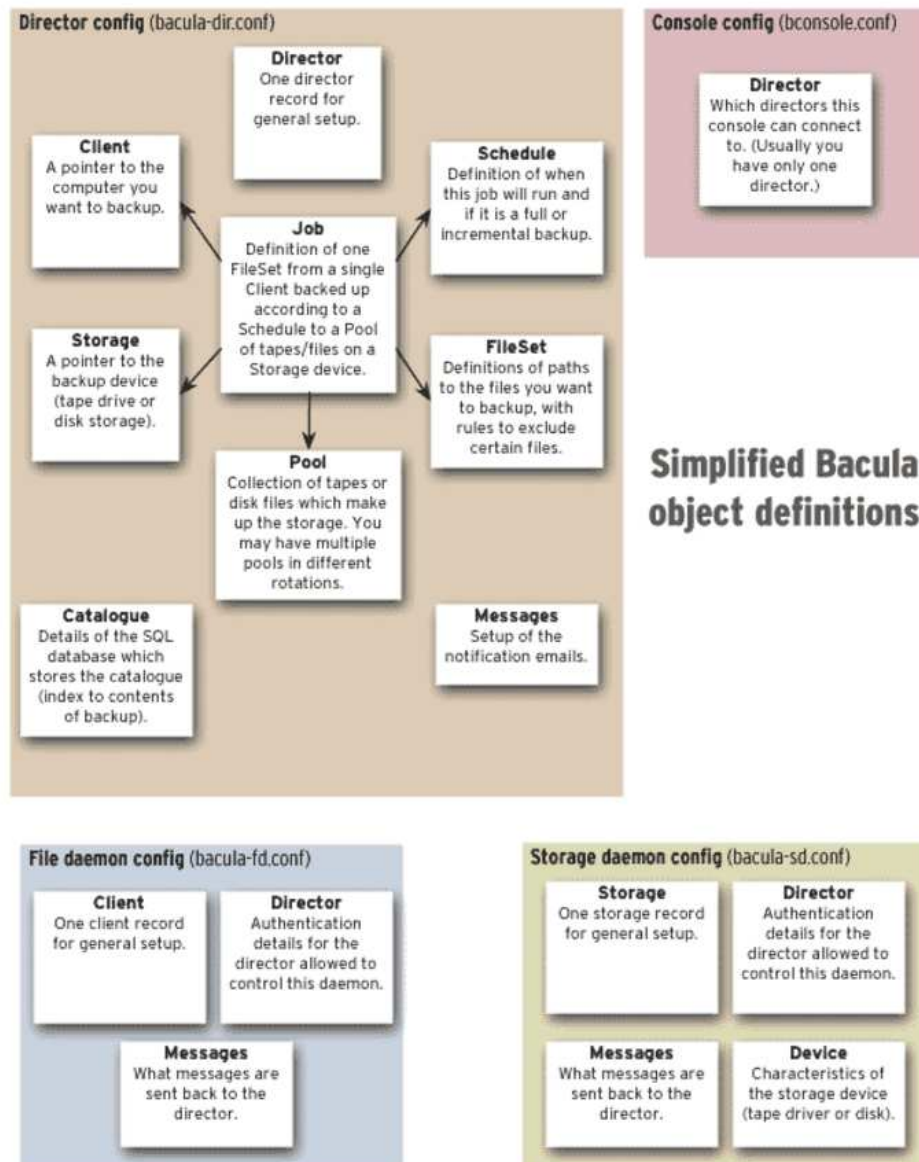
Die Konfiguration und Installation eines SQLite-Datenbanksystems ist noch einfacher. Einzelheiten dazu im Kapitel “Installation und Konfiguration von SQLite” in diesem Handbuch.

- Der **Bacula Monitor**-Dienst ist das Programm, welches es dem Administrator oder Benutzer erlaubt, den aktuellen Zustand des **Bacula Directors**, der **Bacula File Dämonen** und der **Bacula Storage Dämonen** zu beobachten (siehe oben). Zur Zeit ist hierfür nur eine GTK+-Version verfügbar, die auf Gnome und KDE aufsetzt (oder jedem anderen Fenstermanager, der den Standard von FreeDesktop.org für das System-Tray unterstützt).

Um erfolgreich sichern und wiederherstellen zu können, müssen die folgenden vier Dämonprozesse konfiguriert und gestartet sein: Der Director-Dämon, der File-Dämon, der Storage-Dämon und MySQL, PostgreSQL oder SQLite.

Die Bacula Konfiguration

Damit sich Bacula in Ihrem System zurechtfindet und es weiss welche Client-Rechner wie zu sichern sind, müssen mehrere Konfigurationsdateien erstellt werden, die “Ressourcen” (bzw. “Objekte”) enthalten. Die folgende Abbildung gibt hierzu eine Übersicht:



Die in diesem Dokument verwendeten Konventionen

Bacula ist in der Entwicklung und daher wird dieses Handbuch nicht in jedem Fall mit dem Stand des Programmcodes übereinstimmen. Steht in diesem Handbuch vor einem Abschnitt ein Stern (*), bedeutet dies, dass das Beschriebene noch nicht implementiert ist. Die Kennzeichnung durch ein Pluszeichen (+) bedeutet, dass die Funktion möglicherweise teilweise implementiert ist.

Wenn Sie dieses Handbuch als Teil eines offiziellen Release der Software lesen, ist diese Kennzeichnung verlässlich. Lesen Sie hingegen die Online-Version dieses Handbuches auf www.bacula.org, denken Sie bitte daran, dass hier die aktuelle Entwicklungsversion (wie sie im CVS vorhanden ist) beschrieben wird. In beiden Fällen wird aber das Handbuch dem Code ein Stückchen hinterherhinken.

Quick Start

Um Bacula schnell zu konfigurieren und zum Laufen zu bringen, empfehlen wir, zuerst den untenstehenden Abschnitt mit den Fachausdrücken und das nächste Kapitel “Baculas gegenwärtiger Zustand” durchzusehen.

Lesen Sie dann das Kapitel “Mit Bacula beginnen”, das eine kurze Übersicht darüber gibt, wie man Bacula startet. Lesen Sie danach das Kapitel über “Die Installation von Bacula”, dann “Die Konfiguration von Bacula” und schließlich das Kapitel “Bacula in Betrieb nehmen”.

Terminologie

Um die Kommunikation über diese Projekt zu erleichtern, sind hier die verwendeten Begriffe erläutert

Administrator Die Person bzw. die Personen, die für die Pflege des Bacula-Systems verantwortlich sind.

Backup Wir verwenden den Ausdruck **Backup** (Sicherung) wenn wir von einem Bacula-Job sprechen, bei dem Dateien gesichert werden.

Bootstrap File Das bootstrap file (Bootstrap-Datei) ist eine ASCII-Datei, die in kompakter Form jene Befehle enthält, mit denen Bacula oder das eigenständige Dateiextrahierungswerkzeug **bextract** den Inhalt eines oder mehrerer **Volumes** wiederherstellen kann, wie z.B. einen vorher

gesicherten Systemzustand. Mit einer Bootstrap-Datei kann Bacula Ihr System wiederherstellen, ohne auf einen **Catalog** angewiesen zu sein. Aus einem **Catalog** kann eine Bootstrap-Datei erzeugt werden, um jede gewünschte Datei/Dateien zu entpacken.

Catalog Der **Catalog** (das Verzeichnis) wird verwendet, um zusammenfassende Informationen über Jobs, Clients und Dateien zu speichern und Informationen darüber, in welchem **Volume** oder in welchen **Volumes** dies geschehen ist. Die Informationen, die im **Catalog** gespeichert sind, ermöglichen es dem Administrator bzw. Benutzer zu bestimmen, welche Jobs gelaufen sind, geben Auskunft über ihren Status und wichtige Eigenschaften der gesicherten Dateien. Der Catalog ist eine "online resource", enthält aber nicht die Daten der gesicherten Dateien. Vieles der **Catalog**-Informationen ist auch in den **Volumes** (z.B. auf den Bändern) gespeichert. Natürlich sind auf den Bändern auch die Kopien der Dateien und deren Attribute (siehe unten).

Der **Catalog** ist eine Besonderheit Baculas, das es von einfachen Backup- und Archiv-Programmen wie **dump** und **tar** unterscheidet.

Client In Baculas Terminologie bezeichnet das Wort Client jenen Rechner, dessen Daten gesichert werden. Client ist auch ein anderes Wort für den File-Dienst oder File-Dämon, der oft auch nur mit FD bezeichnet wird. Clients werden in einer Resource der Konfigurationsdatei definiert.

Console Die Console(Konsole) ist ein Programm, das die Schnittstelle zum Director bildet und über welches der Benutzer oder Systemadministrator Bacula steuern kann.

Daemon (Dämonprozess) ist ein Unix-Fachausdruck für ein Programm, das ständig im Hintergrund läuft um spezielle Aufgaben auszuführen. Auf Windows- und manchen Linux-Systemen werden Dämonprozesse **Services**(Dienste) genannt.

Directive Der Ausdruck directive (Anweisung) bezeichnet eine einzelne Angabe oder eine Niederschrift innerhalb einer Resource einer Konfigurationsdatei, welche einen speziellen Sachverhalt definiert. Beispielsweise definiert die **Name**-directive den Namen einer Resource.

Director Baculas wichtigster Dämonprozess, der alle Aktivitäten des Bacula-Systems zeitlich festlegt und beaufsichtigt. Gelegentlich bezeichnen wir ihn als DIR.

Differential Differentiell ist eine Sicherung, wenn sie alle Dateien einbezieht, die seit Beginn der letzten Vollsicherung geändert wurden.

Beachten Sie bitte, dass dies von anderen Sicherungsprogrammen möglicherweise anders definiert wird.

File Attributes File Attributes (Dateiattribute) sind all diejenigen Informationen, die nötig sind, um eine Datei zu identifizieren. Dazu gehören alle ihre Eigenschaften wie Größe, Zeitpunkt der Erzeugung, Zeitpunkt der letzten Änderung, Berechtigungen, usw. Im Normalfall wird der Umgang mit den Attributen vollständig von Bacula übernommen, so dass sich der Benutzer darüber keine Gedanken machen muss. Zu den Attributen gehört nicht der Inhalt der Datei.

File Daemon Derjenige Dämonprozess, welcher auf dem Client-Computer läuft, dessen Daten gesichert werden sollen. Wird manchmal auch als File-Service (Datendienst), Client-Service (Client-Dienst) oder als FD bezeichnet.

FileSet Ein FileSet (Zusammenstellung von Dateien) ist eine Resource einer Konfigurationsdatei, die festlegt, welche Dateien gesichert werden sollen. Sie besteht aus einer Liste mit eingeschlossenen Dateien oder Verzeichnissen, einer Liste mit ausgeschlossenen Dateien und Informationen darüber, wie diese Dateien zu sichern sind (komprimiert, verschlüsselt, signiert). Näheres hierzu im Abschnitt "Definition der FileSet Resource" im **Director**-Kapitel dieses Dokuments.

Incremental Inkrementiell ist eine Sicherung dann, wenn sie alle Dateien einbezieht, die seit Beginn der letzten vollen, differentiellen oder inkrementiellen Sicherung geändert wurden. Normalerweise wird dies entweder durch die **Level**-Direktive innerhalb der Definition einer **Job Resource** oder in einer **Schedule**-Resource festgelegt.

Job Ein Bacula-Job ist eine Konfigurations-Resource, die die Art und Weise definiert, in der Bacula die Daten eines bestimmten Client-Rechners sichert oder wiederherstellt. Sie besteht aus den Definitionen des **Type** (Sicherung, Wiederherstellung, Überprüfung, usw.), des **Level** (voll, inkrementiell,...), des **FileSet** und des Speicherorts (**Storage**) an welchem die Dateien gesichert werden sollen (Speichergerät, Media-Pool). Näheres hierzu im Abschnitt "Definition der Job-Resource" im **Director**-Kapitel dieses Dokuments.

Monitor Dieses Programm hat eine Schnittstelle zu allen Dämonprozessen, um dem Benutzer oder Systemadministrator die Beobachtung von Baculas Zustand zu ermöglichen.

Resource Eine **Resource** ist ein Teil einer Konfigurationsdatei, die eine bestimmte Informationseinheit definiert, die Bacula verfügbar ist.

Eine **Resource** enthält mehrere Direktiven (einzelne Konfigurations-Anweisungen). Die **Job-Resource** beispielsweise definiert alle Eigenschaften eines bestimmten Jobs: Name, Zeitplan, Volume-Pool, Art der Sicherung, Level der Sicherung...

Restore ist eine **Resource** innerhalb einer Konfigurationsdatei, die den Vorgang der Wiederherstellung einer verlorenen oder beschädigten Datei von einem Sicherungsmedium beschreibt. Es ist der umgekehrte Vorgang wie bei einer Sicherung, außer dass in den meisten Fällen bei einem **Restore** nur einige wenige Dateien wiederhergestellt werden, während bei einer Sicherung normalerweise alle Dateien eines Systems gesichert werden. Selbstverständlich kann nach dem Ausfall einer Festplatte Bacula dazu benutzt werden, ein vollständiges **Restore** aller im System vorhandenen Dateien auszuführen.

Schedule Ein **Schedule** (Zeitplan) ist eine **Resource** innerhalb einer Konfigurationsdatei, die definiert, wann ein **Bacula-Job** ausgeführt wird. Hierzu benutzt die **Job-Resource** den Namen des **Schedules**. Näheres hierzu im Abschnitt "Definition der Schedule-Resource" im "Director"-Kapitel dieses Handbuches.

Service (Dienst) ist die Bezeichnung für einen **Daemon**(Dämonprozess) unter Windows (siehe oben). Diese Bezeichnung wird in letzter Zeit auch häufig in Unix-Umgebungen benutzt.

Storage Coordinates Diejenige Information, die der **Storage-Dienst** zurückgibt und eine Datei eindeutig im Sicherungsmedium lokalisiert. Sie besteht aus einem Teil der zu jeder gespeicherten Datei gehört und einem Teil, der zum ganzen Job gehört. Normalerweise wird diese Information im **Catalog** gespeichert, so dass der Benutzer keine besonderen Kenntnisse der **Storage Coordinates** braucht. Zu den **Storage Coordinates** gehören die Dateiattribute und der eindeutige Ort der Sicherung auf dem Sicherungs-Volume.

Storage Daemon Der **Storage daemon** (Speicherdämon), manchmal auch mit SD bezeichnet, ist jenes Programm, das die Attribute und die Daten auf ein Sicherungs-Volume schreibt (normalerweise ein Band oder eine Festplatte).

Session (Sitzung) bezeichnet in der Regel die interne Kommunikation zwischen dem File-Dämon und dem Storage-Dämon. Der File-Dämon eröffnet eine **Session** mit dem Storage-Dämon, um ein **FileSet** zu sichern oder wiederherzustellen. Jede **Session** entspricht einem **Bacula-Job** (siehe oben).

Verify Ein **Verify** ist ein Job, bei dem die aktuellen Dateiattribute mit jenen verglichen werden, die zuvor im **Bacula-Catalog** hinterlegt worden sind. Diese Funktion kann verwendet werden, um Änderungen an wichtigen Systemdateien zu erkennen und ist damit **Tripwire** ähnlich. Einer der größeren Vorteile dieser Funktionalität ist es, dass es genügt, auf dem Rechner, den man schützen will, den **File-Dämon** laufen zu haben. **Director**, **Storage-Dämon** und der **Catalog** sind auf einem anderen Rechner installiert. Wenn der Server dann gefährdet wird, ist es äußerst unwahrscheinlich, dass die Datenbank mit den Verifikationen davon mitbetroffen ist.

Verify kann auch zur Überprüfung benutzt werden, ob die Daten des zuletzt gelaufenen Jobs mit denen übereinstimmen, welche davon im **Catalog** gespeichert ist (es werden also die Dateiattribute verglichen).
***Verify** vergleicht auch den Inhalt eines Volumes mit den Originaldateien auf der Platte.

***Archive** Eine **Archive**-Funktion wird nach einer Sicherung durchgeführt. Dabei werden die **Volumes**, in denen die Daten gesichert sind, der aktiven Benutzung entzogen, als “Archived” gekennzeichnet und für weitere Sicherungen nicht mehr verwendet. Alle Dateien, die ein archiviertes **Volume** enthält, werden aus dem Catalog entfernt. NOCH NICHT IMPLEMENTIERT.

***Update** Mit der **Update**-Funktion werden die Dateien auf dem entfernten Rechner durch die entsprechenden vom Host-Rechner ersetzt. Dies entspricht der Funktionalität von **rdist**. NOCH NICHT IMPLEMENTIERT.

Retention Period Bacula kennt verschiedene Arten von **Retention Periods** (Zeitspannen während derer etwas bewahrt wird, Aufbewahrungszeiten). Die wichtigsten sind die **File Retention Period**, die **Job Retention Period** und die **Volume Retention Period**. Jede dieser Retention-Periods bezieht sich auf die Zeit, während der bestimmte Aufzeichnungen in der **Catalog**-Datenbank gehalten werden. Dies sollte nicht mit jener Zeit verwechselt werden während der Daten eines Volume gültig sind.

Die **File Retention Period** bestimmt wie lange die Einträge zu den Dateien in der **Catalog**-Datenbank gehalten werden. Diese Zeitspanne ist wichtig, da diese Einträge bei weitem den größten Teil des Speicherplatzes in der Datenbank belegen. Daher muss gewährleistet sein, dass überflüssige oder obsolete Einträge regelmäßig aus der Datenbank entfernt werden (hierzu Näheres im Abschnitt zum **Retention**-Befehl in der Beschreibung der **Console**-Befehle).

Die **Job Retention Period** ist die Zeitspanne, während der Einträge

zu den Jobs in der Datenbank gehalten werden. Beachten Sie, dass alle Dateieinträge mit dem Job, mit dem sie gesichert wurden, verbunden sind. Die Einträge zu den Dateien können gelöscht sein, während die Aufzeichnungen zu den Jobs erhalten bleiben. In diesem Fall wird man Informationen über gelaufene Sicherungsjobs haben, jedoch keine Einzelheiten über die Dateien, die dabei gesichert wurden. Normalerweise werden mit dem Löschen eines Job-Eintrags auch alle seine Aufzeichnungen zu den Dateien gelöscht.

Die **Volume Retention Period** bestimmt die Mindestzeit, während der ein bestimmtes **Volume** erhalten bleibt, bevor es wiederverwendet wird. Bacula wird in der Regel niemals ein **Volume** überschreiben, das als einziges die Sicherungskopie einer bestimmten Datei enthält. Im Idealfall wird der **Catalog** für alle benutzten **Volume** die Einträge aller gesicherten Dateien enthalten. Wenn ein **Volume** überschrieben wird, werden die Dateieinträge, die zuvor in ihm gespeichert waren aus dem **Catalog** entfernt. Gibt es allerdings einen sehr großen Pool von **Volumes** oder gibt es **Volumes**, die nie überschrieben werden, kann die **Catalog**-Datenbank riesig werden. Um den **Catalog** in einer handhabbaren Größe zu halten, sollten Informationen zu den Sicherungen nach der definierten **File Retention Period** aus ihm entfernt werden. Bacula hat Mechanismen, um den **Catalog** entsprechend der definierten **Retention Periods** automatisch zu bereinigen.

Scan Bei einer **Scan**-Operation wird der Inhalt eines oder mehrerer **Volumes** durchsucht. Diese **Volumes** und die Informationen über die Dateien, welche sie enthalten, werden wieder in den Bacula-**Catalog** eingetragen. Danach können die Dateien in diesen **Volumes** auf einfache Weise wiederhergestellt werden. Diese Funktion ist teilweise hilfreich, wenn bestimmte **Volumes** oder **Jobs** ihre **Retention Period** überschritten haben und aus dem **Catalog** entfernt worden sind. Um die Daten von den **Volumes** in die Datenbank einzulesen, wird das Programm **bscan** verwendet. Näheres hierzu im Abschnitt **bscan** im Kapitel “Bacula Hilfsprogramme” dieses Handbuchs.

Volume Ein **Volume** ist eine Einheit, auf der gesichert wird, normalerweise ein Band oder eine benannte Datei auf der Festplatte auf welche/s Bacula die Daten einer oder mehrerer Sicherungsjobs speichert. Alle **Volumes** erhalten von Bacula eine digitale Kennzeichnung, so dass Bacula jederzeit weiß, welches **Volume** es tatsächlich liest. (Normalerweise sollte es mit Dateien auf der Festplatte keine Verwechslungen geben, doch bei Bändern mountet man aus Versehen leicht das Falsche).

Was Bacula nicht ist

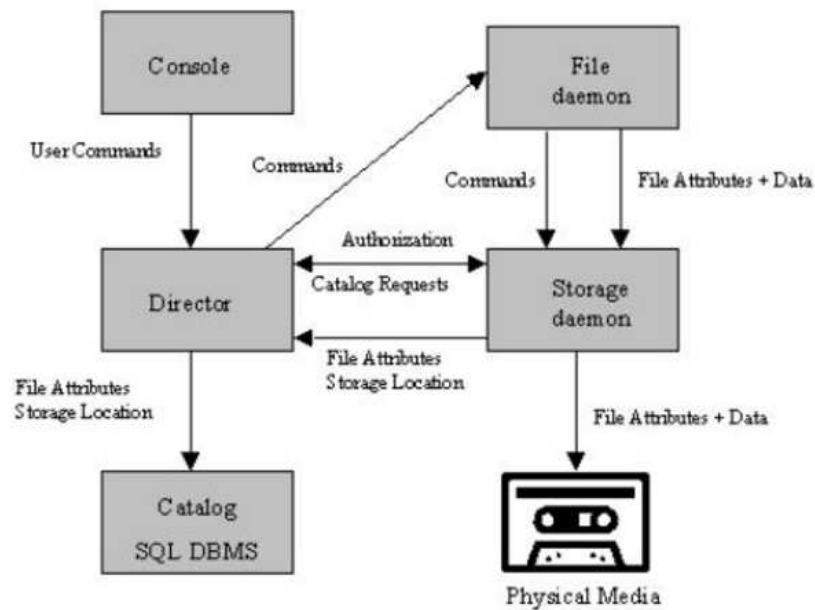
Bacula ist ein Sicherungs-, Wiederherstellungs- und Verifikationsprogramm, aber von sich aus noch kein komplettes Rettungsprogramm für den Katastrophenfall. Allerdings kann Bacula Teil eines Rettungsprogramms sein, falls Sie sorgfältig planen und die Anweisungen im Kapitel Disaster Recovery dieses Handbuches beachten.

Bei sorgfältiger Planung, wie sie im Kapitel “Disaster Recovery” dargestellt ist, kann **Bacula** ein wesentlicher Bestandteil eines Rettungssystems sein. Wenn Sie zum Beispiel eine Bootdiskette erstellt haben, dazu eine Bacula-Rettungs-CD, auf der sie die aktuellen Partitionsdaten Ihrer Festplatte gespeichert haben und eine komplette Bacula Sicherung vorhalten, ist es möglich, Ihr System auf einer leeren Festplatte wieder herzustellen.

Wenn Sie die den Befehl **WriteBootstrap** in einem Ihrer Sicherungs-Jobs verwendet oder auf irgend eine andere Art eine gültige **Bootstrap**-Datei gesichert haben, werden Sie damit in der Lage sein, die notwendigen Dateien zu entpacken (ohne den **Catalog** zu verwenden oder von Hand nach Dateien suchen zu müssen).

Interaktionen zwischen den Bacula-Diensten

Das untenstehende Diagramm zeigt typische Interaktionen zwischen den einzelnen Bacula-Diensten bei einem Sicherungs-Job. Jeder Block steht ungefähr für einen eigenen Prozess (normalerweise ein Dämon). Im großen und ganzen hat der Director den Überblick über die Aktionen und pflegt die **Catalog**-Datenbank.



Baculas Stand

(was gegenwärtig implementiert und funktionsfähig ist und was nicht)

Was implementiert ist

- Sicherung/Wiederherstellung im Netzwerkes unter der Regie eines zentralen **Director**-Prozess.
- automatische Ausführung von Jobs nach einem festgelegten Zeitplan.
- Terminplanung für mehrere Jobs zur gleichen Zeit.
- die Möglichkeit einen oder mehrere Jobs zur gleichen Zeit auszuführen.
- zeitliche Staffelung der Jobs entsprechend ihrer Priorität.
- die Wiederherstellung einer oder mehrerer Dateien, die interaktiv aus der letzten Sicherung oder einer Sicherung vor einem festgelegten Zeitpunkt ausgewählt werden können.
- die Wiederherstellung aller Dateien eines Systems auf einer leeren Festplatte. Dieser Vorgang kann bei Linux- und Solaris-Systemen (mit Einschränkungen) größtenteils automatisch ablaufen. Näheres hierzu im Kapitel “Disaster Recovery Using Bacula”. Benutzer berichten, dass dies auch mit Win2K/XP-Systemen funktioniert.
- die Ermittlung und Wiederherstellung von Dateien mittels eigenständiger Hilfsprogramme wie **bls** und **bextract**. Unter anderem ist es damit möglich, Dateien wiederherzustellen, wenn Bacula und/oder die **Catalog**-Datenbank nicht verfügbar ist/sind. Beachten Sie aber, dass wir hierfür den “restore”-Befehl an der **Console** empfehlen und diese Hilfsprogramme nur für den Notfall vorgesehen sind.
- die Möglichkeit, die **Catalog**-Datenbank durch Auslesen der **Volumes** mit dem Hilfsprogramm **bscan** wieder herzustellen.
- eine Konsolen-Schnittstelle zum **Director**, über die dieser vollkommen gesteuert werden kann. Die **Console** ist als Shell-Programm, GNOME-GUI und wxWidgets-GUI verfügbar. Beachten Sie bitte, dass das GNOME-GUI gegenüber dem Shell-Programm zur Zeit nur sehr wenige zusätzliche Funktionen aufweist.
- die Verifikation der Dateien, die zuvor in das **Catalog**-Verzeichnis aufgenommen wurden, erlaubt eine Funktionalität wie sie das Programm “Tripwire” hat (Intrusion Detection).

- die Authentifizierung der Komponenten (Dämonen) untereinander durch CRAM-MD5 Passwörter.
- eine konfigurierbare TLS (ssl)-Verschlüsselung zwischen den einzelnen Komponenten.
- leicht verständliche und erweiterbare Konfigurationsdateien für jeden einzelnen Dämonprozess.
- eine **Catalog**-Datenbank zur Aufzeichnung der **Volumes**, **Pools**, **Jobs** und der Informationen über die gesicherten Dateien.
- Unterstützung von **SQLite**, **PostgreSQL** und **MySQL Catalog**-Datenbanksystemen.
- vom Benutzer erweiterbare Datenbankabfragen an **SQLite**-, **PostgreSQL** und **MySQL**-Datenbanksysteme.
- gekennzeichnete **Volumes**, die ein versehentliches Überschreiben (zumindest durch Bacula) verhindern.
- eine beliebige Anzahl verschiedener **Jobs** und **Clients** kann auf ein einzelnes **Volume** gesichert werden. Dies bedeutet, dass von Linux-, Unix-, Sun- und Windows-Rechnern auf das gleiche **Volume** gesichert werden kann. Das gleiche gilt für die Wiederherstellung.
- eine Sicherung kann sich über mehrere **Volumes** erstrecken. Sobald ein **Volume** voll ist, fordert **Bacula** automatisch das nächste **Volume** an und setzt die Sicherung fort.
- die Verwaltung von **Pools** und **Volumes** erlaubt einen anpassungsfähigen Umgang mit **Volumes** (z.B. Gruppen von **Volumes** für die monatliche, wöchentliche, tägliche Sicherung, Gruppen von **Volumes** für bestimmte **Clients**...).
- das Datenformat der **Volumes** ist systemunabhängig. Bei Bedarf können die Daten von Linux-, Solaris- und Windows-Clients in dasselbe **Volume** gespeichert werden.
- ein konfigurierbares MessagesHandling. Dazu gehört der Versand von Botschaften aller Dämon-Prozesse an den **Director** und die automatische Benachrichtigung des Benutzers über das Mailsystem.
- Implementierung der Prozesse als Multithread-Programme.
- Programmtechnisch keine Begrenzung der Länge der Dateinamen oder der Botschaften.

- GZIP-Komprimierung für jede einzelne Datei, die schon der Client erledigt, sofern dies vor einer Übertragung im Netzwerk angefordert wird.
- bei Bedarf die Berechnung von MD5 oder SHA1 Signaturen der Dateidaten.
- POSIX ACLs werden - wenn aktiviert - unter den meisten Betriebssystemen gesichert und wiederhergestellt.
- die Unterstützung von Autochangern über eine einfache Shell-Schnittstelle. Damit ist es möglich, praktisch mit jedem Autoloader-Programm zu kommunizieren. Ein Skript für **mtx** ist bereitgestellt.
- unterstützt Autochanger-Barcodes – entsprechend der Barcodes wird das Band gekennzeichnet.
- automatische Unterstützung mehrerer Autochanger-Magazine. Hierbei wird entweder der Barcode oder das Band gelesen.
- Unterstützung von Autochangern mit mehreren Laufwerken
- Sicherung/Wiederherstellung als raw-Backup. Hierbei muß die Wiederherstellung auf den gleichen Datenträger erfolgen.
- jeder Datenblock (etwa 64KByte) der **Volumes** enthält die Prüfsumme der Daten.
- Zugangskontrolllisten für **Consolen**, die dem Benutzer einen Zugang nur zu den eigenen Daten erlauben.
- Zwischenspeicherung der zu sichernden Daten auf der Festplatte und fortlaufende Beschreibung des Bandes mit den zwischengespeicherten Daten verhindert den “Schoe-Shine-Effekt” bei einer inkrementiellen oder differentiellen Sicherung.
- Sicherung/Wiederherstellung von Dateien, die größer sind als 2GB.
- Unterstützung von 64Bit-Systemen wie z.B. AMD64.
- es ist möglich, die Kommunikation der Dämonen untereinander durch STunnel zu verschlüsseln.
- Unterstützung von ANSI- und IBM Band-Labels.
- Unterstützung von Unicode-Dateinamen (z.B. Chinesisch) auf Win32-Rechnern mit der Version 1.37.28 und höher.
- konsistente Sicherung von geöffneten Dateien von Win32-Systemen (WinXP, Win2003, nicht Win2000) durch Verwendung von Volume Shadow Copy (VSS).

Die Vorteile von Bacula gegenüber anderen Sicherungsprogrammen

- da für jeden Rechner ein eigener Client existiert, können die Daten von Betriebssystemen aller Art gesichert und wiederhergestellt werden, wobei immer gewährleistet ist, dass ihre Dateiattribute korrekt gesichert und wiederhergestellt werden.
- Man kann auch Clients sichern ohne eine Client-Software zu benutzen und verwendet hierzu NFS oder Samba. Wir empfehlen jedoch, sofern möglich, auf jedem Rechner, von dem Daten gesichert werden sollen, einen eigenen File-Dämon laufen zu haben.
- Bacula kann mit Sicherungen umgehen, die auf mehrere Volumes verteilt sind.
- eine umfassende SQL-Datenbank aller gesicherter Dateien ermöglicht den Überblick über alle gespeicherte Dateien in jedem einzelnen Volume.
- automatische Bereinigung der Datenbank (die Entfernung alter Aufzeichnungen) und dadurch eine Vereinfachung der Datenbankadministration.
- durch die Verwendung beliebiger SQL-Datenbanksysteme ist Bacula sehr anpassungsfähig.
- durch den modularen, dabei aber einheitlichen Entwurf ist Bacula in hohem Maße skalierbar.
- da Bacula Dämonen auf den Client-Rechnern benutzt, ist es möglich, dort laufende Datenbank- oder sonstige Anwendungen mit systemeigenen Befehlen zu beenden und nach einer Sicherung die entsprechenden Anwendungen wieder zu starten. Dies alles kann aus einem einzigen Bacula-Job heraus geschehen.
- Bacula hat ein eingebautes Steuerungsprogramm für die Sicherungsjobs.
- Das Format der **Volumes** ist dokumentiert und es gibt einfache C-Programme mit denen sie gelesen und beschrieben werden können
- Bacula benutzt eindeutige (bei der IANA registrierte) TCP/IP-Ports – also weder RPCs noch Shared Memory.
- Baculas Installation und Konfiguration ist gegenüber anderen vergleichbaren Produkten relativ einfach.

- laut einem unserer Benutzer ist Bacula genau so schnell wie die wichtigen großen kommerziellen Programme.
- laut einem anderen Benutzer ist Bacula vier mal so schnell wie eine andere kommerzielle Anwendung. Das vielleicht deswegen, weil diese Anwendung ihre Verzeichnisinformationen in vielen einzelnen Dateien anstatt in einer SQL-Datenbank speichert, wie Bacula es tut.
- neben der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche zur Verwaltung hat Bacula eine umfassende Shell-Schnittstelle für die Wartungsaufgaben, wobei der Administrator Werkzeuge wie z.B. “ssh” verwenden kann, um jeden Teil von Bacula von überall (sogar von Zuhause) zu administrieren.
- Bacula hat eine Rettungs-CD für Linux-Systeme mit den folgenden Eigenschaften:
 - Sie kompilieren sie von Grund auf auf ihrem eigenen System mit einem einzigen einfachen Befehl: “make” (...OK, Sie brauchen dann noch “make burn”...).
 - die Rettungs-CD verwendet Ihren Kernel
 - sie schreibt Skripte entsprechend der Parameter Ihrer Festplatte mit denen Sie diese automatisch repartitionieren und formatieren können, um den Ausgangszustand wieder herzustellen.
 - sie hat ein Skript, das Ihr Netzwerk wieder starten wird (mit der korrekten IP-Adresse)
 - sie hat ein Skript, mit dem Ihre Festplatten automatisch gemountet werden.
 - eine vollwertiger Bacula-FD ist statisch eingebunden
 - sie können der Rettungs-CD auf einfache Weise zusätzliche Daten und Programme hinzufügen.

Einschränkungen der aktuellen Implementierung

- Pfade und Dateinamen mit mehr als 260 Zeichen werden auf Win32-Systemen nicht unterstützt. Diese werden zwar gesichert, können aber nicht wiederhergestellt werden. Durch Verwendung der Direktive **Portable=yes** in Ihrem FileSet können Dateien mit langen Namen auf Unix- bzw. Linux-Systemen wiederhergestellt werden. Lange Dateinamen für Win32-Systeme werden in einer späteren Version implementiert sein.
- Sollten Sie mehr als 4 Milliarden Dateieinträge in Ihrer Datenbank gespeichert haben, wird der FileID der Datenbank vermutlich überlaufen.

Dies wäre eine ziemlich große Datenbank, aber immerhin ist sie denkbar. Irgendwann einmal wird das Feld für den FileID von Bacula von 32 auf 64 Bit erweitert werden und das Problem ist gelöst. In der Zwischenzeit ist die Verwendung mehrerer Datenbanken eine gute Lösung.

- Dateien, die nach einer Vollsicherung gelöscht wurden, werden bei einer Wiederherstellung eingeschlossen.
- Datei-System-Module fehlen (dies wären konfigurierbare Routinen, um spezielle Dateien zu sichern/wiederherzustellen).
- Verschlüsselung des Dateninhalts der **Volumes**.
- Bacula kann die Dateien eines einzelnen Jobs nicht von zwei oder mehreren Speichergeräten oder verschiedenen Speichermedien wiederherstellen. Daher wird eine Wiederherstellung einige Handarbeit erfordern, wenn sie auf mehr als ein Sicherungsgerät oder verschiedene Medientypen speichern.

Grenzen und Beschränkungen des Software Design

- Namen (**Resource**-Namen, **Volume**-Names und ähnliche) in Baculas Konfigurationsdateien sind auf eine bestimmte Länge beschränkt. Momentan liegt die Grenze bei 127 Zeichen. Beachten Sie bitte, dass diese Einschränkungen nicht die Dateinamen betrifft, die beliebig lang sein können.
- Durch die Nicht-Unicode Windows API, die wir auf Win32-Maschinen verwenden, sind wir bei Dateinamen auf 260 Zeichen beschränkt. Wir planen dies in einer zukünftigen Version zu korrigieren, indem wir die Unicode-API verwenden.

Systemvoraussetzungen

Systemvoraussetzungen

- **Bacula** ist auf RedHat-Linux, FreeBSD- und Solaris-Systemen kompiliert und installiert worden.
- Zur Kompilierung benötigen Sie GNU C++ in der Version 2.95 oder höher. Sie können es mit anderen Compilern oder älteren Versionen versuchen, doch bieten wir hierfür keine Unterstützung. Wir haben Bacula unter RH8.0/RH9/RHEL 3.0/FC3 mit GCC 3.4 erfolgreich kompiliert und verwendet. Beachten Sie bitte, dass GNU C++ normalerweise ein eigenes Paket (z.B. RPM) neben GNU C ist. Auf RedHat-Systemen ist der C++-Compiler im RPM-Paket **gcc-c++**.
- Bacula benötigt bestimmte Pakete von Drittanbietern, die Sie außer "MySQL" und "PostgreSQL" alle in den Releases **depkgs** und **depkgs1** finden.
- Wenn Sie die Win32-Quelldateien kompilieren wollen, benötigen Sie einen Microsoft Visual C++-Compiler (oder Visual Studio). Obwohl sich alle Komponenten kompilieren lassen (Console bringt einige Warnmeldungen), wurde nur der File-Dämon getestet.
- **Bacula** erfordert um zu funktionieren eine gute Implementierung der PThreads. Auf einigen BSD-Systemen ist das nicht gegeben.
- Bei der Codierung achteten wir auf Portabilität. Daher ist der Code größtenteils POSIX-kompatibel und müsste sich daher verhältnismäßig leicht auf POSIX-Systeme übertragen lassen.
- Die GNOME-Konsole wurde unter GNOME 2.x. entwickelt und getestet. Sie läuft auch unter GNOME 1.4, doch ist diese Version veraltet und wird daher nicht mehr gewartet.
- Das wxWidgets-Konsolenprogramm wurde mit der letzten stabilen ANSI- (nicht Unicode-)Version von wxWidgets (2.6.1) entwickelt und getestet. Es arbeitet gut mit der Windows- und GTK+-Version von wxWidgets zusammen und sollte auch auf anderen Plattformen laufen, die wxWidgets unterstützen.
- Das Tray-Monitorprogramm wurde für GTK+-2.x entwickelt. Es benötigt Gnome in der Version 2.2 oder höher, KDE in der Version 3.1 oder höher oder einen anderen Window-Manager, der den Standard für System-Trays von FreeDesktop unterstützt.

- Wenn sie eine Kommandozeileneditierung und -history nutzen wollen, brauchen sie die Headerdatei `/usr/include/termcap.h` und müssen entweder die “Termcap”- oder die “Ncurses”- Bibliothek geladen haben (`libtermcap-devel` oder `ncurses-devel`).
- Wenn sie DVDs als Sicherungsmedium benutzen wollen, müssen Sie sich die `dvd+rw-tools 5.21.4.10.10.8` herunterladen. Benutzen sie den patch, um diese Hilfsprogramme zu Bacula kompatibel zu machen, kompilieren und installieren Sie sie. Verwenden Sie nicht die “`dvd+rw-tools`”, die Ihrer Distribution beiliegen. Diese werden zusammen mit Bacula nicht funktionieren.

Unterstützte Betriebssysteme

Unterstützte Betriebssysteme

- Linux-Systeme (kompiliert und getestet unter “RedHat Enterprise Linux 3.0”).
- Wenn Sie ein neueres “RedHat” Linux-System mit Kernel 2.4.x haben und im System ein Verzeichnis `/lib/tls` angelegt ist (normalerweise voreingestellt), wird Bacula **NICHT** starten. Dies liegt an der neuen Pthreads-Bibliothek, die fehlerhaft ist. Um Bacula zum laufen zu bringen, muss dieses Verzeichnis entfernt oder umbenannt und der Computer neu gestartet werden (eine der seltenen Gelegenheiten, bei denen man Linux neu booten muss). Sollte es nicht möglich sein, `/lib/tls` zu entfernen oder umzubenennen, setzt man stattdessen die Umgebungsvariable “`LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.19`” bevor man Bacula startet. Hierbei muss der Rechner nicht neu gestartet werden und alle anderen Programme werden `/lib/tls` weiterhin benutzen.

Aus Rückmeldungen unsere Benutzer wissen wir, dass das Problem auch mit Kernen der Version 2.6 besteht. Hier würden wir eher dazu raten die Umgebungsvariable neu zu setzen (`LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.19`), als das Verzeichnis `/lib/tls` zu entfernen.

- die meisten Linux-Distributionen (Gentoo, SuSE, Mandriva, Debian...).
- verschiedene Solaris-Versionen.
- FreeBSD (zur Unterstützung der Bandlaufwerke in Version 1.30 lesen Sie bitte die **wichtige** Hinweise im Abschnitt Band-Modi unter FreeBSD des Kapitels zum Test der Bandlaufwerke in diesem Handbuch.)
- Windows (Win98/Me, WinNT/2K/XP) Client-Programm (File-Dämon).
- MacOS X/Darwin (Näheres zum Bezug der Pakete unter <http://fink.sourceforge.net/>)
- OpenBSD Client (File-Dämon).
- Irix Client (File-Dämon).
- Tru64

- es heißt, Bacula funktioniere auch auf anderen Systemen (AIX, BSDI, HPUX...) doch haben wir mit diesen Systemen keine eigenen Erfahrungen.
- RedHat 7.2 AS2, AS3, AS4, Fedora Core 2, SuSE SLES 7,8,9 und Debian Woody und Sarge Linux auf S/390 und Linux auf zSeries.
- Lesen Sie zur Portierung im “Bacula Developer’s Guide” Informationen, wie man Bacula auf andere Systeme überträgt.

Unterstützte Bandlaufwerke

Unterstützte Bandlaufwerke

Auch wenn Ihr Bandlaufwerk in der untenstehenden Liste eingetragen ist, lesen Sie bitte im Kapitel Test der Bandlaufwerke in diesem Handbuch wie Sie sich vergewissern können, dass Ihr Bandlaufwerk mit Bacula zusammen funktionieren wird.

Wenn Ihr Laufwerk im festen Block-Modus arbeitet, könnte es zunächst so aussehen, als ob es funktioniert, bis sie dann eine Wiederherstellung machen und Bacula versucht, das Band zu positionieren. Sie können nur sicher sein, wenn sie die oben vorgeschlagenen Verfahren befolgen und testen.

Weil wir so wenige Rückmeldungen haben, ist es sehr schwierig, eine Liste der unterstützten Laufwerke oder zumindest jener zu liefern, mit denen Bacula funktioniert (wenn sie also Bacula mit einem anderen Laufwerk benutzen, melden Sie es bitte). Laut unseren Benutzern arbeiten die folgenden Laufwerke unter Bacula. Ein Strich in einer Spalte bedeutet "unbekannt".

BS	Herst.	Media	Modell	Kapazität
-	ADIC	DLT	Adic Scalar 100 DLT	100GB
-	ADIC	DLT	Adic Fastor 22 DLT	-
-	-	DDS	Compaq DDS 2,3,4	-
-	Exabyte	-	Exabyte LWe, <10 Jahre alt	-
-	Exabyte	-	Exabyte VXA LWe	-
-	HP	Travan 4	Colorado T4000S	-
-	HP	DLT	HP DLT LWe	-
-	HP	LTO	HP LTO Ultrium LWe	-
-	IBM	??	3480, 3480XL, 3490, 3490E, 3580 and 3590 LWe	-
FreeBSD 4.10 RELEASE	HP	DAT	HP StorageWorks DAT72i	-
FreeBSD 5.4-RELEASE-p1 amd64	Certance	LTO	AdicCertance CL400 LTO Ultrium 2	200GB
-	Overland	LTO	LoaderXpress LTO	-
SuSE 8.1 Pro	Compaq	AIT	Compaq AIT 35 LVD	35/70GB
-	Overland	-	Neo2000	-

-	OnStream	-	OnStream LWe (siehe unten)	-
-	Quantum	DLT	DLT-8000	40/80GB
Linux	Seagate	DDS-4	Scorpio 40	20/40GB
FreeBSD 4.9 STABLE	Seagate	DDS-4	STA2401LW	20/40GB
FreeBSD 5.2.1, Pthreads gepatcht	Seagate	AIT-1	STA1701W	35/70GB
Linux	Sony	DDS-2,3,4	-	4-40GB
Linux	Tandberg	-	Tandbert MLR3	-
FreeBSD	Tandberg	-	Tandberg SLR6	-
FreeBSD 4.11-Release	Quantum	SDLT	SDLT320	160/320GB
Solaris	Tandberg	-	Tandberg SLR75	-

Es gibt eine Liste mit unterstützten Autochanger im Kapitel “Unterstützte Autochanger” in diesem Dokument, in dem noch weitere Laufwerke aufgeführt sind, die mit Bacula funktionieren.

Nicht unterstützte Bandlaufwerke

Bisher funktionierten OnStream IDE-SCSI Bandlaufwerke nicht unter Bacula. Seit der Bacula-Version 1.33 und der Version 0.9.14 des osst-Kerneldrivers funktionieren sie nun. Da sie eine feste Blockgröße einstellen müssen, beachten sie bitte das Kapitel zum Testen.

Von QIC-Bändern weiß man, dass sie einige Besonderheiten haben (feste Blockgröße, eher ein EOF als zwei zur Markierung des Bandendes). Sie müssen diese daher sehr sorgfältig konfigurieren, wenn sie korrekt mit Bacula arbeiten sollen.

Warnung für FreeBSD-Benutzer!!!

Solange die Pthreads-Bibliothek der meisten FreeBSD-Systeme nicht gepatcht ist, werden Sie Daten verlieren, wenn Sie mit Bacula Bänder vollschreiben. Die ungepatchte Pthreads-Bibliothek ist nicht in der Lage, Bacula eine Warnung zurückzugeben, wenn das Bandende naht. Beachten Sie bitte das Kapitel zum Test der Bänder in diesem Handbuch mit **wichtigen**

Informationen, wie man das Bandlaufwerk so konfiguriert, dass es zu Bacula kompatibel ist.

Unterstützte Autochanger

Informationen zu den unterstützten Autochangern stehen im Abschnitt Autochangers Known to Work with Bacula im Kapitel “Unterstützte Autochanger” dieses Handbuches.

Band-Spezifikationen

Wir können Ihnen wirklich nicht sagen welche Bänder zusammen mit Bacula funktionieren werden. Wenn Sie ein Laufwerk kaufen wollen, sollten Sie versuchen, DDS-Laufwerke zu vermeiden. Deren Technologie ist relativ alt und die Laufwerke benötigen regelmäßige Reinigung. DLT-Laufwerke sind im allgemeinen viel besser (neuere Technologie) und benötigen keine regelmäßige Reinigung.

Unten ist eine Tabelle mit den Spezifikationen von DLT- und LTO-Bändern, die Ihnen einen Eindruck der Geschwindigkeit und Kapazität aktueller Bänder geben soll. Die aufgeführte Kapazität ist die reine Bandkapazität ohne Kompression. Alle modernen Laufwerke arbeiten mit Hardware-Kompression und die Hersteller geben oft eine Kompressionsrate von 2:1 an. Die tatsächliche Kompressionsrate hängt hauptsächlich von den zu sichernden Daten ab, aber ich finde 1,5:1 ist ein viel vernünftigerer Wert (multiplizieren Sie die Werte der Tabelle mit 1,5 und Sie werden ein grobes Mittel dessen erhalten, was Sie möglicherweise sehen werden). Die Transferraten sind auf den nächsten GB/hr-Wert gerundet. Die Werte wurden von verschiedenen Herstellern zur Verfügung gestellt. In der Spalte “Medien Typ” stehen die Benennungen der Hersteller. Es ist nicht notwendig, diese Namen in den Konfigurationsdateien von Bacula zu benutzen. Allerdings können Sie das tun.

Medien Typ	Laufwerks-Type	Medien Kapazität	Transferrate
DDS-1	DAT	2 GB	?? GB/hr
DDS-2	DAT	4 GB	?? GB/hr
DDS-3	DAT	12 GB	5.4 GB/hr
Travan 40	Travan	20 GB	?? GB/hr
DDS-4	DAT	20 GB	11 GB/hr
VXA-1	Exabyte	33 GB	11 GB/hr
DAT-72	DAT	36 GB	13 GB/hr
DLT IV	DLT8000	40 GB	22 GB/hr
VXA-2	Exabyte	80 GB	22 GB/hr
Half-high Ultrium 1	LTO 1	100 GB	27 GB/hr
Ultrium 1	LTO 1	100 GB	54 GB/hr
Super DLT 1	SDLT 220	110 GB	40 GB/hr
VXA-3	Exabyte	160 GB	43 GB/hr
Super DLT I	SDLT 320	160 GB	58 GB/hr
Ultrium 2	LTO 2	200 GB	108 GB/hr
Super DLT II	SDLT 600	300 GB	127 GB/hr
VXA-4	Exabyte	320 GB	86 GB/hr
Ultrium 3	LTO 3	400 GB	216 GB/hr

Mit Bacula beginnen

Wenn Sie wie ich sind, wollen Sie dass Bacula sofort läuft, damit Sie ein Gefühl für das Programm bekommen und sich erst später mit den Details befassen. Dieses Kapitel möchte genau dieses erreichen: Das Programm ohne die ganzen Einzelheiten rasch zum Laufen zu bringen. Wenn Sie den Abschnitt über Pools, Volumes und Labels überspringen wollen, können Sie ihn später immer noch nachholen, aber lesen Sie bitte bis zum Ende des Kapitels und beachten Sie die Anweisungen zum Test Ihres Bandlaufwerkes genau.

Wir gehen davon aus, dass Sie es geschafft haben, Bacula zu kompilieren und zu installieren. Wenn nicht, werfen sie vielleicht zuerst einen Blick auf die System-Anforderungen und dann auf das Kapitel Bacula kompilieren und installieren in diesem Handbuch.

Jobs und Zeitpläne verstehen

Um Bacula so anpassungsfähig wie möglich zu machen, bestehen die Anweisungen, die sein Verhalten bestimmen, aus verschiedenen Teilen. Die wichtigste Direktive ist die Job-Resource, welche jeweils eine Sicherungsaufgabe beschreibt. Ein Sicherungs-Job besteht im allgemeinen aus einem FileSet, einem (Sicherungs-)Client und einem Zeitplan mit einer oder mehreren Arten und Zeiten der Sicherung, einem Pool und zusätzlichen Instruktionen. Mit anderen Worten: Mit dem FileSet wird bestimmt was gesichert werden soll, mit dem Client, wer sichern soll, der Zeitplan bestimmt wann dies geschehen soll und der Pool wohin gesichert werden soll (z.B. auf welches Volume). Typischerweise bestimmt jeweils eine Kombination FileSet/Client einen Job. Die meisten der Direktiven wie FileSets, Pools und Zeitpläne können für mehrere Jobs verwendet werden und so beliebig kombiniert werden. Sie könnten z.B. zwei verschiedene Job-Definitionen (resources) haben, welche die Daten verschiedener Server sichern, dabei aber den gleichen Zeitplan, das gleiche FileSet (auf beiden Rechnern werden die gleichen Verzeichnisse gesichert) und vielleicht sogar die gleichen Pools nutzen. Der Zeitplan wird festlegen, welche Art der Sicherung wann läuft (z.B. Montags eine Vollsicherung, an den übrigen Wochentage inkrementielle Sicherung) und wenn mehr als ein Job den gleichen Zeitplan hat, wird die Job-Priorität bestimmen, welcher Job tatsächlich als erster läuft. Wenn Sie viele Jobs haben, werden Sie möglicherweise JobDefs benutzen wollen, in denen Sie Vorgaben für alle Jobs festlegen, die dann in den einzelnen Job-Resources individuell angepasst werden können, es Ihnen aber ersparen, für jeden Job die gleichen Parameter zu definieren. Zusätzlich zu den durch die FileSets festgelegten zu

sichernden Dateien sollte es auch einen Job geben, der Ihre Catalog-Dateien sichert.

Schließlich gibt es neben den Sicherungs-Jobs Wiederherstellungs-Jobs, Verifikationen und administrative Jobs, die andere Direktiven erfordern.

Pools, Volumes und Labels verstehen

Wenn Sie bisher Programme wie **tar** zur Datensicherung verwendet haben, werden Ihnen Begriffe Pools, Volumes und Label auf den ersten Blick vielleicht etwas verwirrend vorkommen. Ein Volume ist ein einzelnes physikalisches Band (oder möglicherweise eine einzelne Datei), auf die Bacula die Daten Ihrer Sicherung schreibt. Pools sind Gruppen von Volumes, so dass eine Sicherung nicht auf die Größe eines einzelnen Volumes (die Länge eines Bandes) beschränkt ist. Daher werden Sie bei der Definition eines Job eher einen Pool anstatt einzelner Volumes spezifizieren. Bacula wird das nächste verfügbare Volume dem Pool entnehmen und Sie auffordern, es zu mounten.

Während die grundlegenden Eigenschaften eines Pools in der Pool-Resource des Directors festgelegt sind, werden die Daten der realen Pools im Bacula-Catalog gehalten. Er enthält alle Informationen der Pool-Ressourcen und auch die Informationen über alle Volumes, die einem Pool zugefügt wurden. Ein Volume wird normalerweise mit dem **label**-Befehl des Konsolen-Programms dem Pool hinzugefügt.

Für jedes Volume hält Bacula eine zehnmliche Menge von Catalog-Informationen vor, wie z.B. den Zeitpunkt des ersten Lesens/Beschreibens, den Zeitpunkt des letzten Lesens/Beschreibens, die Anzahl der Dateien, die es enthält, die Anzahl der Mounts, usw.

Bevor Bacula ein Volume beschreibt, muss das physikalische Volume eine digitale Kennzeichnung erhalten, damit Bacula sicher sein kann, dass das richtige Volumen gemountet ist. Dies erledigt normalerweise der **label**-Befehl des Konsolen-Programms.

Das Vorgehen, zuerst eine Pool zu schaffen, dann Volumes hinzuzufügen und die Volumes digital zu kennzeichnen, mag zu Anfang mühselig erscheinen, ist aber ganz einfach und erlaubt es, mehrere Volumes zu verwenden (anstatt auf die Speicherkapazität eines Bandes beschränkt zu sein). Durch Pools wird man bei der Sicherung auch ausgesprochen flexibel. Man kann sich z.B einen "täglichen" Pool für inkrementielle und einen "wöchentlichen" Pool für Vollsicherungen anlegen. Sind bei der Definition der Sicherungsjobs die richtigen Pools angegeben, wird Bacula niemals einen Tagesjob in ein Volume des wöchentlichen Pools schreiben oder umgekehrt und Ihnen stets

sagen, wann welches Band benötigt wird.

Weiteres zu Pools im Abschnitt Pool-Resource des Kapitels “Director-Konfiguration”. Auch in diesem Kapitel werden wir später auf dieses Thema zurückkommen.

Baculas Konfigurations-Dateien einrichten

Wenn Sie Bacula zum ersten Mal verwenden, müssen Sie, nachdem Sie den entsprechenden **./configure**-Befehl, ein **make** und ein **make install** ausgeführt haben, gültige Konfigurationsdateien für den Director, den File-Dämon, den Storage-Dämon und die Console erstellen. Wenn Sie sich nach unseren Empfehlungen gerichtet haben, finden Sie in Ihrem Installationsverzeichnis sowohl Vorgabe-Konfigurationsdateien als auch die ausführbaren Dateien der Dämonen. In jedem Fall sind die Programmdateien in jenem Verzeichnis, welches bei der Ausführung des **./configure**-Befehls mit der Option **--sbindir** und die Konfigurationsdateien in jenem Verzeichnis, welches mit der **--sysconfdir**-Option angegeben wurde.

Wenn Sie Bacula zum ersten Mal installieren, werden Sie etwas Zeit brauchen, um die Konfigurationsdateien so zu verändern, dass Sie zu Ihrer Umgebung passen. Das wird mit sich bringen, dass Sie Bacula einige Male starten und wieder beenden müssen bis alles stimmt. Verzweifeln Sie nicht! Sind die Konfigurationsdateien einmal erstellt, werden Sie diese nur noch selten ändern und auch Bacula nicht sehr oft starten oder stoppen müssen. Die meiste Arbeit wird darin bestehen, Bänder zu wechseln, wenn sie voll sind.

Die Konfiguration des Console-Programms

Das Condsole-Programm wird vom Administrator benutzt, um mit dem Director-Prozess zu interagieren und Jobs manuell zu starten und zu beenden oder Informationen zu einzelnen Jobs zu erhalten.

Die Konfigurationsdatei der Console ist in jenem Verzeichnis, das mit der **--sysconfdir**-Option bei der Ausführung des **./configure**-Befehl spezifiziert wurde und heißt vorgabemäßig **console.conf**.

Wenn Sie auch die GNOME-Console mit der **--enable-gnome**-Option kompiliert haben, finden Sie auch hierfür eine Vorgabe-Konfigurationsdatei die **gnome-console.conf** heißt.

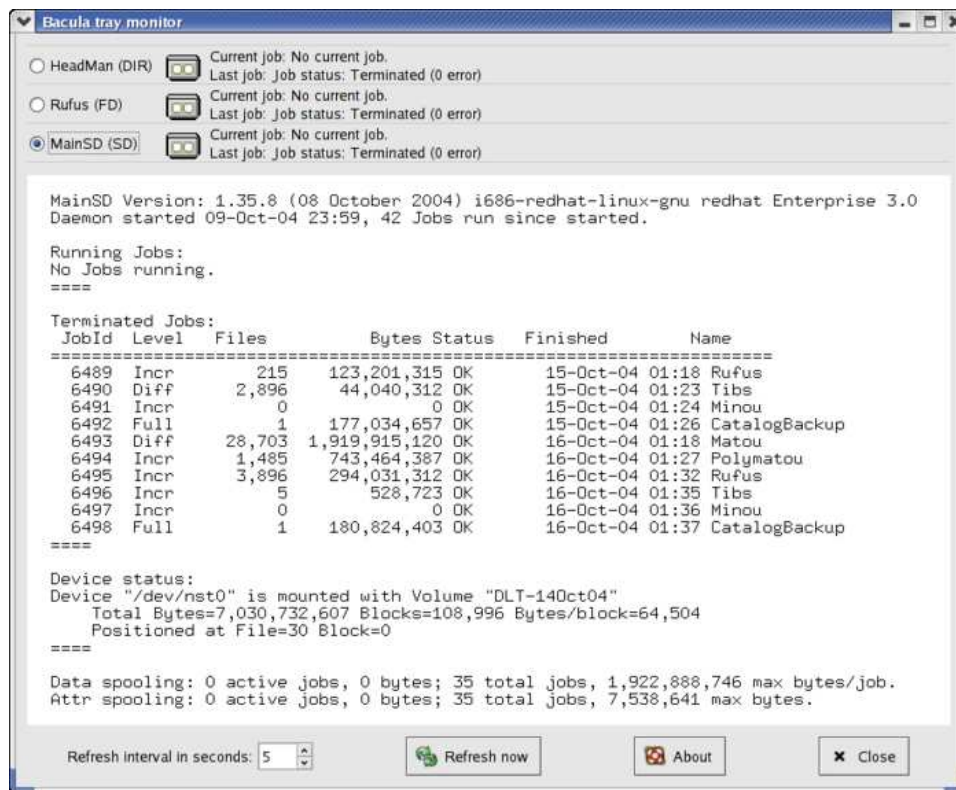
Gleiches gilt für die wxWidgets-Console, die mit der **--enable-wx-console**-Option kompiliert wird und deren Vorgabe-Konfigurationdsdatei

wx-console.conf ist.

Benutzen Sie Bacula zum ersten Mal, wissen Sie diese Dateien nicht ändern, da brauchbare Vorgabewerte schon gesetzt sind

Die Konfiguration des Monitor-Programms

Das Monitor-Programm erscheint typischerweise als Icon in der Kontrollleiste. Wird dieses zu einem Fenster vergrößert, liefert es dem Administrator Informationen über den Director, den Sicherungsstatus des lokalen Rechners oder jeden anderen konfigurierten Dämon-Prozess.



Die Abbildung zeigt ein Fenster des Tray-Monitors, der für drei Dämon-Prozesse konfiguriert wurde. Wenn man auf die Schaltflächen in der oberen rechten Ecke des Fensters klickt, sieht man den Zustand jedes einzelnen Prozesses. Die Abbildung zeigt den Zustand des momentan ausgewählten Storage-Dämons (MainSD).

Die Konfigurationsdatei des Monitor-Programms befindet sich in jenem Verzeichnis, das bei Ausführung des **./configure**-Befehls mit der Option **--sysconfdir** angegeben wurde. In der Regel müssen Sie als Erstbenut-

zer die Berechtigung für diese Datei ändern, um Benutzern, die keine root-Rechte haben, zu erlauben, den Monitor zu starten, da diese Anwendung unter dem gleichen Benutzer laufen muss wie die grafische Umgebung (vergessen Sie nicht, nicht-root-Benutzern die Ausführung von **bacula-tray-monitor** zu erlauben). Solange Sie die Vorgabewerte verwenden, ist dies kein Sicherheitsproblem.

Die Konfiguration des File-Dämon

Der File-Dämon ist ein Programm, das auf jedem (Client-)Rechner läuft. Auf Anforderung des Directors sucht er die zu sichernden Dateien und schickt sie (bzw. ihre Daten) an den Storage-Dämon.

Die Konfigurationsdatei des File-Dämon ist in jenem Verzeichnis, das bei Ausführung des **./configure**-Befehls mit der Option **--sysconfdir** angegeben wurde. Vorgabemäßig heißt diese Datei **bacula-fd.conf**. Normalerweise muss für erste Versuche hier nichts geändert werden, da vernünftige Vorgabewerte gesetzt sind. Will man allerdings die Daten von mehreren Rechnern sichern, muss auf jedem dieser Rechner ein File-Dämon mit einer eigenen Konfigurationsdatei installiert sein. Die Daten aller dieser File-Dämons müssen in der Konfigurationsdatei des Directors erscheinen.

Die Konfiguration des Directors

Der Director ist das zentrale Steuerungsprogramm aller anderen Dämon-Prozesse. Er terminiert und überwacht alle Sicherungsjobs.

Die Konfigurationsdatei des Directors liegt in jenem Verzeichnis, das durch die Option **--sysconfdir** bei der Ausführung des **./configure**-Befehls angegeben wurde. Der Name dieser Konfigurationsdatei ist normalerweise **bacula-dir.conf**.

Im Allgemeinen muss darin nur die Ressource "FileSet" geändert werden, so dass ihre **Include**-Direktive mindestens eine Zeile mit einem gültigen Verzeichnis (oder einer Datei) enthält, die/das zu sichern ist.

Wenn Sie kein DLT-Bandlaufwerk haben, werden Sie möglicherweise die Storage-Ressource ändern wollen, so dass diese Ihrem tatsächlichen Sicherungsgerät mehr entspricht. Sie können hier immer die tatsächlichen Namen verwenden und können diese auch beliebig zuweisen, doch müssen sie mit jenen übereinstimmen, die in der Konfigurationsdatei des Storage-Dämon angegeben sind.

Möglicherweise wollen Sie auch die E-Mailadresse zur Benachrichtigung von der Vorgabe **root** auf Ihre eigene ändern.

Schließlich brauchen Sie, wenn Sie mehrere Rechner sichern wollen, für jedes System einen eigenen File-Dämon bzw. Client und müssen seinen Namen, seine Adresse und ein Passwort spezifizieren. Wir meinen, dass es die Fehlersuche sehr erleichtert, wenn wir den Dämonen den Namen des Rechners geben und ein **-fd** anhängen. Wenn Ihr Rechner also z.B. **foobaz** heißt, würden Sie den File-Dämon **foobaz-fd** nennen. Der Director könnte **foobaz-dir** heißen und der Storage-Dämon **foobaz-sd**. Jede Ihrer Bacula-Komponenten **muss** einen eindeutigen Namen haben. Wenn Sie alle gleich benennen, werden Sie - abgesehen davon, dass sie nicht wissen werden, welcher Dämon Ihnen welche Botschaft schickt - eigenartige Fehlermeldungen erhalten, da die Namen ihrer Temporärdateien nicht eindeutig sind, sofern sie das gleiche Arbeitsverzeichnis benutzen.

Die Konfiguration des Storage-Dämon

Auf Veranlassung des Director-Prozesses ist der Storage-Dämon für die Übernahme der Daten vom File-Dämon und ihrer Speicherung auf dem Sicherungsmedium verantwortlich, bzw. im Falle einer Wiederherstellung für das Finden und die Übergabe der Daten an den File-Dämon.

Die Konfigurationsdatei der Storage-Dämons ist in dem Verzeichnis, das bei Ausführung des **./configure**-Befehls mit der **--sysconfdir**-Option angegeben wurde und heißt vorgabemäßig **bacula-sd.conf**. Bearbeiten Sie diese Datei, damit sie die korrekten Archivierungsgerätenamen für jedes Ihrer Bandgeräte enthält. Wenn bei der Konfiguration Ihr System richtig erkannt wurde, werden sie schon richtig gesetzt sein. Die Namen dieser Storage-Ressourcen und der Media Type müssen mit jenen übereinstimmen, die in der Konfigurationsdatei des Directors stehen. Wenn Sie in eine Datei anstatt auf ein Band sichern wollen, muss als Archive-Gerät ein Verzeichnis angegeben sein, in dem dann die Volumes erzeugt werden und schließlich die Dateien, sobald ein Volume gelabelt wird.

Test der Konfigurationsdateien

Sie können die Konfigurationsdateien auf korrekte Syntax testen, indem sie den entsprechenden Dämon mit der **-t**-Option starten. Der Dämon wird die Konfigurationsdatei abarbeiten, gegebenenfalls eine Fehlermeldung ausgeben und sich dann beenden. Das folgende Beispiel geht davon aus, dass die Programm- und die Konfigurationsdateien im gleichen Verzeichnis installiert

sind.

```
cd <installation-directory>
./bacula-dir -t -c bacula-dir.conf
./bacula-fd -t -c bacula-fd.conf
./bacula-sd -t -c bacula-sd.conf
./bconsole -t -c bconsole.conf
./gnome-console -t -c gnome-console.conf
./wx-console -t -c wx-console.conf
su <normal user> -c "./bacula-tray-monitor -t -c tray-monitor.conf"
```

Hiermit werden alle Konfigurationsdateien der wichtigsten Programme getestet. Sind diese in Ordnung, beendet sich das Programm, ohne irgendetwas auszugeben. Beachten sie bitte, dass je nach gewählten Konfigurationsoptionen einige oder sogar alle der letzten drei Befehle auf Ihrem System nicht verfügbar sein werden. Wenn Sie die ausführbaren Dateien in die üblichen Unix-Verzeichnisse statt in ein einziges Verzeichnis installiert haben, müssen Sie die obigen Befehle entsprechend anpassen (das “./” vor dem Befehlsname weglassen und den Pfad vor den Namen der Konfigurationsdatei angeben).

Test der Kompatibilität von Bacula mit Ihrem Bandlaufwerk

Bevor Sie viel Zeit mit Bacula verschwenden, um schließlich herauszufinden, dass das Programm doch nicht mit Ihrem Bandlaufwerk zusammenarbeitet, lesen Sie bitte das Kapitel *btape – Test Ihres Bandlaufwerkes* in diesem Handbuch.

Wenn Sie ein neueres SCSI-Bandlaufwerk unter Linux oder Solaris benutzen, wird Bacula vermutlich funktionieren, aber probieren Sie das lieber vorher aus. Benutzer von FreeBSD (und möglicherweise andere xBSD-Varianten) müssen das oben erwähnte Kapitel lesen. Für FreeBSD gibt es unter *The FreeBSD Diary* eine eingehende Beschreibung, wie man Bacula auf Ihrem System zum Laufen bringt. Benutzer von FreeBSD in einer Version vor 4.9-STABLE vom Montag, dem 29.12.2003, 15:18:01, die vorhaben ein Bandlaufwerk zu verwenden, sollten ausserdem die Datei **platforms/freebsd/threads-fix.txt** in Baculas Hauptverzeichnis lesen. Darin sind wichtige Informationen zur Kompatibilität von Bacula und Ihrem System.

Das /lib/tls Verzeichnis entfernen

Die neue Pthreads-Bibliothek **/lib/tls**, welche standardmäßig von neueren “RedHat”-Systemen (Kernelversion 2.4.x) installiert wird, ist fehler-

haft. Dieses Verzeichnis muss entfernt oder umbenannt werden, bevor Bacula dann nach einem Neustart lauffähig ist. Geschieht dies nicht, wird sich Bacula nach etwa einer Woche Laufzeit entweder für längere Zeitspannen oder dauerhaft blockieren. Man wird hier wohl eher die entsprechende Umgebungsvariable überschreiben, anstatt das Verzeichnis `/lib/tls` zu entfernen. Mehr zu diesem Problem im Kapitel Unterstützte Betriebssysteme.

Auf Systemen mit Kernel-Version 2.6.x scheint dieses Problem nicht aufzutreten.

Bacula in Betrieb

Der vielleicht wichtigste Teil beim Betrieb von Bacula ist die Fähigkeit, Dateien wiederherzustellen. Wenn Sie dies nicht wenigstens einmal ausprobiert haben, bevor Sie tatsächlich gezwungen sind, es zu tun, werden Sie viel mehr unter Druck stehen und dazu neigen, Fehler zu machen, als wenn Sie diesen Vorgang schon einmal getestet haben.

Um eine Vorstellung davon zu bekommen, wie man Bacula in kurzer Zeit zum Laufen bringt empfehlen wir **dringend**, das Beispiel im Kapitel Running Bacula Chapter in diesem Handbuch nachzuvollziehen, wo im einzelnen erklärt wird, wie man Bacula laufen lässt.

Log Rotation

Wenn Sie die vorgegebene **bacula-dir.conf** oder eine Abwandlung davon benutzen, werden Sie bemerken, dass alle Ausgaben von Bacula in eine Datei gespeichert werden. Um zu verhindern, dass diese Datei ohne Grenze wächst, empfehlen wir, die Datei **logrotate** aus dem Verzeichnis **scripts/logrotate** nach **/etc/logrotate.d/bacula** zu kopieren. Dadurch wird die Logdatei einmal im Monat rotiert und höchstens fünf Monate lang erhalten. Um die Logrotation Ihren Wünschen anzupassen, können Sie diese Datei bearbeiten.

Log Watch

Auf manchen Systemen wie RedHat und Fedora läuft jede Nacht ein Logwatch-Programm, das Ihre Log-Dateien analysiert und per E-Mail berichtet. Wenn Sie die Ausgaben Ihrer Bacula-Sicherungsjobs diesen Berichten hinzufügen wollen, werfen Sie einen Blick in das Verzeichnis **scripts/logwatch**. In der **README**-Datei in diesem Verzeichnis wird kurz erklärt, wie man es installiert und welche Ausgaben zu erwarten sind.

Disaster Recovery

Wenn sie vorhaben, Bacula eher als Werkzeug zur Wiederherstellung Ihres Systems im Notfall, als nur dazu zu verwenden, beschädigte oder verlorene Dateien wiederherzustellen, werden sie vielleicht das Kapitel Disaster Recovery Using Bacula Chapter in diesem Handbuch lesen wollen.

Auf jeden Fall raten wir Ihnen dringend, die Wiederherstellung einiger gesicherte Dateien zu testen anstatt zu warten, bis ein Notfall eintritt.

Bacula installieren

Allgemeines

Normalerweise benötigen Sie ein Release mit Baculas Quellcode und, wenn ein Windows-Client benutzt werde soll, ein ausführbares Release von Bacula für Windows. Entsprechend Ihrer Konfigurationsoptionen benötigt Bacula bestimmte Pakete von Drittanbietern (wie z.B. **SQLite**, **MySQL** oder **PostgreSQL**) zur Kompilierung. Um Ihnen die Arbeit zu erleichtern, haben wir einige dieser Softwarepakete als zwei **depkgs**-Releases veröffentlicht (Dependency Packages). Dies kann Ihr Leben ungemein erleichtern, da Sie so mit allen notwendigen Paketen versorgt anstatt gezwungen sind, sie selbst einzeln im Internet zu finden und zu installieren.

Source Release Files

Seit Baculas Version 1.38.0 ist der Quellcode in vier einzelne Tar-Dateien aufgeteilt, die jeweils einem Modul in Baculas CVS entsprechen. Im einzelnen sind dies:

bacula-1.38.0.tar.gz Dies ist Baculas Quellcode. Mit jedem Release erhöht sich die Versionsnummer.

bacula-docs-1.38.0.tar.gz Diese Datei enthält eine Kopie des Verzeichnisses der Dokumente im CVS. Einige Dokumente sind vorkompiliert. Für Englisch existiert ein HTML-Verzeichnis, ein einzelnes HTML-File und eine PDF-Datei. Die französische und die deutsche Übersetzung sind in Arbeit, aber nicht kompiliert.

bacula-gui-1.38.0.tar.gz Diese Datei enthält grafische Benutzeroberflächen, die nicht Bestandteil des Hauptprogrammes sind. Momentan sind dies "bacula-web" zur Generierung von Verwaltungsansichten Ihrer Bacula-Jobs innerhalb eines Web-Browsers und "bimagmgr", ein Dateibrowser, der verwendet wird, um aus Bacula-Volumes CD-Images zu brennen.

bacula-rescue-1.8.1.tar.gz Dies ist der Code für die Bacula Rettungs-CD. Die Versionsnummer dieses Paketes ist nicht an die Versionsnummer von Bacula gebunden und wird sich daher unterscheiden. Mit diesem Code können Sie eine CD brennen, die unter anderem eine Beschreibung Ihrer Systemkonfiguration und die statisch gelinkte Version des

File-Dämons enthält. Damit können Sie im Falle eines Festplattenausfalles mit Hilfe von Bacula Ihre Festplatten neu partitionieren, formatieren und Ihr System auf einfache Art wiederherstellen.

Bacula upgraden

Wenn Sie Bacula von einer Version auf die nächste upgraden, sollten Sie erst die ReleaseNotes aller Versionen zwischen Ihrer laufenden und jener, auf die Sie upgraden wollen, sorgfältig lesen. Wenn die Bacula Catalog-Datenbank upgegraded wurde, müssen Sie entweder ganz von vorne anfangen und Ihre Datenbank neu initialisieren oder diese als ASCII-Datei sichern und dann mit dem Upgrade fortfahren. Dies geschieht normalerweise nachdem Bacula kompiliert und installiert ist durch Eingabe von:

```
cd <installed-scripts-dir> (default /etc/bacula)
./update_bacula_tables
```

Dieses Update-Skript finden Sie auch in Baculas Quellcode im Verzeichnis "src/cats":

Gab es zwischen Ihrer Version und der aktuellen mehrere Datenbank-Upgrades, werden Sie jedes einzelne Datenbank Upgradeskript ausführen müssen. Um Ihnen dies zu erleichtern, sind alle alten Upgrade-Skripte im Verzeichnis **upgradedb** des Quellcodes. Sie werden diese Skripte den Gegebenheiten Ihrer Systemkonfiguration anpassen müssen.

Das letzte Upgrade-Skript (wenn vorhanden) wird dann so ausgeführt, wie es oben beschrieben ist.

Wenn Sie von einer Hauptversion auf die nächste upgraden, müssen alle Komponenten gleichzeitig ersetzt werden, da sich in der Regel das Übertragungs-Protokoll zwischen den Dämonen ändert. Innerhalb eines bestimmten Release (z.B. Version 1.32.x) wird sich das Dämon-Protokoll jedoch nicht ändern solange nicht ein Bug oder ein Versehen zu beheben ist. Wenn das alles für Sie verwirrend ist, lesen Sie einfach die ReleaseNotes sehr sorgfältig. Es wird hier stehen, wenn alle Dämonen gleichzeitig upgegraded werden müssen.

Beachten Sie schließlich, dass es in der Regel nicht notwendig ist, vor dem Upgrade ein **make uninstall** auszuführen. Tatsächlich werden Sie so sehr wahrscheinlich alle ihre Konfigurationsdateien zerstören, was verheerend sein könnte. Die normale Upgrade-Prozedur besteht einfach in der Eingabe

von **make install**. Im allgemeinen werden dabei keine Ihrer “.conf”- oder “.sql”-Dateien überschrieben.

Weiteres zum Upgraden lesen sie im Abschnitt Upgrading Bacula Versions im Kapitel “Tips” in diesem Handbuch.

Dependency-Packages

Wie oben erwähnt, haben wir einige Pakete von Drittanbietern, die Bacula möglicherweise benötigt, in den Releases **depkgs** und **depkgs1** zusammengefasst. Natürlich können Sie sich auch die neuesten Versionen von den Original-Autoren besorgen. Die Quellen der einzelnen Pakete stehen in der README-Datei jedes einzelnen Paketes. Beachten Sie jedoch, dass die Pakete der **depkgs**-Dateien von uns auf ihre Kompatibilität zu Bacula getestet wurden.

Typischerweise heißen die Dependency-Packages **depkgs-ddMMMy.tar.gz** und **depkgs1-ddMMMy.tar.gz** wobei **dd** der Tag, **MMM** der Monat in abgekürzter Form (z.B. “Jan”) und **yy** das Jahr ist, an dem es herausgegeben wurde. Ein aktuelles Beispiel ist: **depkgs-07Apr02.tar.gz**. Um es zu installieren und zu kompilieren (wenn es benötigt wird) gehen Sie wie folgt vor:

1. Erstellen sie ein **bacula**-Verzeichnis, in das Sie sowohl die Bacula-Quelldateien als auch das Dependency-Packages legen.
2. Entpacken Sie das **depkg** mit “detar” in das **bacula**-Verzeichnis.
3. `cd bacula/depkgs`
4. `make`

Die genaue Zusammensetzung der Dependency-Packages wird sich von Zeit zu Zeit ändern. Momentan sehen sie so aus:

Drittanbieterpaket	depkgs	depkgs1	depkgs-win32
SQLite	X	-	-
mtx	X	-	-
readline	-	X	-
pthreads	-	-	X
zlib	-	-	X
wxWidgets	-	-	X

Beachten Sie, dass einige dieser Pakete recht umfangreich sind, so dass ihre Compilierung einige Zeit beanspruchen kann. Mit den obigen Anweisungen werden alle Pakete im entsprechenden Verzeichnis kompiliert. Bacula wird allerdings bei seiner Kompilierung nur jene Teile verwenden, die es tatsächlich benötigt.

Alternativ können Sie nur jene Pakete kompilieren, die Sie tatsächlich benötigen. Beispielsweise wird

```
cd bacula/depkgs
make sqlite
```

nur das “SQLite”-Paket konfigurieren und kompilieren.

Sie sollten die benötigten Pakete aus **depkgs** und/oder **depkgs1** kompilieren bevor Sie Bacula konfigurieren und kompilieren, da Bacula diese während seiner eigenen Kompilierung benötigt.

Auch wenn Sie SQLite nicht verwenden, könnte es sich für Sie lohnen **mtx** zu kompilieren, da das enthaltene **tapeinfo**-Programm oft wertvolle Informationen über Ihr SCSI-Bandlaufwerk (z.B. Kompression, min./max. Blockgröße...) liefern kann.

Das **depkgs-win32**-Paket enthält den Quellcode der “Pthreads”-, “wxWidgets”- und “zlib”-Bibliotheken, die das Win32-Clientprogramm verwendet. Man benötigt diese nur, wenn Sie das Win32-Programm selbst kompilieren wollen.

Unterstützte Betriebssysteme

Lesen sie bitte den Abschnitt Unterstützte Betriebssysteme im Kapitel “QuickStart” dieses Handbuches.

Bacula aus dem Quellcode kompilieren

Die Grundinstallation ist ziemlich einfach.

1. Installieren und kompilieren sie alle benötigten **depkgs** wie oben beschrieben.
2. Konfigurieren und installieren Sie “MySQL” oder “PostgreSQL” (wenn gewünscht)

Installation und Konfiguration von MySQL Phase I oder
 Installation und Konfiguration von PostgreSQL Phase I. Wenn
 Sie für die Installation von “MySQL” ein RPM verwenden, müssen
 Sie auch **mysql-devel** installieren, so dass die Header-Dateien
 verfügbar sind, wenn Sie Bacula kompilieren. Zusätzlich erfordert
 die MySQL Client-Bibliothek die gzip-Kompressionsbibliotheken
libz.a oder **libz.so**. Wenn Sie RPM-Pakete verwenden, sind diese
 Bibliotheken im Paket **zlib1g-dev**. Auf Debian-Systemen müssen
 Sie das **zlib1g-dev**-Paket laden. Wenn Sie weder RPMs noch debs
 verwenden, müssen Sie die passenden Pakete für Ihr System selbst
 finden. Wenn auf Ihrem System schon MySQL oder PostgreSQL
 läuft, können Sie diese Phase überspringen, wenn Sie “thread safe”-
 Bibliotheken kompiliert und die oben erwähnten zusätzlichen RPMs
 installiert haben.

3. Anstatt “MySQL” und “PostgreSQL” können Sie auch SQLite konfigurieren und installieren Installation und Konfiguration von SQLite. Dessen Quellcode ist Teil des **depkgs**-Paketes.
4. Entpacken sie Baculas Quellcode vorzugsweise in das **bacula**-Verzeichnis, welches oben erwähnt wurde.
5. Wechseln (**cd**) Sie in das Verzeichnis mit dem Quellcode.
6. Führen Sie **./configure** aus (mit den entsprechenden Konfigurationsoptionen, die weiter unten näher beschrieben sind).
7. Prüfen Sie die Ausgabe des **./configure**-Befehls sehr sorgfältig, besonders die Ausgaben zum Installationsverzeichnis der Programm- und der Konfigurationsdateien. Sind diese nicht korrekt, wiederholen Sie **./configure** bis sie stimmen. Die Ausgabe des **./configure**-Befehls ist in der Datei **config.out** abgespeichert und kann jederzeit wieder angesehen werden, ohne **./configure** neu zu starten, indem man **cat config.out** eingibt.
8. Wenn Sie Optionen ändern, nachdem **./configure** gelaufen war und Sie es neu starten müssen, geben Sie vorher das folgende ein.

```
make distclean
```

Damit gehen Sie sicher, dass Sie wirklich von vorne anfangen und keine Mischung der verschiedenen Optionen haben. Dies liegt daran, dass **./configure** einen Großteil der Informationen zwischenspeichert. **make distclean** ist auch sehr wichtig, wenn Sie die Quellverzeichnisse auf einen anderen Rechner verlagern. Schlägt der Befehl fehl, ignorieren Sie das einfach und machen mit

9. make

weiter.

Wenn es hierbei Fehlermeldungen beim Linken in das Verzeichnis (src/stored) des Storage-Dämon gibt, liegt es vielleicht daran, dass sie die statischen Bibliotheken in Ihrem System nicht geladen sind. Diese Problem bemerkte ich auf einem Solaris-System. Verwenden sie den **./configure**-Befehl ohne die Option **--enable-static-tools** um den Fehler zu beheben.

10. make install

11. Wenn Sie ein Bacula-Neuling sind, empfehlen wir **dringend**, den nächsten Schritt zu überspringen und die Vorgabe-Konfigurationsdateien zu verwenden. Probieren Sie damit das Beispiel im nächsten Kapitel aus und ändern sie danach Ihre Konfigurationsdateien, so dass sie Ihren eigenen Anforderungen entsprechen.
12. Passen Sie die Konfigurationsdateien aller drei Dämonprozesse und die des Console-Programms an. Einzelheiten hierzu im Abschnitt Setting Up Bacula Configuration Files des Kapitels "Konfiguration" in diesem Handbuch. Wir empfehlen Ihnen, an den beigelegten Vorgabe-Konfigurationsdateien zunächst nur soviel zu ändern wie unbedingt notwendig ist. Eine endgültige Anpassung ist immer noch möglich, wenn Bacula zuverlässig läuft. Passen Sie bitte auf, wenn sie die (zufällig generierten) Passwörter und die **Namen** verändern. Aus Sicherheitsgründen müssen diese in den Konfigurationsdateien übereinstimmen.
13. Erzeugen Sie die Datenbank und die Tabellen für Bacula in MySQL (wenn sie MySQL verwenden)(MySQL installieren und Konfigurieren Phase II, in PostgreSQL (PostgreSQL installieren und Konfigurieren Phase II) oder gegebenenfalls in SQLite (SQLite installieren und Konfigurieren Phase II).
14. Starten Sie Bacula (**./bacula start**). Im nächsten Kapitel wird dies im einzelnen erklärt.
15. Kommunizieren Sie mit Bacula über das Console-Programm.
16. Folgen Sie für die letzten beiden Punkte den Anweisungen im Kapitel Running Bacula dieses Handbuches, wo Sie eine einfache Sicherung und eine Wiederherstellung durchführen. Tun Sie dies bevor Sie die Konfigurationsdateien in größerem Umfang verändern, so dass Sie sicher sein können, dass Bacula funktioniert und Sie damit vertraut sind. Danach wird es einfacher sein, die Konfigurationsdateien anzupassen.

17. Wenn Sie nach der Installation beschließen, mit Bacula “umzuziehen”, d.h. es in anderen Verzeichnissen installieren zu wollen, gehen Sie wie folgt vor:

```
make uninstall
make distclean
./configure (mit-den-neuen-Optionen)
make
make install
```

Wenn alles gut geht, wird der `./configure`-Prozess Ihr laufendes Betriebssystem korrekt erkennen und den Quellcode entsprechend konfigurieren. Momentan werden FreeBSD, Linux (Red Hat) und Solaris unterstützt. Von MacOS X 10.3 wird berichtet, dass der Client nur dann darauf läuft, wenn die readline-Unterstützung deaktiviert ist.

Wenn Sie Bacula auf mehr als einem System installieren, können Sie einfach den Verzeichnisbaum des Quellcodes auf den anderen Rechner übertragen und ein “make install” ausführen. Gibt es jedoch Unterschiede in den Bibliotheken, den Betriebssystemversionen oder soll es auf einem anderen Betriebssystem installiert werden, sollten Sie mit der originalen tar-Datei beginnen. Wenn Sie die Verzeichnisstruktur des Quellcodes übertragen und den `./configure`-Befehl schon ausgeführt haben, müssen Sie unbedingt

```
make distclean
```

ausführen, bevor Sie “`./configure`” erneut aufrufen. Dies liegt daran, dass “GNU autoconf” die Konfiguration zwischenspeichert und wenn Sie beispielsweise die Konfiguration eines Linux-Rechners auf einem Solaris-System wiederverwenden, können Sie sicher sein, dass die Kompilierung fehlschlägt. Um dies zu vermeiden starten Sie entweder mit der tar-Datei oder führen “make distclean” aus, wie oben erwähnt.

Gewöhnlich werden Sie einen etwas komplizierteren **configure**-Befehl absetzen wollen, um sicher zu gehen, dass die von Ihnen gewünschten Module kompiliert werden und alles in den richtigen Verzeichnissen abgelegt wird.

Auf RedHat zum Beispiel könnte “`./configure`” so aussehen:

```
CFLAGS="-g -Wall" \
./configure \
--sbindir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--sysconfdir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--with-pid-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
```

```
--with-subsys-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--with-mysql=$HOME/mysql \
--with-working-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--with-dump-email=$USER
```

Beachten Sie bitte, dass der Vorteil der Verwendung der obigen Konfiguration für den Anfang darin liegt, dass hierbei alles in ein einziges Verzeichnis geschrieben wird, welches später gelöscht werden kann, wenn Sie die Beispiele des nächsten Kapitels ausgeführt und gelernt haben wie Bacula funktioniert. Ausserdem kann das Obige auch ohne root-Rechte installiert und ausgeführt werden.

Um den Entwicklern die Arbeit zu erleichtern, haben wir dem Verzeichnis **examples** ein **defaultconfig**-Skript beigefügt. Diese Skript enthält alle Statements, die man normalerweise benutzt und jeder Entwickler oder Benutzer kann sie nach seinen Bedürfnissen verändern. In diesem Verzeichnis sind auch andere nützliche Beispiele.

Die **./configure**-Schalter **--enable-conio** oder **--enable-readline** sind nützlich, da man dadurch eine Kommandozeilen-History und ein Editor-funktionen für die Kommandozeile des Console-Programms erhält. Wenn Sie eine dieser Optionen verwenden, benötigen Sie beim Linken entweder das **termcap**- oder das **ncurses**-Paket. Auf manchen Systemen wie z.B. "SuSE" ist die termcap-Bibliothek nicht im Verzeichnis der Standard-Bibliotheken. Daher kann diese Option wirkungslos sein oder Sie erhalten folgende Fehlermeldung

```
/usr/lib/gcc-lib/i586-suse-linux/3.3.1/.../ld:
cannot find -ltermcap
collect2: ld returned 1 exit status
```

während Sie die Bacula-Console kompilieren. In diesem Fall müssen Sie die **LD_FLAGS**-Umgebungsvariable vor der Kompilierung wie folgt setzen:

```
export LD_FLAGS="-L/usr/lib/termcap"
```

Die gleichen Erfordernisse an die Systembibliothek gelten, wenn sie die "Readline"-Subroutinen für das Editieren und die History der Kommandozeile benutzen wollen oder eine MySQL-Bibliothek, die Verschlüsselung erfordert. Wenn Sie Verschlüsselung benötigen, können Sie entweder die entsprechenden zusätzlichen Bibliotheks-Pfade wie oben gezeigt setzen oder wie unten gezeigt direkt in der Befehlszeile des Befehls mit angeben.

```
LDLFLAGS="-lssl -lcrypto" \
./configure \
<Ihre-Optionen>
```

Auf manchen Systemen wie Mandriva neigt “readline” dazu, die Eingaben zu verstümmeln, was es völlig unbrauchbar macht. Wenn das bei Ihnen geschieht, wählen Sie die Option ab oder, wenn Sie Version 1.33 oder höher verwenden, versuchen Sie mit der Option `--enable-conio` den eingebauten “readline”-Ersatz zu verwenden. Auch hierzu werden Sie entweder die “termcap”- oder “ncurses”-Bibliothek benötigen, doch es ist unwahrscheinlich, dass das **conio**-Paket Ihre Eingaben dann verstümmelt.

“readline” wird ab Version 1.34. nicht weiter unterstützt. Der Code ist noch verfügbar und wenn Benutzer dafür Patches schicken, wird es mir ein Vergnügen sein, diese einzubauen. Da jedoch jede Version von “readline” mit den Vorgängerversionen inkompatibel zu sein scheint und zwischen den Systemen wesentliche Unterschiede bestehen, kann ich es mir nicht mehr länger leisten, es zu unterstützen.

Welches Datenbanksystem soll verwendet werden?

Vor der Kompilierung von Bacula müssen Sie sich entscheiden, ob Sie SQLite, MySQL oder PostgreSQL verwenden werden. Wenn bei Ihnen nicht sowieso schon MySQL oder PostgreSQL läuft, empfehlen wir versuchsweise mit SQLite zu beginnen. Dies wird Ihnen die Einrichtung wesentlich erleichtern, da SQLite in Bacula hineinkompiliert wird und keine Administration erfordert. Es hat eine ganz ordentliche Performanz und ist für kleine bis mittlere Installationen gut geeignet (maximal 10 bis 20 Rechner). Allerdings sollten wir erwähnen, dass einige unserer Benutzer mit SQLite unerklärliche Datenbankkorruptionen hatten. Für ein Produktiv-System empfehlen wir daher die Installation von MySQL oder PostgreSQL:

Wenn Sie für den Bacula-Catalog MySQL verwenden wollen, lesen Sie bitte das Kapitel MySQL installieren und konfigurieren in diesem Handbuch. Sie werden hierzu MySQL installieren müssen, bevor Sie Bacula konfigurieren. MySQL ist ein Datenbanksystem von hoher Qualität, das sehr effizient arbeitet und für Installationen jeder Größe geeignet ist. Seine Einrichtung und Administration sind ein wenig komplizierter als die von SQLite, da es einige Besonderheiten wie userids und Passwörter bietet. Es läuft als eigenständiger Prozess, ist wirklich professionell und kommt mit Datenbanken jeder Größe zurecht.

Wenn Sie PostgreSQL als Bacula-Catalog verwenden wollen, lesen Sie bit-

te das Kapitel PostgreSQL installieren und konfigurieren in diesem Handbuch. Bevor Bacula konfiguriert wird, muss PostgreSQL installiert sein. Es ist MySQL sehr ähnlich, dabei aber eher etwas mehr SQL92-kompatibel und hat viele Features wie “Transaktionen”, “Stored Procedures” und ähnliches. Man braucht eine gewisse Erfahrung, um es zu installieren und zu warten.

Wenn Sie als Bacula Catalog SQLite verwenden wollen, lesen Sie bitte das Kapitel SQLite installieren und konfigurieren in diesem Handbuch.

Quick Start

Unten werden nun einige Optionen und wichtige Vorüberlegungen ausgeführt, die Sie jedoch für den Moment überspringen können, wenn Sie mit der vereinfachten Konfiguration, wie sie oben gezeigt wurde, keine Probleme hatten.

Falls der “./configure”-Prozess bestimmte Bibliotheken (z.B. “libintl”) nicht findet, vergewissern Sie sich, dass das entsprechende Paket auf Ihrem Rechner installiert ist. Wenn das Paket an einem Ort installiert ist, denn Bacula nicht erwartet, kann in der Regel mit einem der im Folgenden aufgeführten Optionsschalter ein Suchpfad übergeben werden. “./configure --help” liefert eine Liste aller Optionen. Das letzte Mittel ist, ein Feature durch einen entsprechenden Optionsschalter zu deaktivieren (z.B. “--disable-nls”).

Wenn Sie richtig loslegen wollen, empfehlen wir, zum nächsten Kapitel weitergehen und das Beispielprogramm zum Laufen zu bringen. Es wird Sie viel über Bacula lehren und kann zum Ausprobieren in ein einzelnes Verzeichnis installiert (um es auf einfache Art wieder löschen zu können) und ohne root-Rechte betrieben werden. Wenn irgendwelche Probleme auftreten oder Sie richtig installieren wollen, kehren Sie zu diesem Kapitel zurück und lesen Sie die Einzelheiten, die nun folgen.

Konfigurationsoptionen

Um Ihre Installation anzupassen, hat der **configure**-Befehl die folgenden Kommandozeilen-Schalter.

--sysbindir=<Pfad/zu/den/Programmdateien> Legt fest, in welches Verzeichnis die Bacula Programmdateien bei Ausführung des **make install**-Befehls installiert werden.

--sysconfdir=<Pfad/zu/den/Konfigurationsdateien> Legt fest, in

welches Verzeichnis die Bacula Konfigurationsdateien bei Ausführung des **make install**-Befehls installiert werden.

- mandir=<path>** Vorgabemäßig installiert Bacula eine einfache Unix-manpage in “/usr/share/man”. Soll die manpage an einen anderen Ort, können Sie mit dieser Option einen Pfad setzen. Beachten Sie bitte, dass die Bacula-Handbücher (HTML- und PDF-Dateien) Bestandteil eines eigenen tar-Files sind, das nicht Bestandteil des Quellcode-Releases ist.
- datadir=<path>** Wenn Sie Bacula oder Teile davon übersetzen wollen, können Sie die “**--datadir**”-Option verwenden um den Speicherort der “po”-Dateien festzulegen. Die “po”-Dateien müssen “von Hand” installiert werden, da Bacula dies (noch) nicht automatisch tut.
- enable-smartalloc** Damit wird der “Smartalloc orphaned buffer detection code” mit eingebunden. Diese Option ist dringend empfohlen. Da wir nie ohne diese Option kompilieren, werden Sie vielleicht Probleme haben, wenn sie nicht gesetzt ist. Wir empfehlen dringend, diesen Schalter gesetzt zu lassen, da er hilft, Memory-Leaks zu entdecken. Dieser Konfigurationsparameter wird bei der Kompilierung von Bacula benutzt.
- enable-gnome** Ist auf Ihrem Computer GNOME installiert und wollen Sie das grafische GNOME-Interface benutzen, setzen Sie diesen Schalter. Dadurch wird alles im Verzeichnis **src/gnome-console** kompiliert.
- enable-wx-console** Wenn auf Ihrem Rechner wxWidgets installiert ist und sie das grafische wxWidgets Console-Interface benutzen wollen, müssen Sie diesen Schalter setzen. Hierdurch wird alles im Verzeichnis **src/wx-console** kompiliert. Dies kann auch für Benutzer hilfreich sein, die eine grafische Konsole benutzen, aber GNOME nicht installieren wollen, da wxWidgets mit GTK+-, Motif- und sogar X11-Bibliotheken läuft
- enable-tray-monitor** Wenn Sie auf Ihrem Rechner GTK installiert haben und eine grafische Umgebung oder einen Window-Manager benutzen, der dem Standard für die System-Tray von FreeDesktop entspricht (wie KDE oder GNOME) und wenn sie Ihre GUI benutzen wollen, um die Bacula-Dämonen zu überwachen, sollten sie diesen Schalter setzen. Ist er gesetzt, wird alles im Verzeichnis **src/tray-monitor** kompiliert.
- enable-static-tools** Durch Setzen dieses Schalters werden die Hilfsprogramme des Storage-Dämons (**bls**, **bextract**, and **bscan**) statisch gelinkt. Dadurch kann man sie auch verwenden, ohne dass die gemeinsamen Bibliotheken geladen sind. Wenn beim Linken Probleme im

Verzeichnis **src/stored** auftreten, sollten sie sich vergewissern, dass diese Option nicht gesetzt ist. Sie können durch Setzen des Schalters **--disable-static-tools** das statische Linken auch explizit unterdrücken.

--enable-static-fd Durch diese Option kompiliert der make-Prozess zusätzlich zum Standard File-Dämon einen statischen Bacula File-Dämon. Diese statische Version hat alle benötigten Bibliotheken statisch gelinkt und wird für eine Notfallwiederherstellung auf einer leeren Festplatte verwendet. Diese Option kann meistens durch den Befehl **make static-bacula-fd** ersetzt werden, den man im Verzeichnis **src/filed** ausführen kann. Daneben ist auch die unten beschriebene Option **--enable-client-only** nützlich, wenn man nur einen einzelnen Client kompilieren will und die übrigen Programmteile nicht.

Wird ein statisches Programm gelinkt, benötigt der Linker alle verwendeten Bibliotheken in statischen Versionen. Benutzer, die diese Option häufiger verwenden, werden auch häufiger Linker-Fehler haben. Als Erstes sollte man dann überprüfen, ob auf dem System eine statische "glibc"-Bibliothek installiert ist. Als nächstes sollte man './configure' ohne die Optionen **--openssl** und **--with-python** aufrufen, da hierbei zusätzliche Bibliotheken benötigt werden. Man kann diese Optionen verwenden, doch muss man dann zusätzliche statische Bibliotheken laden.

--enable-static-sd Damit wird zusätzlich zum Standard-Storage-Dämon ein statischer Storage-Dämon kompiliert. Die statische Version hat die Bibliotheksfunktionen fest eingebaut und ist bei der Datenwiederherstellung im Notfall hilfreich.

Wird ein statisches Programm gelinkt, benötigt der Linker alle verwendeten Bibliotheken in statischen Versionen. Benutzer, die diese Option häufiger verwenden, werden auch häufiger Linker-Fehler haben. Als Erstes sollte man dann überprüfen, ob auf dem System eine statische "glibc"-Bibliothek installiert ist. Als nächstes sollte man './configure' ohne die Optionen **--openssl** und **--with-python** aufrufen, da hierbei zusätzliche Bibliotheken benötigt werden. Man kann diese Optionen verwenden, doch muss man dann zusätzliche statische Bibliotheken laden.

--enable-static-dir Damit wird zusätzlich zum Standard-Director ein statischer Director kompiliert. Die statische Version hat die Bibliotheksfunktionen fest eingebaut und ist bei der Datenwiederherstellung im Notfall hilfreich.

Wird ein statisches Programm gelinkt, benötigt der Linker alle verwendeten Bibliotheken in statischen Versionen. Benutzer, die diese Opti-

on häufiger verwenden, werden auch häufiger Linker-Fehler haben. Als Erstes sollte man dann überprüfen, ob auf dem System eine statische “glibc”-Bibliothek installiert ist. Als nächstes sollte man ‘./configure’ ohne die Optionen **--openssl** und **--with-python** aufrufen, da hierbei zusätzliche Bibliotheken benötigt werden. Man kann diese Optionen verwenden, doch muss man dann zusätzliche statische Bibliotheken laden.

--enable-static-cons Damit werden zusätzlich zur Standard-Console eine statische Console und statische GNOME-Console kompiliert. Die statischen Versionen haben die Bibliotheksfunktionen fest eingebaut und sind bei der Datenwiederherstellung im Notfall hilfreich.

Wird ein statisches Programm gelinkt, benötigt der Linker alle verwendeten Bibliotheken in statischen Versionen. Benutzer, die diese Option häufiger verwenden, werden auch häufiger Linker-Fehler haben. Als Erstes sollte man dann überprüfen, ob auf dem System eine statische “glibc”-Bibliothek installiert ist. Als nächstes sollte man ‘./configure’ ohne die Optionen **--openssl** und **--with-python** aufrufen, da hierbei zusätzliche Bibliotheken benötigt werden. Man kann diese Optionen verwenden, doch muss man dann zusätzliche statische Bibliotheken laden.

--enable-client-only Durch Setzen dieses Schalters werden nur der File-Dämon und die von ihm benötigten Bibliotheken kompiliert. Keiner der anderen Dämonen, nicht die Sicherungswerkzeuge oder die Console werden kompiliert. Daher wird mit dem Befehl **make install** auch nur der File-Dämon installiert. Um alle Dämonen zu kompilieren, müssen Sie eine Konfiguration ohne diese Option verwenden. Mit dieser Option wird die Kompilierung nur eines Client-Prozesses auf einem Client-Rechner sehr erleichtert.

Wird ein statisches Programm gelinkt, benötigt der Linker alle verwendeten Bibliotheken in statischen Versionen. Benutzer, die diese Option häufiger verwenden, werden auch häufiger Linker-Fehler haben. Als Erstes sollte man dann überprüfen, ob auf dem System eine statische “glibc”-Bibliothek installiert ist. Als nächstes sollte man ‘./configure’ ohne die Optionen **--openssl** und **--with-python** aufrufen, da hierbei zusätzliche Bibliotheken benötigt werden. Man kann diese Optionen verwenden, doch muss man dann zusätzliche statische Bibliotheken laden.

--enable-largefile Mit diesem Schalter (voreingestellt) wird Bacula mit der Unterstützung für 64 Bit breite Adressen kompiliert, sofern dies Ihr Rechner unterstützt. Damit kann Bacula Dateien lesen und schreiben, die größer sind als 2 GBytes. Dieses Feature kann durch setzen des

Schalters **--disable-largefile** abgewählt werden. Damit sind nur 32 Bit breite Adressen möglich.

--disable-nls Vorgabemäßig verwendet Bacula “GNU Native Language Support”-Bibliotheken (NLS). Auf manchen Rechnern sind diese Bibliotheken nicht verfügbar oder funktionieren nicht richtig (beonders auf nicht-Linux Implementierungen). In diesen Fällen kann man durch Setzen von **--disable-nls** die Verwendung dieser Bibliotheken unterbinden. In diesem Fall benutzt Bacula Englisch.

--with-sqlite=<Pfad/zu/SQLite> Mit dieser Option wird die Benutzung eines SQLite-Datenbanksystems ermöglicht. Da Bacula an einem Standard-Speicherort (**depkgs/sqlite**) sucht, wird der Pfad **sqlite-path** normalerweise nicht angegeben. Näheres hierzu im Kapitel SQLite installieren and konfigurieren in diesem Handbuch. Beachten Sie auch den Hinweis zur Option “--with-postgresql”.

--with-sqlite3=<Pfad/zu/sqlite3> Dies erlaubt die Verwendung von SQLite in der Version 3.x. Der Pfad (**sqlite3-path**) muss normalerweise nicht gesetzt werden, da Bacula die benötigten Komponenten an den Standardspeicherorten (**depkgs/sqlite3**) sucht. Im Kapitel SQLite installieren und konfigurieren dieses Handbuches finden sie weitere Einzelheiten.

--with-mysql=<Pfad/zu/MySQL> Mit dieser Option werden die Catalog-Dienste für Bacula kompiliert. Sie setzt voraus, dass MySQL bereits auf Ihrem Rechner läuft, und erwartet, dass es im Verzeichnis, das Sie mit der Pfadangabe (**mysql-path**) angeben, installiert ist. Wenn dieser Schalter nicht gesetzt ist, wird Bacula automatisch den Code der internen Bacula-Datenbank einbeziehen. Nach Möglichkeit empfehlen wir, diesen Schalter zu setzen. Wenn Sie ihn verwenden, installieren Sie bitte zuerst MySQL und lesen das Kapitel MySQL installieren and konfigurieren in diesem Handbuch bevor Sie mit der Konfiguration fortfahren.

--with-postgresql=<Pfad/zu/PostgreSQL> Dieser Schalter erfordert die Angabe des Pfades zum PostgreSQL-Programmverzeichnis, da Bacula ihn nicht von selbst finden kann. Zur Kompilierung mit PostgreSQL verwendet man einfach **--with-postgresql**.

Um Bacula richtig zu konfigurieren, muss eine der vier unterstützten Datenbank-Optionen spezifiziert sein. Entweder also “--with-sqlite”, “--with-sqlite3”, “--with-mysql” oder “--with-postgresql”. Andernfalls wird der “./configure”-Prozess fehlschlagen.

--with-openssl=<path> Diese Schalter wird benötigt, wenn Bacula TLS (ssl) verwenden soll. In der Regel muss der Pfad nicht spezifiziert wer-

den, da der Konfigurationsprozess die OpenSSL-Bibliotheken an deren Standardorten sucht. Wenn OpenSSL aktiviert ist, gestattet Bacula eine sichere Kommunikation zwischen seinen Dämonprozessen. Weitere Informationen zur Verwendung von TLS im Kapitel Bacula TLS in diesem Handbuch.

--with-python=<Pfad/zu/Python> Mit diese Option wird die Bacula-Unterstützung für Python aktiviert. Wird kein Pfad mit angegeben, sucht der Konfigurationsprozess Bibliotheken an den Standard-Installationsorten von Python 2.2., 2.3 und 2.4. Wird die Bibliothek nicht gefunden, muss die Option mit dem Pfad zum Verzeichnis Ihrer Python-Bibliotheken aufgerufen werden. Im Kapitel Python sind Einzelheiten dazu, wie man Python-Scripting verwenden kann.

--with-libintl-prefix=<DIR> Mit dieser Option durchsucht Bacula die Verzeichnisse “DIR/include” und “DIR/lib” nach den “libintl”-Headern und -Bibliotheken, die es für den “Native Language Support” (NLS) benötigt.

--enable-conio Teilt Bacula mit, die kleine, leichtgewichtige, “readline” ersetzende Routine zu kompilieren. Diese ist im allgemeinen sehr viel einfacher zu konfigurieren als “readline”, benötigt aber entweder die “termcap”- oder “ncurses”-Bibliothek.

--with-readline=<Pfad/zu/readline> Teilt Bacula mit, wo **readline** installiert ist. Sofern es Teil der Standard-Bibliothek ist, findet Bacula normalerweise “readline”. Wird es nicht gefunden, und ist der Schalter **--with-readline** gesetzt, wird readline deaktiviert. Diese Option betrifft Baculas Kompilierung. Mit Readline ist im der Console-Programm eine History und ein Editieren der Kommandozeile möglich. Readline wird nicht mehr unterstützt. Sie sind daher bei Problemen auf sich allein gestellt.

--enable-readline Damit wird Bacula mitgeteilt, die Readline-Unterstützung zu ermöglichen. Das Paket scheint sich in inkompatibler Weise von Version zu Version zu ändern. Daher ist wegen der Vielzahl der Konfigurationsprobleme dieser Schalter normalerweise nicht gesetzt.

--with-tcp-wrappers=<Pfad/zur/TCP-Wrapper/Bibliothek>
Damit wird spezifiziert, dass Bacula mit TCP-Wrappern (man `hosts_access(5)`) kompiliert werden soll. Die Angabe des Pfades ist optional, da Bacula die Bibliotheken an den Standard-Speicherorten findet. Diese Option betrifft Baculas Kompilierung. Wenn Sie bei der Spezifikation der Einschränkungen in ihren `/etc/hosts.allow-`

und `/etc/hosts.deny`-Dateien die `twist`-Option (`hosts_options(5)`) verwenden, wird sich der Bacula-Prozess beenden. Beachten Sie bitte, dass Sie beim Einrichten Ihrer `/etc/hosts.allow`- und `/etc/hosts.deny`-Dateien die infrage kommenden Bacula-Dämonen mit deren Namen aus der Konfigurationsdatei und nicht mit deren jeweiligen Programmnamen bezeichnen.

Weitere Informationen zur Konfiguration und zum Test der TCP-Wrapper im Abschnitt TCP Wrapper konfigurieren und testen des Kapitels zur Sicherheit.

--with-working-dir=<Pfad/zum/Arbeitsverzeichnis> Die Angabe dieser Option ist zwingend und spezifiziert das Verzeichnis, in welches Bacula zwischen seinen Ausführungen seine Dateien sichert. Wenn z.B. die interne Datenbank verwendet wird, werden deren Dateien hier abgelegt. Diese Option wird nur benutzt, um die Konfigurationsdateien der Dämonen zu verändern. Das Gleiche erreichen Sie, wenn Sie die Konfigurationsdateien nachträglich ändern. Das Arbeitsverzeichnis wird bei der Installation nicht automatisch erstellt, so dass Sie sicherstellen müssen, dass es vor der ersten Benutzung von Bacula vorhanden ist.

--with-base-port=<Port=Nummer> Um funktionieren zu können, benötigt Bacula drei TCP/IC-Ports (einen für die Bacula-Console, einen für den Storage-Dämon und einen für den File-Dämon). Die Direktive **--with-baseport** weist automatisch drei Port Nummern zu, die mit der Basisadresse beginnen, die Sie spezifizieren. Auch in den sich ergebenden Konfigurationsdateien können Sie die Portnummern ändern. Sie müssen jedoch aufpassen, dass die Nummern in allen drei Konfigurationsdateien genau übereinstimmen. Der Vorgabe-Basisport hat die Nummer 9101. Damit sind die Ports 9101 bis 9103 zugewiesen. Diese Portnummern (9101, 9102, 9103) wurden von der IANA Bacula offiziell zugeteilt. Durch Setzen dieser Option verändern Sie nur die Konfigurationsdateien. Diese können Sie auch nach der Installation noch verändern.

--with-dump-email=<E-mail-Adresse> Dieser Schalter spezifiziert die E-Mail-Adresse an die alle "core dumps" gesendet werden und wird normalerweise nur von Entwicklern verwendet.

--with-pid-dir=<Pfad> Damit wird jenes Verzeichnis spezifiziert, in welchem Bacula die Datei mit den Prozess-IDs während seiner Ausführung ablegt. Vorgabemäßig ist dies `/var/run`. Dieses Verzeichnis wird bei der Installation nicht angelegt. Daher sollten Sie sicher sein, dass es vorhanden ist, bevor Sie Bacula zum ersten Mal verwenden.

- with-subsys-dir=<Pfad>** Dieser Schalter spezifiziert den Ort, an dem Bacula die Subsystem-Lock Datei während seiner Ausführung ablegt. Vorgabe ist `/var/run/subsys`. Stellen Sie sicher, dass sie hierfür und das `sbindir`-Verzeichnis nicht das gleiche Verzeichnis spezifizieren. Dieses Verzeichnis wird nur innerhalb der Autostart-Skripten verwendet. Das "subsys"-Verzeichnis wird bei Baculas Installation nicht erstellt, so dass Sie selbst sicherstellen müssen, dass es erstellt ist, bevor Sie Bacula verwenden.
- with-dir-password=<Passwort>** Mit diesem Schalter kann ein Passwort für den Zugang (in der Regel über das Console-Programm) zum Director spezifiziert werden. Ist der Schalter nicht gesetzt, generiert der Konfigurationsprozess ein zufälliges Passwort.
- with-fd-password=<Passwort>** Mit diesem Schalter kann ein Passwort für den Zugang zum File-Dämon spezifiziert werden (normalerweise vom Director aufgerufen). Wenn es nicht spezifiziert wurde, generiert der Konfigurationsprozess ein zufälliges Passwort.
- with-sd-password=<Passwort>** Mit diesem Schalter kann ein Passwort für den Zugang zum Storage-Dämon spezifiziert werden (normalerweise vom Director aufgerufen). Wenn es nicht spezifiziert wurde, generiert der Konfigurationsprozess ein zufälliges Passwort.
- with-dir-user=<User>** Durch Setzen dieses Schalters kann die User-ID festgelegt werden unter welcher der Director läuft. Der Director-Prozess muss als root gestartet werden, doch muss er nicht unter root laufen. Nach den ersten Initialisierungen kann er dem User übergeben werden, dessen ID Sie hier spezifizieren.
- with-dir-group=<Group>** Durch Setzen dieses Schalters kann die Group-ID festgelegt werden unter welcher der Director läuft. Der Director-Prozess muss als root gestartet werden, doch muss er nicht unter root laufen. Nach den ersten Initialisierungen kann er der Gruppe übergeben werden, deren ID Sie hier spezifizieren.
- with-sd-user=<User>** Mit diesem Schalter kann die User-ID festgelegt werden unter welcher der Storage-Dämon läuft. Der Storage-Dämon muss als root gestartet werden, doch muss er nicht unter root laufen. Nach den ersten Initialisierungen kann er dem User übergeben werden, dessen ID Sie hier spezifizieren. Wenn Sie diese Option verwenden, müssen Sie auch sicherstellen, dass der Storageprozess alle Geräte(Bandlaufwerke, usw.) verwenden darf, die er benötigt.
- with-sd-group=<Group>** Durch Setzen dieses Schalters kann die Group-ID festgelegt werden unter welcher der Storage-Dämon läuft.

Der Storage-Dämon muss als root gestartet werden, doch muss er nicht unter root laufen. Nach den ersten Initialisierungen kann er der Gruppe übergeben werden, deren ID Sie hier spezifizieren.

--with-fd-user=<User> Durch Setzen dieses Schalters kann die User-ID festgelegt werden unter welcher der File-Dämon läuft. Der File-Dämon muss als root gestartet werden und muss in den meisten Fällen auch unter root laufen. In ganz besonderen Fällen kann mit dieser Option der File-Dämon-Prozess nach den ersten Initialisierungen einem User übergeben werden, dessen ID Sie hier spezifizieren.

--with-fd-group=<Group> Durch Setzen dieses Schalters kann die Group-ID festgelegt werden unter welcher der File-Dämon läuft. Der File-Dämon muss als root gestartet werden und muss in den meisten Fällen auch unter root laufen. Trotzdem kann der File-Dämon-Prozess nach den ersten Initialisierungen der Gruppe übergeben werden, deren ID Sie hier spezifizieren.

Beachten Sie bitte, dass durch Eingabe von **./configure --help** noch viele andere Optionen angezeigt werden, diese aber bislang nicht implementiert sind.

Optionen, die wir für die meisten Systeme empfehlen

Wir empfehlen für die meisten Systeme mit folgenden Optionen zu beginnen:

```
./configure \
--enable-smartalloc \
--sbindir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--sysconfdir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--with-pid-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--with-subsys-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--with-mysql=$HOME/mysql \
--with-working-dir=$HOME/bacula/working
```

Wenn Sie Bacula lieber in ein Installationsverzeichnis installieren wollen, als es aus seinem Kompilationsverzeichnis heraus zu betreiben (wie es Entwickler tun) müssen Sie den Schalter **--sbindir** and **--sysconfdir** mit den entsprechenden Pfaden verwenden. Dies ist nicht notwendig, wenn Sie “make install” nicht verwenden, wie es meistens bei der Programm-Entwicklung der Fall ist. Der Installationsprozess erzeugt die mit “sbindir” und “sysconfdir” angegebenen Verzeichnisse, aber nicht jene, die als “pid-dir”, “subsys-dir” oder “working-dir” spezifiziert wurden. Sie müssen selbst sicherstellen, dass

diese existieren, bevor Bacula das erste Mal läuft. Es folgt ein Beispiel dafür wie Kern das tut.

RedHat

Bei der Verwendung von SQLite:

```
CFLAGS="-g -Wall" ./configure \
--sbindir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--sysconffdir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--enable-smartalloc \
--with-sqlite=$HOME/bacula/depkgs/sqlite \
--with-working-dir=$HOME/bacula/working \
--with-pid-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--with-subsys-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--enable-gnome \
--enable-conio
```

oder

```
CFLAGS="-g -Wall" ./configure \
--sbindir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--sysconffdir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
--enable-smartalloc \
--with-mysql=$HOME/mysql \
--with-working-dir=$HOME/bacula/working \
--with-pid-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--with-subsys-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
--enable-gnome \
--enable-conio
```

oder, zum Schluss, eine vollständig traditionelle RedHat-Linux Installation:

```
CFLAGS="-g -Wall" ./configure \
--prefix=/usr \
--sbindir=/usr/sbin \
--sysconffdir=/etc/bacula \
--with-scriptdir=/etc/bacula \
--enable-smartalloc \
--enable-gnome \
--with-mysql \
--with-working-dir=/var/bacula \
--with-pid-dir=/var/run \
--with-subsys-dir=/var/lock/subsys \
--enable-conio
```

Beachten Sie bitte, dass Bacula davon ausgeht, dass die Verzeichnisse /var/bacula, /var/run, und /var/loc/subsys bereits existieren und es diese während der Installation nicht automatisch erzeugt.

Beachten Sie bitte, dass bei Benutzung einer AMD64 CPU, die unter 64 bit CentOS4 läuft, mit gcc (GCC) 4.0.1 20050727 (Red Hat 4.0.1-5) ein Compiler Bug auftritt, so dass Code erzeugt wird, der eine Segmentverletzung verursacht. Typischerweise macht sich dies zuerst beim Storage-Dämon bemerkbar. Eine Lösung ist es, Bacula ohne Optimierung zu kompilieren (normalerweise ist dies -O2).

Solaris

Um Bacula aus den Quellcodedateien zu erzeugen, muss auf dem Solaris-System bereits das folgende installiert sein (das ist es standardmäßig nicht): libiconv, gcc 3.3.2, stdc++, libgcc (wegen der stdc++- und gcc_s-Bibliotheken), make 3.8 oder neuer.

Möglicherweise muss die PATH-Umgebungsvariable um “/usr/local/bin” und “/usr/ccs/bin” (wegen ar) ergänzt werden

```
#!/bin/sh
CFLAGS="-g" ./configure \
  --sbindir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
  --sysconfdir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
  --with-mysql=$HOME/mysql \
  --enable-smartalloc \
  --with-pid-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
  --with-subsys-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
  --with-working-dir=$HOME/bacula/working
```

Wie oben schon erwähnt, erzeugt der Installationsprozess die mit “sbindir” und “sysconfdir” bezeichneten Verzeichnisse, falls sie nicht schon vorhanden sind. Die Verzeichnisse “pid-dir”, “subsys-dir” und “working-dir” werden nicht automatisch erzeugt. Vergewissern Sie sich daher, dass sie existieren, bevor Bacula zum ersten Mal laufen soll.

Beachten Sie bitte, dass Sie möglicherweise die folgenden Pakete installieren müssen, um Bacula kompilieren zu können:

```
SUNWbinutils,
SUNWarc,
SUNWhea,
SUNWGcc,
SUNWGnutls
```

```

SUNWGnutls-devel
SUNWGmake
SUNWgccruntime
SUNWlibcrypt
SUNWzlib
SUNWzlibs
SUNWbinutilsS
SUNWGmakeS
SUNWlibm

```

```
export
```

```
PATH=/usr/bin::/usr/ccs/bin:/etc:/usr/openwin/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sfw/bin:/opt/sfw/bin:/usr/ucb:
```

FreeBSD

Unter The FreeBSD Diary gibt es eine detaillierte Beschreibung wie Bacula unter diesem Betriebssystem installiert wird. Benutzer von FreeBSD, die eine Version von vor 4.9-STABLE (Montag, 29. Dezember 2003, 15:18:01 UTC) verwenden, sollten das Kapitel Test der Bandlaufwerke in diesem Handbuch lesen. Darin sind **wichtige** Informationen, wie man das Bandlaufwerk so konfiguriert, dass es mit Bacula zusammenarbeitet.

Wenn Sie Bacula zusammen mit MySQL verwenden, sollten Sie darauf achten, MySQL eher mit den Thread-Bibliotheken von FreeBSD als mit denen von Linux zu kompilieren, weil Bacula selbst normalerweise so kompiliert wird. Eine Mischung von Beiden wird möglicherweise nicht funktionieren.

Win32

Um die Win32-Version des File-Client zu installieren, lesen Sie bitte das Kapitel Win32 Installation in diesem Handbuch.

Windows-Systeme mit installiertem CYGWIN

Seit der Version 1.34 verwendet Bacula für den Win32-File-Dämon CYGWIN nicht mehr. Er wird allerdings immer noch in einer CYGWIN-Umgebung kompiliert - möglicherweise funktioniert das aber auch mit dem Visual C -Studio allein. Wenn Sie den Win32-File-Dämon selbst kompilieren wollen, benötigen sie Microsoft C++ in der Version 6.0 oder höher. Für Bacula in den Versionen vor 1.3 wurde CYGWIN verwendet. Einzelheiten zur Kompilierung stehen in der README-Datei im Verzeichnis "src/win32".

Beachten Sie, dass, obwohl sich fast alle Elemente von Bacula unter Windows

kompilieren lassen, nur der File-Dämon getestet und verwendet wurde.

Beachten Sie auf jeden Fall die Installationsanweisungen des Kapitels Win32-Installation in diesem Dokument.

Kerns Konfigurations-Skript

Dieses Skript verwende ich für meinen “produktiven” Linux-Rechner:

```
#!/bin/sh
# This is Kern's configure script for Bacula
CFLAGS="-g -Wall" \
./configure \
  --sbindir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
  --sysconfdir=$HOME/bacula/bin \
  --enable-smartalloc \
  --enable-gnome \
  --with-pid-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
  --with-subsys-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
  --with-mysql=$HOME/mysql \
  --with-working-dir=$HOME/bacula/bin/working \
  --with-dump-email=$USER \
  --with-smtp-host=mail.your-site.com \
  --with-baseport=9101
exit 0
```

Beachten Sie bitte, dass ich 9101 als Basis-Port definiere. Dadurch verwendet Bacula Port 9101 für die Director-Console, Port 9102 für die File-Dämonen und Port 9103 für die Storage-Dämonen. Diese Ports müssten auf allen Systemen verfügbar sein, da sie von der IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) offiziell für Bacula reserviert wurden. Wir raten dringend, nur diese Ports zu verwenden, um Konflikte mit anderen Programmen zu vermeiden. Wenn Sie die Option **--with-baseport** nicht verwenden, ist dies die Voreinstellung.

Eventuell können Sie auch noch das Folgende in Ihre `/etc/services`-Datei eintragen, was das Erkennen der Verbindungen, die Bacula verwendet, erleichtert (z.B. mit `netstat -a`):

```
bacula-dir    9101/tcp
bacula-fd     9102/tcp
bacula-sd     9103/tcp
```

Bacula installieren

Bevor man die Konfigurations-Dateien bearbeitet, wird man Bacula in dessen Zielverzeichnis installieren wollen. Dies geschieht mit:

```
make install
```

Wenn Bacula zuvor schon installiert worden war, werden die Programmdateien überschrieben werden, die Konfigurationsdateien jedoch erhalten bleiben. An die Namen der “neuen” Konfigurationsdateien wird ein **.new** angehängt. Wenn Sie Bacula bereits installiert und betrieben hatten, werden Sie diese normalerweise verwerfen wollen oder ignorieren.

Einen File-Dämon oder Client-Prozess kompilieren

Wenn der Director und Storage-Dämon bei Ihnen auf einem Rechner läuft und Sie die Daten eines anderen Rechners sichern wollen, brauchen Sie auf diesem Rechner eine Kopie des File-Dämons. Sind der Rechner und das Betriebssystem gleich, genügt es, die Programmdatei **bacula-fd** und die Konfigurationsdatei **bacula-fd.conf** zu kopieren und dann den Name und das Passwort in der Konfigurationsdatei anzupassen, sodass diese eindeutig sind. Die entsprechenden Erweiterungen muss man auch in der Konfigurationsdatei des Directors (**bacula-dir.conf**) machen.

Ist die Rechnerarchitektur und/oder das Betriebssystem verschieden, so muss der File-Dämon auf dem Client-Rechner kompiliert werden. Man verwendet hierzu den gleichen **./configure**-Befehl wie für das Hauptprogramm und beginnt in einer neuen Kopie des Quellcode-Verzeichnisses oder indem man vor dem **./configure** ein **make distclean** ausführt.

Da der File-Dämon nicht mit der Datenbank arbeitet, können die Optionen **--with-mysql** oder **--with-sqlite** entfernt werden. Durch die Verwendung des Schalters **--enable-client-only** werden nur die benötigten Bibliotheken und die Client-Programme erzeugt. Dadurch ist es nicht notwendig, die Datenbank-Programme zu installieren, nur um den File-Dämon zu erzeugen. Geben Sie zum Schluss einfach **make** ein. Damit wird nur das Client-Programm erzeugt.

Auto-Start der Dämon-Prozesse

Sollen die Dämon-Prozesse beim Booten Ihres Systems automatisch gestartet bzw. beendet werden (was sinnvoll ist), ist ein weiterer Schritt erforderlich. Als erstes muss der “./configure”-Prozess Ihr System erkennen - es muss also unterstützt werden und darf nicht als **unknown** erkannt sein. Dann müssen die plattformspezifischen Dateien wie folgt installiert werden:

```
(become root)
make install-autostart
```

Die Möglichkeit des Auto-Starts ist nur für Systeme implementiert, die wir offiziell unterstützen (momentan FreeBSD, RedHat/Fedora-Linux und Solaris) und wurde bislang nur auf Fedora-Linux vollständig getestet.

Mit dem Befehl **make install-autostart** werden die entsprechenden Start-Skripte zusammen mit den notwendigen symbolischen Links installiert. Unter RedHat-Linux sind diese Skripte in den Verzeichnissen `/etc/rc.d/init.d/bacula-dir`, `/etc/rc.d/init.d/bacula-fd` und `/etc/rc.d/init.d/bacula-sd`. Der genaue Speicherort hängt vom verwendeten Betriebssystem ab.

Wenn nur der File-Dämon installiert werden soll, können Sie dies mit folgendem Befehl tun:

```
make install-autostart-fd
```

Weitere Hinweise zur Kompilierung

Um eine Programmdatei in einem beliebigen Verzeichnis zu erzeugen, geben Sie einfach das folgende ein:

```
make
```

Um alle Objekt- und Programmdateien (auch die mit “1”, “2” oder “3” bezeichneten Dateien, die Kern als temporäre Dateien verwendet) geben Sie folgendes ein:

```
make clean
```

Um wirklich alles für eine Distribution zu bereinigen:

make distclean

Beachten Sie bitte, dass dies alle Makefiles löscht und normalerweise auf der obersten Verzeichnisebene ausgeführt wird, um den Quellcode für eine Distribution vorzubereiten. Um dies rückgängig zu machen, muss **./configure** auch von der obersten Verzeichnisebene ausgeführt werden, da alle Makefiles gelöscht sind.

Um einem Unterverzeichnis eine neue Datei hinzuzufügen, muss die Datei "Makefile.in" in jenem Verzeichnis bearbeitet werden. Danach genügt es, **make** einzugeben. In den meisten Fällen erzeugt der make-Befehl ein neues Makefile aus "Makefile.in". In manchen Fällen muss der **make**-Befehl wiederholt werden. In extremen Fällen wechselt man in die oberste Verzeichnisebene und gibt ein: **make Makefiles**.

Um Abhängigkeiten hinzuzufügen:

make depend

Mit **make depend** werden die Abhängigkeiten der Header-Dateien aller Objekt-Dateien dem Makefile und der Datei "Makefile.in" hinzugefügt. Dieser Befehl sollte in allen Verzeichnissen ausgeführt werden, in welchen Sie die Abhängigkeiten ändern. Normalerweise muss der Befehl nur ausgeführt werden, wenn sie Quell- oder Header-Dateien hinzufügen oder löschen. **make depend** wird normalerweise während des Konfigurations-Prozesses automatisch aufgerufen.

Um zu installieren:

make install

Dieser Befehl wird verwendet, wenn Sie Bacula als Backup-System installieren wollen, nicht aber wenn Sie an Bacula selbst programmieren. Nach Ausführen des Befehls **make install** werden die folgenden Dateien auf Ihrem System installiert (mehr oder weniger). Welche Dateien und Verzeichnisse es im einzelnen sind, hängt von Ihrem **./configure**-Befehl ab (wird z.B. GNOME nicht konfiguriert, wird auch "gnome-console" und "gnome-console.conf" nicht installiert. Wenn Sie SQLite anstatt MySQL verwenden, werden einige der Dateien andere sein).

bacula
bacula-dir


```

bacula-dir.conf
bacula-fd
bacula-fd.conf
bacula-sd
bacula-sd.conf
bacula-tray-monitor
tray-monitor.conf
bextract
bls
bscanBacula
btape
btraceback
btraceback.gdb
bconsole
bconsole.conf
create_mysql_database
dbcheck
delete_catalog_backup
drop_bacula_tables
drop_mysql_tables
fd
gnome-console
gnome-console.conf
make_bacula_tables
make_catalog_backup
make_mysql_tables
mtx-changer
query.sql
bsmtp
startmysql
stopmysqlBacula
wx-console
wx-console.conf

```

Die Installation des Tray-Monitors

Wenn Sie den Konfigurationsschalter **--enable-tray-monitor** verwendet und **make install** ausgeführt haben, ist der Tray-Monitor schon installiert.

Da Sie Ihre grafische Umgebung nicht als root betreiben (wenn doch, sollten sie das abstellen), müssen Sie den Usern Leserechte auf **tray-monitor.conf** und Ausführungsrechte für **bacula-tray-monitor** geben. Dies ist kein Sicherheitsrisiko.

Melden Sie sich bei Ihrer grafischen Umgebung an (KDE, Gnome oder eine andere), starten sie den **bacula-tray-monitor** als gewöhnlicher Benutzer und achten Sie darauf, ob das Cassetten-Icon irgendwo auf Ihrem Bildschirm erscheint (gewöhnlich in der Task-Leiste). Tut es das nicht, werfen Sie einen

Blick auf die unten aufgeführten Anweisungen entsprechend Ihrer Umgebung oder Ihres Window-Managers.

GNOME

Ein System-Tray oder einen “Benachrichtigungs-Bereich” (um die GNOME-Terminologie zu verwenden), wird von GNOME seit der Version 2.2 unterstützt. Um sie zu aktivieren, klicken Sie rechts auf Ihre Kontrollleiste, öffnen das Menü **Add to this Panel**, dann auf **Utility** und klicken schließlich auf **Notification Area**.

KDE

Seit der Version 3.1 unterstützt KDE das System-Tray. Um es zu aktivieren, klicken Sie Ihre Kontrollleiste rechts, öffnen das Menü **Zur Kontrollleiste hinzufügen**, dann auf **Miniprogramm** und klicken schließlich auf **Systemabschnitt der Kontrollleiste**.

Andere Fenster-Manager

Lesen Sie die Dokumentation um zu erfahren, ob der Freedesktop System-Tray-Standard von Ihrem Fenster-Manager unterstützt wird und - wenn vorhanden - wie er aktiviert wird.

Die Bacula Konfigurations-Dateien bearbeiten

Schlagen Sie im Kapitel Bacula konfigurieren dieses Handbuches nach, wie sie die Konfigurationsdateien von Bacula einrichten.

Critical Items to Implement Before Going Production

General

We recommend you take your time before implementing a Bacula backup system since Bacula is a rather complex program, and if you make a mistake, you may suddenly find that you cannot restore your files in case of a disaster. This is especially true if you have not previously used a major backup product.

If you follow the instructions in this chapter, you will have covered most of the major problems that can occur. It goes without saying that if you ever find that we have left out an important point, please inform us, so that we can document it to the benefit of everyone.

Critical Items

The following assumes that you have installed Bacula, you more or less understand it, you have at least worked through the tutorial or have equivalent experience, and that you have set up a basic production configuration. If you haven't done the above, please do so and then come back here. The following is a sort of checklist that points with perhaps a brief explanation of why you should do it. You will find the details elsewhere in the manual. The order is more or less the order you would use in setting up a production system (if you already are in production, use the checklist anyway).

- Test your tape drive for compatibility with Bacula by using the test command in the btape program.
- Better than doing the above is to walk through the nine steps in the Tape Testing chapter of the manual. It may take you a bit of time, but it will eliminate surprises.
- Test your the end of tape handling of your tape drive by using the fill command in the btape program.
- If you are using a 2.4 kernel, make sure that `/lib/tls` is disabled. Bacula does not work with this library. See the second point under Supported Operating Systems.
- Do at least one restore of files. If you backup both Unix and Win32 systems, restore files from each system type. The Restoring Files chapter

shows you how.

- Write a bootstrap file to a separate system for each backup job. The Write Bootstrap directive is described in the Director Configuration chapter of the manual, and more details are available in the Bootstrap File chapter. Also, the default bacula-dir.conf comes with a Write Bootstrap directive defined. This allows you to recover the state of your system as of the last backup.
- Backup your catalog. An example of this is found in the default bacula-dir.conf file. The backup script is installed by default and should handle any database, though you may want to make your own local modifications.
- Write a bootstrap file for the catalog. An example of this is found in the default bacula-dir.conf file. This will allow you to quickly restore your catalog in the event it is wiped out – otherwise it is many excruciating hours of work.
- Make a Bacula Rescue CDROM! See the Disaster Recovery Using a Bacula Rescue CDROM chapter. It is trivial to make such a CDROM, and it can make system recovery in the event of a lost hard disk infinitely easier.
- After doing your first backup restore some or all the data. Do this for at least one client on each different OS (e.g. Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris, Win32).

Recommended Items

Although these items may not be critical, they are recommended and will help you avoid problems.

- Read the Quick Start Guide to Bacula
- After installing and experimenting with Bacula, read and work carefully through the examples in the Tutorial chapter of this manual.
- Learn what each of the Bacula Utility Programs does.
- Set up reasonable retention periods so that your catalog does not grow to be too big. See the following three chapters:
Recycling your Volumes,
Basic Volume Management,
Using Pools to Manage Volumes.

- Perform a bare metal recovery using the Bacula Rescue CDROM. See the Disaster Recovery Using a Bacula Rescue CDROM chapter.

If you absolutely must implement a system where you write a different tape each night and take it offsite in the morning. We recommend that you do several things:

- Write a bootstrap file of your backed up data and a bootstrap file of your catalog backup to a floppy disk or a CDROM, and take that with the tape. If this is not possible, try to write those files to another computer or offsite computer, or send them as email to a friend. If none of that is possible, at least print the bootstrap files and take that offsite with the tape. Having the bootstrap files will make recovery much easier.
- It is better not to force Bacula to load a particular tape each day. Instead, let Bacula choose the tape. If you need to know what tape to mount, you can print a list of recycled and appendable tapes daily, and select any tape from that list. Bacula may propose a particular tape for use that it considers optimal, but it will accept any valid tape from the correct pool.

A Brief Tutorial

This chapter will guide you through running Bacula. To do so, we assume you have installed Bacula, possibly in a single file as shown in the previous chapter, in which case, you can run Bacula as non-root for these tests. However, we assume that you have not changed the .conf files. If you have modified the .conf files, please go back and uninstall Bacula, then reinstall it, but do not make any changes. The examples in this chapter use the default configuration files, and will write the volumes to disk in your **/tmp** directory, in addition, the data backed up will be the source directory where you built Bacula. As a consequence, you can run all the Bacula daemons for these tests as non-root. Please note, in production, your File daemon(s) must run as root. See the Security chapter for more information on this subject.

The general flow of running Bacula is:

1. `cd <install-directory>`
2. Start the Database (if using MySQL or PostgreSQL)
3. Start the Daemons with **./bacula start**
4. Start the Console program to interact with the Director
5. Run a job
6. When the Volume fills, unmount the Volume, if it is a tape, label a new one, and continue running. In this chapter, we will write only to disk files so you won't need to worry about tapes for the moment.
7. Test recovering some files from the Volume just written to ensure the backup is good and that you know how to recover. Better test before disaster strikes
8. Add a second client.

Each of these steps is described in more detail below.

Before Running Bacula

Before running Bacula for the first time in production, we recommend that you run the **test** command in the **btape** program as described in the Utility Program Chapter of this manual. This will help ensure that Bacula functions correctly with your tape drive. If you have a modern HP, Sony,

or Quantum DDS or DLT tape drive running on Linux or Solaris, you can probably skip this test as Bacula is well tested with these drives and systems. For all other cases, you are **strongly** encouraged to run the test before continuing. **btape** also has a **fill** command that attempts to duplicate what Bacula does when filling a tape and writing on the next tape. You should consider trying this command as well, but be forewarned, it can take hours (about 4 hours on my drive) to fill a large capacity tape.

Starting the Database

If you are using MySQL or PostgreSQL as the Bacula database, you should start it before you attempt to run a job to avoid getting error messages from Bacula when it starts. The scripts **startmysql** and **stopmysql** are what I (Kern) use to start and stop my local MySQL. Note, if you are using SQLite, you will not want to use **startmysql** or **stopmysql**. If you are running this in production, you will probably want to find some way to automatically start MySQL or PostgreSQL after each system reboot.

If you are using SQLite (i.e. you specified the **--with-sqlite=xxx** option on the **./configure** command, you need do nothing. SQLite is automatically started by **Bacula**.

Starting the Daemons

Assuming you have built from source or have installed the rpms, to start the three daemons, from your installation directory, simply enter:

```
./bacula start
```

The **bacula** script starts the Storage daemon, the File daemon, and the Director daemon, which all normally run as daemons in the background. If you are using the autostart feature of Bacula, your daemons will either be automatically started on reboot, or you can control them individually with the files **bacula-dir**, **bacula-fd**, and **bacula-sd**, which are usually located in **/etc/init.d**, though the actual location is system dependent. Some distributions may do this differently.

Note, on Windows, currently only the File daemon is ported, and it must be started differently. Please see the Windows Version of Bacula Chapter of this manual.

The rpm packages configure the daemons to run as **user=root** and **group=bacula**. The rpm installation also creates the group **bacula** if it does

not exist on the system. Any users that you add to the group bacula will have access to files created by the daemons. To disable or alter this behavior edit the daemon startup scripts:

- /etc/bacula/bacula
- /etc/init.d/bacula-dir
- /etc/init.d/bacula-sd
- /etc/init.d/bacula-fd

and then restart as noted above.

The installation chapter of this manual explains how you can install scripts that will automatically restart the daemons when the system starts.

Interacting with the Director to Query or Start Jobs

To communicate with the director and to query the state of Bacula or run jobs, from the top level directory, simply enter:

```
./bconsole
```

Alternatively to running the command line console, if you have GNOME installed and used the **--enable-gnome** on the configure command, you may use the GNOME Console program:

```
./gnome-console
```

Another possibility is to run the wxWidgets program **wx-console**.

For simplicity, here we will describe only the **./bconsole** program. Most of what is described here applies equally well to **./gnome-console** and to **wx-console**

The **./bconsole** runs the Bacula Console program, which connects to the Director daemon. Since Bacula is a network program, you can run the Console program anywhere on your network. Most frequently, however, one runs it on the same machine as the Director. Normally, the Console program will print something similar to the following:

```
[kern@polymatou bin]$ ./bconsole
Connecting to Director lpmatou:9101
1000 OK: HeadMan Version: 1.30 (28 April 2003)
*
```


the asterisk is the console command prompt.

Type **help** to see a list of available commands:

```
*help
  Command      Description
  =====
  add           add media to a pool
  autodisplay  autodisplay [on/off] -- console messages
  automount    automount [on/off] -- after label
  cancel       cancel job=nnn -- cancel a job
  create       create DB Pool from resource
  delete       delete [pool=<pool-name> | media volume=<volume-name>]
  estimate     performs FileSet estimate debug=1 give full listing
  exit         exit = quit
  help         print this command
  label        label a tape
  list         list [pools | jobs | jobtotals | media <pool> |
                files jobid=<nn>]; from catalog
  llist        full or long list like list command
  messages     messages
  mount        mount <storage-name>
  prune        prune expired records from catalog
  purge        purge records from catalog
  query        query catalog
  quit         quit
  relabel      relabel a tape
  release      release <storage-name>
  restore      restore files
  run          run <job-name>
  setdebug     sets debug level
  show         show (resource records) [jobs | pools | ... | all]
  sqlquery     use SQL to query catalog
  status       status [storage | client]=<name>
  time         print current time
  unmount      unmount <storage-name>
  update       update Volume or Pool
  use          use catalog xxx
  var          does variable expansion
  version      print Director version
  wait         wait until no jobs are running
*
```

Details of the console program's commands are explained in the Console Chapter of this manual.

Running a Job

At this point, we assume you have done the following:

- Configured Bacula with `./configure --your-options`
- Built Bacula using `make`
- Installed Bacula using `make install`
- Have created your database with, for example, `./create_sqlite_database`
- Have created the Bacula database tables with, `./make_bacula_tables`
- Have possibly edited your `bacula-dir.conf` file to personalize it a bit. BE CAREFUL! if you change the Director's name or password, you will need to make similar modifications in the other `.conf` files. For the moment it is probably better to make no changes.
- You have started Bacula with `./bacula start`
- You have invoked the Console program with `./bconsole`

Furthermore, we assume for the moment you are using the default configuration files.

At this point, enter the following command:

```
show filesets
```

and you should get something similar to:

```
FileSet: name=Full Set
    Inc: /home/kern/bacula/bacula-1.30
    Exc: /proc
    Exc: /tmp
    Exc: /.journal
    Exc: /.fsck
FileSet: name=Catalog
    Inc: /home/kern/bacula/testbin/working/bacula.sql
```

This is a pre-defined **FileSet** that will backup the Bacula source directory. The actual directory names printed should correspond to your system configuration. For testing purposes, we have chosen a directory of moderate size (about 40 Megabytes) and complexity without being too big. The FileSet **Catalog** is used for backing up Bacula's catalog and is not of interest to us for the moment. The **Inc:** entries are the files or directories that will be

included in the backup and the **Exc:** are those that will be excluded. You can change what is backed up by editing **bacula-dir.conf** and changing the **File =** line in the **FileSet** resource.

Now is the time to run your first backup job. We are going to backup your Bacula source directory to a File Volume in your **/tmp** directory just to show you how easy it is. Now enter:

```
status dir
```

and you should get the following output:

```
rufus-dir Version: 1.30 (28 April 2003)
Daemon started 28-Apr-2003 14:03, 0 Jobs run.
Console connected at 28-Apr-2003 14:03
No jobs are running.
Level          Type      Scheduled      Name
=====
Incremental    Backup   29-Apr-2003 01:05  Client1
Full          Backup   29-Apr-2003 01:10  BackupCatalog
=====
```

where the times and the Director's name will be different according to your setup. This shows that an Incremental job is scheduled to run for the Job **Client1** at 1:05am and that at 1:10, a **BackupCatalog** is scheduled to run. Note, you should probably change the name **Client1** to be the name of your machine, if not, when you add additional clients, it will be very confusing. For my real machine, I use **Rufus** rather than **Client1** as in this example.

Now enter:

```
status client
```

and you should get something like:

```
The defined Client resources are:
  1: rufus-fd
Item 1 selected automatically.
Connecting to Client rufus-fd at rufus:8102
rufus-fd Version: 1.30 (28 April 2003)
Daemon started 28-Apr-2003 14:03, 0 Jobs run.
Director connected at: 28-Apr-2003 14:14
No jobs running.
=====
```

In this case, the client is named **rufus-fd** your name will be different, but the line beginning with **rufus-fd Version ...** is printed by your File daemon, so we are now sure it is up and running.

Finally do the same for your Storage daemon with:

```
status storage
```

and you should get:

```
The defined Storage resources are:
  1: File
Item 1 selected automatically.
Connecting to Storage daemon File at rufus:8103
rufus-sd Version: 1.30 (28 April 2003)
Daemon started 28-Apr-2003 14:03, 0 Jobs run.
Device /tmp is not open.
No jobs running.
====
```

You will notice that the default Storage daemon device is named **File** and that it will use device **/tmp**, which is not currently open.

Now, let's actually run a job with:

```
run
```

you should get the following output:

```
Using default Catalog name=MyCatalog DB=bacula
A job name must be specified.
The defined Job resources are:
  1: Client1
  2: BackupCatalog
  3: RestoreFiles
Select Job resource (1-3):
```

Here, Bacula has listed the three different Jobs that you can run, and you should choose number **1** and type enter, at which point you will get:

```
Run Backup job
JobName: Client1
FileSet: Full Set
```

```

Level:    Incremental
Client:    rufus-fd
Storage:   File
Pool:      Default
When:      2003-04-28 14:18:57
OK to run? (yes/mod/no):

```

At this point, take some time to look carefully at what is printed and understand it. It is asking you if it is OK to run a job named **Client1** with FileSet **Full Set** (we listed above) as an Incremental job on your Client (your client name will be different), and to use Storage **File** and Pool **Default**, and finally, it wants to run it now (the current time should be displayed by your console).

Here we have the choice to run (**yes**), to modify one or more of the above parameters (**mod**), or to not run the job (**no**). Please enter **yes**, at which point you should immediately get the command prompt (an asterisk). If you wait a few seconds, then enter the command **messages** you will get back something like:

```

28-Apr-2003 14:22 rufus-dir: Last FULL backup time not found. Doing
                    FULL backup.
28-Apr-2003 14:22 rufus-dir: Start Backup JobId 1,
                    Job=Client1.2003-04-28_14.22.33
28-Apr-2003 14:22 rufus-sd: Job Client1.2003-04-28_14.22.33 waiting.
                    Cannot find any appendable volumes.
Please use the "label" command to create a new Volume for:
    Storage:    FileStorage
    Media type:  File
    Pool:       Default

```

The first message, indicates that no previous Full backup was done, so Bacula is upgrading our Incremental job to a Full backup (this is normal). The second message indicates that the job started with JobId 1., and the third message tells us that Bacula cannot find any Volumes in the Pool for writing the output. This is normal because we have not yet created (labeled) any Volumes. Bacula indicates to you all the details of the volume it needs.

At this point, the job is **BLOCKED** waiting for a Volume. You can check this if you want by doing a **status dir**. In order to continue, we must create a Volume that Bacula can write on. We do so with:

```
label
```

and Bacula will print:

The defined Storage resources are:

1: File

Item 1 selected automatically.

Enter new Volume name:

at which point, you should enter some name beginning with a letter and containing only letters and numbers (period, hyphen, and underscore) are also permitted. For example, enter **TestVolume001**, and you should get back:

Defined Pools:

1: Default

Item 1 selected automatically.

Connecting to Storage daemon File at rufus:8103 ...

Sending label command for Volume "TestVolume001" Slot 0 ...

3000 OK label. Volume=TestVolume001 Device=/tmp

Catalog record for Volume "TestVolume002", Slot 0 successfully created.

Requesting mount FileStorage ...

3001 OK mount. Device=/tmp

Finally, enter **messages** and you should get something like:

```
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-sd: Wrote label to prelabeled Volume
    "TestVolume001" on device /tmp
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-dir: Bacula 1.30 (28Apr03): 28-Apr-2003 14:30
JobId:                1
Job:                  Client1.2003-04-28_14.22.33
FileSet:              Full Set
Backup Level:         Full
Client:               rufus-fd
Start time:           28-Apr-2003 14:22
End time:             28-Apr-2003 14:30
Files Written:        1,444
Bytes Written:        38,988,877
Rate:                 81.2 KB/s
Software Compression: None
Volume names(s):      TestVolume001
Volume Session Id:    1
Volume Session Time:  1051531381
Last Volume Bytes:    39,072,359
FD termination status: OK
SD termination status: OK
Termination:          Backup OK
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-dir: Begin pruning Jobs.
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-dir: No Jobs found to prune.
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-dir: Begin pruning Files.
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-dir: No Files found to prune.
28-Apr-2003 14:30 rufus-dir: End auto prune.
```

If you don't see the output immediately, you can keep entering **messages** until the job terminates, or you can enter, **autodisplay on** and your messages will automatically be displayed as soon as they are ready.

If you do an **ls -l** of your **/tmp** directory, you will see that you have the following item:

```
-rw-r-----  1 kern      kern      39072153 Apr 28 14:30 TestVolume001
```

This is the file Volume that you just wrote and it contains all the data of the job just run. If you run additional jobs, they will be appended to this Volume unless you specify otherwise.

You might ask yourself if you have to label all the Volumes that Bacula is going to use. The answer for disk Volumes, like the one we used, is no. It is possible to have Bacula automatically label volumes. For tape Volumes, you will most likely have to label each of the Volumes you want to use.

If you would like to stop here, you can simply enter **quit** in the Console program, and you can stop Bacula with **./bacula stop**. To clean up, simply delete the file **/tmp/TestVolume001**, and you should also re-initialize your database using:

```
./drop_bacula_tables
./make_bacula_tables
```

Please note that this will erase all information about the previous jobs that have run, and that you might want to do it now while testing but that normally you will not want to re-initialize your database.

If you would like to try restoring the files that you just backed up, read the following section.

Restoring Your Files

If you have run the default configuration and the save of the Bacula source code as demonstrated above, you can restore the backed up files in the Console program by entering:

```
restore all
```

where you will get:

First you select one or more JobIds that contain files to be restored. You will be presented several methods of specifying the JobIds. Then you will be allowed to select which files from those JobIds are to be restored.

To select the JobIds, you have the following choices:

- 1: List last 20 Jobs run
- 2: List Jobs where a given File is saved
- 3: Enter list of comma separated JobIds to select
- 4: Enter SQL list command
- 5: Select the most recent backup for a client
- 6: Select backup for a client before a specified time
- 7: Enter a list of files to restore
- 8: Enter a list of files to restore before a specified time
- 9: Find the JobIds of the most recent backup for a client
- 10: Find the JobIds for a backup for a client before a specified time
- 11: Enter a list of directories to restore for found JobIds
- 12: Cancel

Select item: (1-12):

As you can see, there are a number of options, but for the current demonstration, please enter **5** to do a restore of the last backup you did, and you will get the following output:

Defined Clients:

- 1: rufus-fd

Item 1 selected automatically.

The defined FileSet resources are:

- 1: 1 Full Set 2003-04-28 14:22:33

Item 1 selected automatically.

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| JobId | Level | JobFiles | StartTime          | VolumeName |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | F     | 1444     | 2003-04-28 14:22:33 | TestVolume002 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

You have selected the following JobId: 1

Building directory tree for JobId 1 ...

1 Job inserted into the tree and marked for extraction.

The defined Storage resources are:

- 1: File

Item 1 selected automatically.

You are now entering file selection mode where you add and remove files to be restored. All files are initially added.

Enter "done" to leave this mode.

cwd is: /

\$

where I have truncated the listing on the right side to make it more readable. As you can see by starting at the top of the listing, Bacula knows what client you have, and since there was only one, it selected it automatically,

likewise for the FileSet. Then Bacula produced a listing containing all the jobs that form the current backup, in this case, there is only one, and the Storage daemon was also automatically chosen. Bacula then took all the files that were in Job number 1 and entered them into a **directory tree** (a sort of in memory representation of your filesystem). At this point, you can use the **cd** and **ls** or **dir** commands to walk up and down the directory tree and view what files will be restored. For example, if I enter **cd /home/kern/bacula/bacula-1.30** and then enter **dir** I will get a listing of all the files in the Bacula source directory. On your system, the path will be somewhat different. For more information on this, please refer to the Restore Command Chapter of this manual for more details.

To exit this mode, simply enter:

```
done
```

and you will get the following output:

```
Bootstrap records written to
    /home/kern/bacula/testbin/working/restore.bsr
The restore job will require the following Volumes:

    TestVolume001
1444 files selected to restore.
Run Restore job
JobName:    RestoreFiles
Bootstrap:  /home/kern/bacula/testbin/working/restore.bsr
Where:      /tmp/bacula-restores
Replace:    always
FileSet:    Full Set
Client:     rufus-fd
Storage:    File
JobId:      *None*
When:       2005-04-28 14:53:54
OK to run? (yes/mod/no):
```

If you answer **yes** your files will be restored to **/tmp/bacula-restores**. If you want to restore the files to their original locations, you must use the **mod** option and explicitly set **Where:** to nothing (or to **/**). We recommend you go ahead and answer **yes** and after a brief moment, enter **messages**, at which point you should get a listing of all the files that were restored as well as a summary of the job that looks similar to this:

```
28-Apr-2005 14:56 rufus-dir: Bacula 1.30 (28Apr03): 28-Apr-2003 14:56
JobId:                2
```



```

    FDport = 9102                # where we listen for the director
    WorkingDirectory = /home/kern/bacula/working
    Pid Directory = /var/run
}
...

```

would become:

```

...
#
# "Global" File daemon configuration specifications
#
FileDaemon {
    Name = matou-fd
    FDport = 9102                # where we listen for the director
    WorkingDirectory = /home/kern/bacula/working
    Pid Directory = /var/run
}
...

```

where I show just a portion of the file and have changed **rufus-fd** to **matou-fd**. The names you use are your choice. For the moment, I recommend you change nothing else. Later, you will want to change the password.

Now you should install that change on your second machine. Then you need to make some additions to your Director's configuration file to define the new File daemon or Client. Starting from our original example which should be installed on your system, you should add the following lines (essentially copies of the existing data but with the names changed) to your Director's configuration file **bacula-dir.conf**.

```

#
# Define the main nightly save backup job
# By default, this job will back up to disk in /tmp
Job {
    Name = "Matou"
    Type = Backup
    Client = matou-fd
    FileSet = "Full Set"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycle"
    Storage = File
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
    Write Bootstrap = "/home/kern/bacula/working/matou.bsr"
}
# Client (File Services) to backup
Client {
    Name = matou-fd

```

```

Address = matou
FDPort = 9102
Catalog = MyCatalog
Password = "xxxxx"           # password for
File Retention = 30d         # 30 days
Job Retention = 180d         # six months
AutoPrune = yes              # Prune expired Jobs/Files
}

```

Then make sure that the `Address` parameter in the `Storage` resource is set to the fully qualified domain name and not to something like `"localhost"`. The address specified is sent to the `File` daemon (client) and it must be a fully qualified domain name. If you pass something like `"localhost"` it will not resolve correctly and will result in a time out when the `File` daemon fails to connect to the `Storage` daemon.

That is all that is necessary. I copied the existing resource to create a second Job (`Matou`) to backup the second client (`matou-fd`). It has the name **Matou**, the Client is named **matou-fd**, and the bootstrap file name is changed, but everything else is the same. This means that `Matou` will be backed up on the same schedule using the same set of tapes. You may want to change that later, but for now, let's keep it simple.

The second change was to add a new Client resource that defines **matou-fd** and has the correct address **matou**, but in real life, you may need a fully qualified machine address or an IP address. I also kept the password the same (shown as `xxxxx` for the example).

At this point, if you stop `Bacula` and restart it, and start the Client on the other machine, everything will be ready, and the prompts that you saw above will now include the second machine.

To make this a real production installation, you will possibly want to use different Pool, or a different schedule. It is up to you to customize. In any case, you should change the password in both the Director's file and the Client's file for additional security.

For some important tips on changing names and passwords, and a diagram of what names and passwords must match, please see `Authorization Errors` in the `FAQ` chapter of this manual.

When The Tape Fills

If you have scheduled your job, typically nightly, there will come a time when the tape fills up and **Bacula** cannot continue. In this case, `Bacula` will

send you a message similar to the following:

```
rufus-sd: block.c:337 === Write error errno=28: ERR=No space left
on device
```

This indicates that Bacula got a write error because the tape is full. Bacula will then search the Pool specified for your Job looking for an appendable volume. In the best of all cases, you will have properly set your Retention Periods and you will have all your tapes marked to be Recycled, and **Bacula** will automatically recycle the tapes in your pool requesting and overwriting old Volumes. For more information on recycling, please see the Recycling chapter of this manual. If you find that your Volumes were not properly recycled (usually because of a configuration error), please see the Manually Recycling Volumes section of the Recycling chapter.

If like me, you have a very large set of Volumes and you label them with the date the Volume was first writing, or you have not set up your Retention periods, Bacula will not find a tape in the pool, and it will send you a message similar to the following:

```
rufus-sd: Job kernsave.2002-09-19.10:50:48 waiting. Cannot find any
appendable volumes.
Please use the "label" command to create a new Volume for:
Storage:      STD-10000
Media type:   DDS-4
Pool:         Default
```

Until you create a new Volume, this message will be repeated an hour later, then two hours later, and so on doubling the interval each time up to a maximum interval of 1 day.

The obvious question at this point is: What do I do now?

The answer is simple: first, using the Console program, close the tape drive using the **unmount** command. If you only have a single drive, it will be automatically selected, otherwise, make sure you release the one specified on the message (in this case **STD-10000**).

Next, you remove the tape from the drive and insert a new blank tape. Note, on some older tape drives, you may need to write an end of file mark (**mt -f /dev/nst0 weof**) to prevent the drive from running away when Bacula attempts to read the label.

Finally, you use the **label** command in the Console to write a label to the new Volume. The **label** command will contact the Storage daemon to write

the software label, if it is successful, it will add the new Volume to the Pool, then issue a **mount** command to the Storage daemon. See the previous sections of this chapter for more details on labeling tapes.

The result is that Bacula will continue the previous Job writing the backup to the new Volume.

If you have a Pool of volumes and Bacula is cycling through them, instead of the above message "Cannot find any appendable volumes.", Bacula may ask you to mount a specific volume. In that case, you should attempt to do just that. If you do not have the volume any more (for any of a number of reasons), you can simply mount another volume from the same Pool, providing it is appendable, and Bacula will use it. You can use the **list volumes** command in the console program to determine which volumes are appendable and which are not.

If like me, you have your Volume retention periods set correctly, but you have no more free Volumes, you can relabel and reuse a Volume as follows:

- Do a **list volumes** in the Console and select the oldest Volume for relabeling.
- If you have setup your Retention periods correctly, the Volume should have VolStatus **Purged**.
- If the VolStatus is not set to Purged, you will need to purge the database of Jobs that are written on that Volume. Do so by using the command **purge jobs volume** in the Console. If you have multiple Pools, you will be prompted for the Pool then enter the VolumeName (or MediaId) when requested.
- Then simply use the **relabel** command to relabel the Volume.

To manually relabel the Volume use the following additional steps:

- To delete the Volume from the catalog use the **delete volume** command in the Console and select the VolumeName (or MediaId) to be deleted.
- Use the **unmount** command in the Console to unmount the old tape.
- Physically relabel the old Volume that you deleted so that it can be reused.
- Insert the old Volume in the tape drive.

- From a command line do: **mt -f /dev/st0 rewind** and **mt -f /dev/st0 weof**, where you need to use the proper tape drive name for your system in place of **/dev/st0**.
- Use the **label** command in the Console to write a new Bacula label on your tape.
- Use the **mount** command in the Console if it is not automatically done, so that Bacula starts using your newly labeled tape.

Other Useful Console Commands

status dir Print a status of all running jobs and jobs scheduled in the next 24 hours.

status The console program will prompt you to select a daemon type, then will request the daemon's status.

status jobid=nn Print a status of JobId nn if it is running. The Storage daemon is contacted and requested to print a current status of the job as well.

list pools List the pools defined in the Catalog (normally only Default is used).

list media Lists all the media defined in the Catalog.

list jobs Lists all jobs in the Catalog that have run.

list jobid=nn Lists JobId nn from the Catalog.

list jobtotals Lists totals for all jobs in the Catalog.

list files jobid=nn List the files that were saved for JobId nn.

list jobmedia List the media information for each Job run.

messages Prints any messages that have been directed to the console.

unmount storage=storage-name Unmounts the drive associated with the storage device with the name **storage-name** if the drive is not currently being used. This command is used if you wish Bacula to free the drive so that you can use it to label a tape.

mount storage=storage-name Causes the drive associated with the storage device to be mounted again. When Bacula reaches the end of a volume and requests you to mount a new volume, you must issue this

command after you have placed the new volume in the drive. In effect, it is the signal needed by Bacula to know to start reading or writing the new volume.

quit Exit or quit the console program.

Most of the commands given above, with the exception of **list**, will prompt you for the necessary arguments if you simply enter the command name.

Debug Daemon Output

If you want debug output from the daemons as they are running, start the daemons from the install directory as follows:

```
./bacula start -d100
```

This can be particularly helpful if your daemons do not start correctly, because direct daemon output to the console is normally directed to the NULL device, but with the debug level greater than zero, the output will be sent to the starting terminal.

To stop the three daemons, enter the following from the install directory:

```
./bacula stop
```

The execution of **bacula stop** may complain about pids not found. This is OK, especially if one of the daemons has died, which is very rare.

To do a full system save, each File daemon must be running as root so that it will have permission to access all the files. None of the other daemons require root privileges. However, the Storage daemon must be able to open the tape drives. On many systems, only root can access the tape drives. Either run the Storage daemon as root, or change the permissions on the tape devices to permit non-root access. MySQL and PostgreSQL can be installed and run with any userid; root privilege is not necessary.

Have Patience When Starting the Daemons or Mounting Blank Tapes

When you start the Bacula daemons, the Storage daemon attempts to open all defined storage devices and verify the currently mounted Volume (if configured). Until all the storage devices are verified, the Storage daemon will

not accept connections from the Console program. If a tape was previously used, it will be rewound, and on some devices this can take several minutes. As a consequence, you may need to have a bit of patience when first contacting the Storage daemon after starting the daemons. If you can see your tape drive, once the lights stop flashing, the drive will be ready to be used.

The same considerations apply if you have just mounted a blank tape in a drive such as an HP DLT. It can take a minute or two before the drive properly recognizes that the tape is blank. If you attempt to **mount** the tape with the Console program during this recognition period, it is quite possible that you will hang your SCSI driver (at least on my RedHat Linux system). As a consequence, you are again urged to have patience when inserting blank tapes. Let the device settle down before attempting to access it.

Difficulties Connecting from the FD to the SD

If you are having difficulties getting one or more of your File daemons to connect to the Storage daemon, it is most likely because you have not used a fully qualified Internet address on the **Address** directive in the Director's Storage resource. That is the resolver on the File daemon's machine (not on the Director's) must be able to resolve the name you supply into an IP address. An example of an address that is guaranteed not to work: **localhost**. An example that may work: **megalon**. An example that is more likely to work: **magalon.mydomain.com**. On Win32 if you don't have a good resolver (often true on older Win98 systems), you might try using an IP address in place of a name.

If your address is correct, then make sure that no other program is using the port 9103 on the Storage daemon's machine. The Bacula port numbers are authorized by IANA, and should not be used by other programs, but apparently some HP printers do use these port numbers. A **netstat -a** on the Storage daemon's machine can determine who is using the 9103 port (used for FD to SD communications in Bacula).

Daemon Command Line Options

Each of the three daemons (Director, File, Storage) accepts a small set of options on the command line. In general, each of the daemons as well as the Console program accepts the following options:

-c <file> Define the file to use as a configuration file. The default is the daemon name followed by **.conf** i.e. **bacula-dir.conf** for the Director,

bacula-fd.conf for the File daemon, and **bacula-sd** for the Storage daemon.

- d nn** Set the debug level to **nn**. Higher levels of debug cause more information to be displayed on STDOUT concerning what the daemon is doing.
- f** Run the daemon in the foreground. This option is needed to run the daemon under the debugger.
- s** Do not trap signals. This option is needed to run the daemon under the debugger.
- t** Read the configuration file and print any error messages, then immediately exit. Useful for syntax testing of new configuration files.
- v** Be more verbose or more complete in printing error and informational messages. Recommended.
- ?** Print the version and list of options.

The Director has the following additional Director specific option:

- r <job>** Run the named job immediately. This is for debugging and should not be used.

The File daemon has the following File daemon specific option:

- i** Assume that the daemon is called from **inetd** or **xinetd**. In this case, the daemon assumes that a connection has already been made and that it is passed as STDIN. After the connection terminates the daemon will exit.

The Storage daemon has no Storage daemon specific options.

The Console program has no console specific options.

Creating a Pool

Creating the Pool is automatically done when **Bacula** starts, so if you understand Pools, you can skip to the next section.

When you run a job, one of the things that Bacula must know is what Volumes to use to backup the FileSet. Instead of specifying a Volume (tape) directly, you specify which Pool of Volumes you want Bacula to consult when it wants a tape for writing backups. Bacula will select the first available Volume from the Pool that is appropriate for the Storage device you have specified for the Job being run. When a volume has filled up with data, **Bacula** will change its VolStatus from **Append** to **Full**, and then **Bacula** will use the next volume and so on. If no appendable Volume exists in the Pool, the Director will attempt to recycle an old Volume, if there are still no appendable Volumes available, **Bacula** will send a message requesting the operator to create an appropriate Volume.

Bacula keeps track of the Pool name, the volumes contained in the Pool, and a number of attributes of each of those Volumes.

When Bacula starts, it ensures that all Pool resource definitions have been recorded in the catalog. You can verify this by entering:

```
list pools
```

to the console program, which should print something like the following:

```
*list pools
Using default Catalog name=MySQL DB=bacula
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| PoolId | Name   | NumVols | MaxVols | PoolType | LabelFormat |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | Default | 3       | 0       | Backup   | *           |
| 2      | File    | 12      | 12      | Backup   | File        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
*
```

If you attempt to create the same Pool name a second time, **Bacula** will print:

```
Error: Pool Default already exists.
Once created, you may use the {\bf update} command to
modify many of the values in the Pool record.
```

Labeling Your Volumes

Bacula requires that each Volume contains a software label. There are several strategies for labeling volumes. The one I use is to label them as they are

needed by **Bacula** using the console program. That is when Bacula needs a new Volume, and it does not find one in the catalog, it will send me an email message requesting that I add Volumes to the Pool. I then use the **label** command in the Console program to label a new Volume and to define it in the Pool database, after which Bacula will begin writing on the new Volume. Alternatively, I can use the Console **relabel** command to relabel a Volume that is no longer used providing it has VolStatus **Purged**.

Another strategy is to label a set of volumes at the start, then use them as **Bacula** requests them. This is most often done if you are cycling through a set of tapes, for example using an autochanger. For more details on recycling, please see the Automatic Volume Recycling chapter of this manual.

If you run a Bacula job, and you have no labeled tapes in the Pool, Bacula will inform you, and you can create them on-the-fly⁸⁰ to speak. In my case, I label my tapes with the date, for example: **DLT-18April02**. See below for the details of using the **label** command.

Labeling Volumes with the Console Program

Labeling volumes is normally done by using the console program.

1. `./bconsole`
2. `label`

If Bacula complains that you cannot label the tape because it is already labeled, simply **unmount** the tape using the **unmount** command in the console, then physically mount a blank tape and re-issue the **label** command.

Since the physical storage media is different for each device, the **label** command will provide you with a list of the defined Storage resources such as the following:

The defined Storage resources are:

- 1: File
- 2: 8mmDrive
- 3: DLTDrive
- 4: SDT-10000

Select Storage resource (1-4):

At this point, you should have a blank tape in the drive corresponding to the Storage resource that you select.

It will then ask you for the Volume name.

Enter new Volume name:

If Bacula complains:

Media record for Volume xxxx already exists.

It means that the volume name **xxxx** that you entered already exists in the Media database. You can list all the defined Media (Volumes) with the **list media** command. Note, the LastWritten column has been truncated for proper printing.

VolumeName	MediaTyp	VolStat	VolBytes	LastWri	VolReten	Recyl
DLTVo10002	DLT8000	Purged	56,128,042,217	2001-10	31,536,000	0
DLT-07Oct2001	DLT8000	Full	56,172,030,586	2001-11	31,536,000	0
DLT-08Nov2001	DLT8000	Full	55,691,684,216	2001-12	31,536,000	0
DLT-01Dec2001	DLT8000	Full	55,162,215,866	2001-12	31,536,000	0
DLT-28Dec2001	DLT8000	Full	57,888,007,042	2002-01	31,536,000	0
DLT-20Jan2002	DLT8000	Full	57,003,507,308	2002-02	31,536,000	0
DLT-16Feb2002	DLT8000	Full	55,772,630,824	2002-03	31,536,000	0
DLT-12Mar2002	DLT8000	Full	50,666,320,453	1970-01	31,536,000	0
DLT-27Mar2002	DLT8000	Full	57,592,952,309	2002-04	31,536,000	0
DLT-15Apr2002	DLT8000	Full	57,190,864,185	2002-05	31,536,000	0
DLT-04May2002	DLT8000	Full	60,486,677,724	2002-05	31,536,000	0
DLT-26May02	DLT8000	Append	1,336,699,620	2002-05	31,536,000	1

Once Bacula has verified that the volume does not already exist, it will prompt you for the name of the Pool in which the Volume (tape) is to be created. If there is only one Pool (Default), it will be automatically selected.

If the tape is successfully labeled, a Volume record will also be created in the Pool. That is the Volume name and all its other attributes will appear when you list the Pool. In addition, that Volume will be available for backup if the MediaType matches what is requested by the Storage daemon.

When you labeled the tape, you answered very few questions about it – principally the Volume name, and perhaps the Slot. However, a Volume record in the catalog database (internally known as a Media record) contains quite a few attributes. Most of these attributes will be filled in from the default values that were defined in the Pool (i.e. the Pool holds most of the default attributes used when creating a Volume).

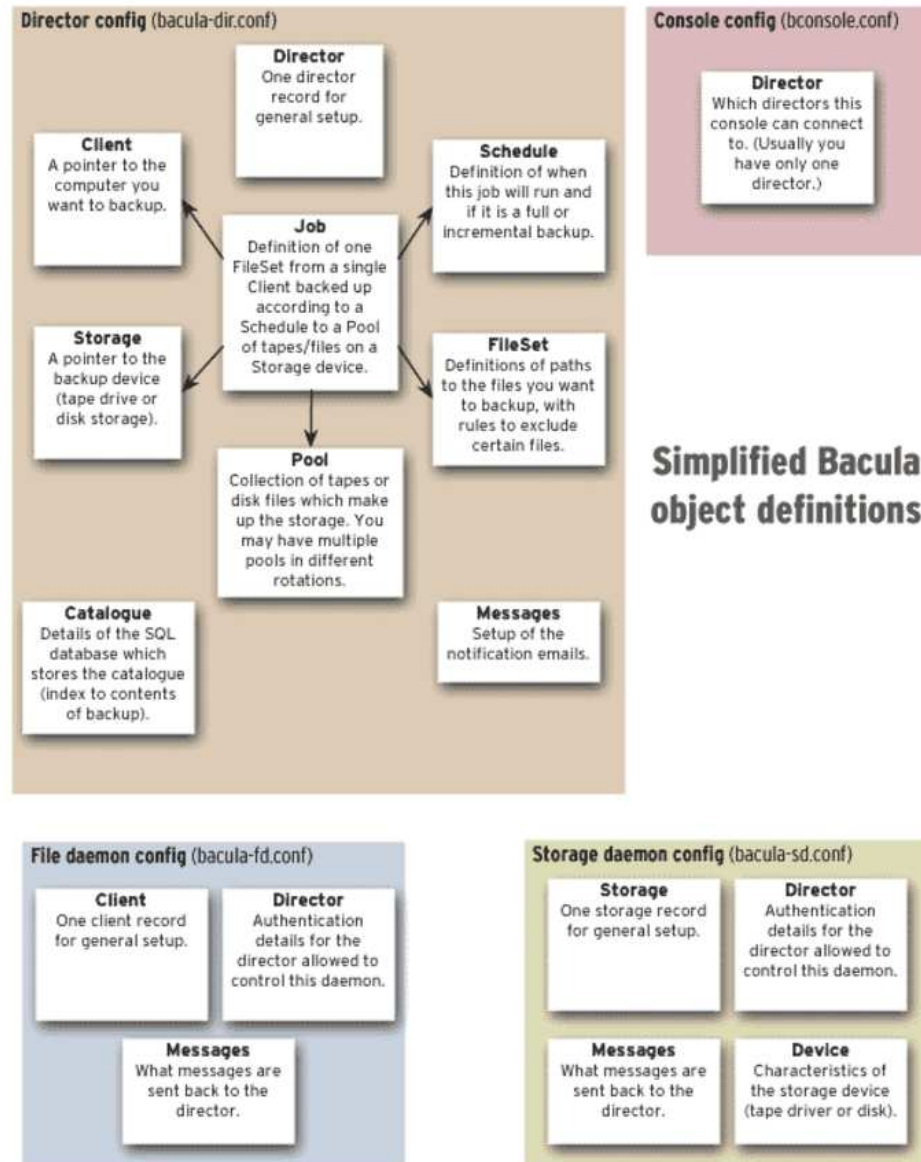
It is also possible to add media to the pool without physically labeling the Volumes. This can be done with the **add** command. For more information, please see the Console Chapter of this manual.

Customizing the Configuration Files

When each of the Bacula programs starts, it reads a configuration file specified on the command line or the default **bacula-dir.conf**, **bacula-fd.conf**, **bacula-sd.conf**, or **console.conf** for the Director daemon, the File daemon, the Storage daemon, and the Console program respectively.

Each service (Director, Client, Storage, Console) has its own configuration file containing a set of Resource definitions. These resources are very similar from one service to another, but may contain different directives (records) depending on the service. For example, in the Director's resource file, the **Director** resource defines the name of the Director, a number of global Director parameters and his password. In the File daemon configuration file, the **Director** resource specifies which Directors are permitted to use the File daemon.

Before running Bacula for the first time, you must customize the configuration files for each daemon. Default configuration files will have been created by the installation process, but you will need to modify them to correspond to your system. An overall view of the resources can be seen in the following:



(thanks to Aristides Maniatis for the above graphic)

Resource Directive Format

Although, you won't need to know the details of all the directives a basic knowledge of Bacula resource directives is essential. Each directive contained within the resource (within the braces) is composed of a keyword followed by an equal sign (=) followed by one or more values. The keywords must be

one of the known Bacula resource record keywords, and it may be composed of upper or lower case characters and spaces.

Each resource definition **MUST** contain a Name directive, and may optionally contain a Description directive (or record). The Name directive is used to uniquely identify the resource. The Description directive is (will be) used during display of the Resource to provide easier human recognition. For example:

```
Director {
    Name = "MyDir"
    Description = "Main Bacula Director"
    WorkingDirectory = "$HOME/bacula/bin/working"
}
```

Defines the Director resource with the name "MyDir" and a working directory \$HOME/bacula/bin/working. In general, if you want spaces in a name to the right of the first equal sign (=), you must enclose that name within double quotes. Otherwise quotes are not generally necessary because once defined, quoted strings and unquoted strings are all equal.

Comments

When reading the configuration file, blank lines are ignored and everything after a hash sign (#) until the end of the line is taken to be a comment. A semicolon (;) is a logical end of line, and anything after the semicolon is considered as the next statement. If a statement appears on a line by itself, a semicolon is not necessary to terminate it, so generally in the examples in this manual, you will not see many semicolons.

Upper and Lower Case and Spaces

Case (upper/lower) and spaces are totally ignored in the resource directive keywords (the part before the equal sign).

Within the keyword (i.e. before the equal sign), spaces are not significant. Thus the keywords: **name**, **Name**, and **N a m e** are all identical.

Spaces after the equal sign and before the first character of the value are ignored.

In general, spaces within a value are significant (not ignored), and if the value is a name, you must enclose the name in double quotes for the spaces

to be accepted. Names may contain up to 127 characters. Currently, a name may contain any ASCII character. Within a quoted string, any character following a backslash (\) is taken as itself (handy for inserting backslashes and double quotes (")).

Please note, however, that Bacula resource names as well as certain other names (e.g. Volume names) will in the future be severely limited to permit only letters (including ISO accented letters), numbers, and a few special characters (space, underscore, ...). All other characters and punctuation will be illegal.

Including other Configuration Files

If you wish to break your configuration file into smaller pieces, you can do so by including other files using the syntax **@filename** where **filename** is the full path and filename of another file. The @filename specification can be given anywhere a primitive token would appear.

Recognized Primitive Data Types

When parsing the resource directives, Bacula classifies the data according to the types listed below. The first time you read this, it may appear a bit overwhelming, but in reality, it is all pretty logical and straightforward.

name A keyword or name consisting of alphanumeric characters, including the hyphen, underscore, and dollar characters. The first character of a **name** must be a letter. A name has a maximum length currently set to 127 bytes. Typically keywords appear on the left side of an equal (i.e. they are Bacula keywords – i.e. Resource names or directive names). Keywords may not be quoted.

name-string A name-string is similar to a name, except that the name may be quoted and can thus contain additional characters including spaces. Name strings are limited to 127 characters in length. Name strings are typically used on the right side of an equal (i.e. they are values to be associated with a keyword).

string A quoted string containing virtually any character including spaces, or a non-quoted string. A string may be of any length. Strings are typically values that correspond to filenames, directories, or system command names. A backslash (\) turns the next character into itself,

so to include a double quote in a string, you precede the double quote with a backslash. Likewise to include a backslash.

directory A directory is either a quoted or non-quoted string. A directory will be passed to your standard shell for expansion when it is scanned. Thus constructs such as **\$HOME** are interpreted to be their correct values.

password This is a Bacula password and it is stored internally in MD5 hashed format.

integer A 32 bit integer value. It may be positive or negative.

positive integer A 32 bit positive integer value.

long integer A 64 bit integer value. Typically these are values such as bytes that can exceed 4 billion and thus require a 64 bit value.

yes—no Either a **yes** or a **no**.

size A size specified as bytes. Typically, this is a floating point scientific input format followed by an optional modifier. The floating point input is stored as a 64 bit integer value. If a modifier is present, it must immediately follow the value with no intervening spaces. The following modifiers are permitted:

k 1,024 (kilobytes)

kb 1,000 (kilobytes)

m 1,048,576 (megabytes)

mb 1,000,000 (megabytes)

g 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes)

gb 1,000,000,000 (gigabytes)

time A time or duration specified in seconds. The time is stored internally as a 64 bit integer value, but it is specified in two parts: a number part and a modifier part. The number can be an integer or a floating point number. If it is entered in floating point notation, it will be rounded to the nearest integer. The modifier is mandatory and follows the number part, either with or without intervening spaces. The following modifiers are permitted:

seconds seconds

minutes minutes (60 seconds)

hours hours (3600 seconds)

days days (3600*24 seconds)

weeks weeks (3600*24*7 seconds)

months months (3600*24*30 seconds)

quarters quarters (3600*24*91 seconds)

years years (3600*24*365 seconds)

Any abbreviation of these modifiers is also permitted (i.e. **seconds** may be specified as **sec** or **s**. A specification of **m** will be taken as months.

The specification of a time may have as many number/modifier parts as you wish. For example:

```
1 week 2 days 3 hours 10 mins
1 month 2 days 30 sec
```

are valid date specifications.

Resource Types

The following table lists all current Bacula resource types. It shows what resources must be defined for each service (daemon). The default configuration files will already contain at least one example of each permitted resource, so you need not worry about creating all these kinds of resources from scratch.

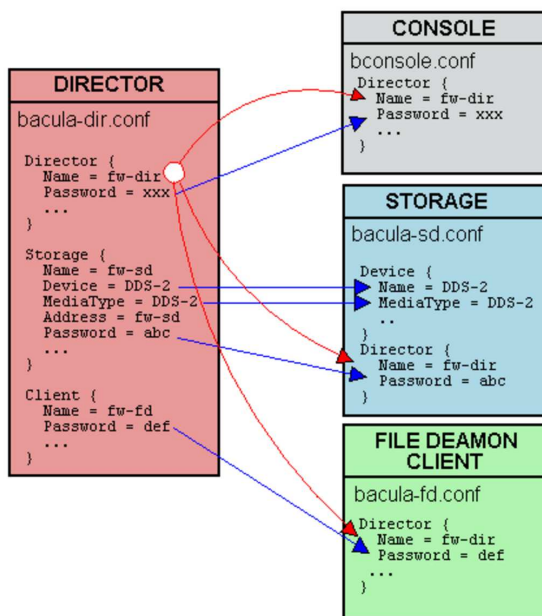
Resource	Director	Client	Storage	Console
Autochanger	No	No	Yes	No
Catalog	Yes	No	No	No
Client	Yes	Yes	No	No
Console	Yes	No	No	Yes
Device	No	No	Yes	No
Director	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FileSet	Yes	No	No	No
Job	Yes	No	No	No
JobDefs	Yes	No	No	No
Message	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pool	Yes	No	No	No
Schedule	Yes	No	No	No
Storage	Yes	No	Yes	No

Names, Passwords and Authorization

In order for one daemon to contact another daemon, it must authorize itself with a password. In most cases, the password corresponds to a particular name, so both the name and the password must match to be authorized.

The default configuration files are automatically defined for correct authorization with random passwords. If you add to or modify these files, you will need to take care to keep them consistent.

Here is sort of a picture of what names/passwords in which files/Resources must match up:



In the left column, you will find the Director, Storage, and Client resources, with their names and passwords – these are all in **bacula-dir.conf**. In the right column are where the corresponding values should be found in the Console, Storage daemon (SD), and File daemon (FD) configuration files.

Please note that the Address, **fd-sd**, that appears in the Storage resource of the Director, preceded with an asterisk in the above example, is passed to the File daemon in symbolic form. The File daemon then resolves it to an IP address. For this reason, you must use either an IP address or a fully qualified name. A name such as **localhost**, not being a fully qualified name, will resolve in the File daemon to the localhost of the File daemon, which is most likely not what is desired. The password used for the File daemon to

authorize with the Storage daemon is a temporary password unique to each Job created by the daemons and is not specified in any .conf file.

Detailed Information for each Daemon

The details of each Resource and the directives permitted therein are described in the following chapters.

The following configuration files must be defined:

- Console – to define the resources for the Console program (user interface to the Director). It defines which Directors are available so that you may interact with them.
- Director – to define the resources necessary for the Director. You define all the Clients and Storage daemons that you use in this configuration file.
- Client – to define the resources for each client to be backed up. That is, you will have a separate Client resource file on each machine that runs a File daemon.
- Storage – to define the resources to be used by each Storage daemon. Normally, you will have a single Storage daemon that controls your tape drive or tape drives. However, if you have tape drives on several machines, you will have at least one Storage daemon per machine.

Configuring the Director

Of all the configuration files needed to run **Bacula**, the Director's is the most complicated, and the one that you will need to modify the most often as you add clients or modify the FileSets.

For a general discussion of configuration files and resources including the data types recognized by **Bacula**. Please see the Configuration chapter of this manual.

Director Resource Types

Director resource type may be one of the following:

Job, JobDefs, Client, Storage, Catalog, Schedule, FileSet, Pool, Director, or Messages. We present them here in the most logical order for defining them:

- Director – to define the Director's name and its access password used for authenticating the Console program. Only a single Director resource definition may appear in the Director's configuration file. If you have either **/dev/random** or **bc** on your machine, Bacula will generate a random password during the configuration process, otherwise it will be left blank.
- Job – to define the backup/restore Jobs and to tie together the Client, FileSet and Schedule resources to be used for each Job.
- JobDefs – optional resource for providing defaults for Job resources.
- Schedule – to define when a Job is to be automatically run by **Bacula's** internal scheduler.
- FileSet – to define the set of files to be backed up for each Client.
- Client – to define what Client is to be backed up.
- Storage – to define on what physical device the Volumes should be mounted.
- Pool – to define the pool of Volumes that can be used for a particular Job.
- Catalog – to define in what database to keep the list of files and the Volume names where they are backed up.

- Messages – to define where error and information messages are to be sent or logged.

The Director Resource

The Director resource defines the attributes of the Directors running on the network. In the current implementation, there is only a single Director resource, but the final design will contain multiple Directors to maintain index and media database redundancy.

Director Start of the Director resource. One and only one director resource must be supplied.

Name = <name> The director name used by the system administrator. This directive is required.

Description = <text> The text field contains a description of the Director that will be displayed in the graphical user interface. This directive is optional.

Password = <UA-password> Specifies the password that must be supplied for the default Bacula Console to be authorized. The same password must appear in the **Director** resource of the Console configuration file. For added security, the password is never actually passed across the network but rather a challenge response hash code created with the password. This directive is required. If you have either **/dev/random** or **bc** on your machine, Bacula will generate a random password during the configuration process, otherwise it will be left blank and you must manually supply it.

Messages = <Messages-resource-name> The messages resource specifies where to deliver Director messages that are not associated with a specific Job. Most messages are specific to a job and will be directed to the Messages resource specified by the job. However, there are a few messages that can occur when no job is running. This directive is required.

Working Directory = <Directory> This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory in which the Director may put its status files. This directory should be used only by Bacula but may be shared by other Bacula daemons. However, please note, if this directory is shared with other Bacula daemons (the File daemon and Storage daemon), you must ensure that the **Name** given to each daemon is unique so

that the temporary filenames used do not collide. By default the Bacula configure process creates unique daemon names by postfixing them with `-dir`, `-fd`, and `-sd`. Standard shell expansion of the **Directory** is done when the configuration file is read so that values such as **\$HOME** will be properly expanded. This directive is required.

Pid Directory = <Directory> This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory in which the Director may put its process Id file. The process Id file is used to shutdown Bacula and to prevent multiple copies of Bacula from running simultaneously. Standard shell expansion of the **Directory** is done when the configuration file is read so that values such as **\$HOME** will be properly expanded.

Typically on Linux systems, you will set this to: `/var/run`. If you are not installing Bacula in the system directories, you can use the **Working Directory** as defined above. This directive is required.

Scripts Directory = <Directory> This directive is optional and, if defined, specifies a directory in which the Director will look for the Python startup script **DirStartup.py**. This directory may be shared by other Bacula daemons. Standard shell expansion of the directory is done when the configuration file is read so that values such as **\$HOME** will be properly expanded.

QueryFile = <Path> This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory and file in which the Director can find the canned SQL statements for the **Query** command of the Console. Standard shell expansion of the **Path** is done when the configuration file is read so that values such as **\$HOME** will be properly expanded. This directive is required.

Maximum Concurrent Jobs = <number> where `<number>` is the maximum number of total Director Jobs that should run concurrently. The default is set to 1, but you may set it to a larger number.

Please note that the Volume format becomes much more complicated with multiple simultaneous jobs, consequently, restores can take much longer if Bacula must sort through interleaved volume blocks from multiple simultaneous jobs. This can be avoided by having each simultaneously running job write to a different volume or by using data spooling, which will first spool the data to disk simultaneously, then write each spool file to the volume in sequence.

There may also still be some cases where directives such as **Maximum Volume Jobs** are not properly synchronized with multiple simultaneous jobs (subtle timing issues can arise), so careful testing is recommended.

At the current time, there is no configuration parameter set to limit the number of console connections. A maximum of five simultaneous console connections are permitted.

For more details on getting concurrent jobs to run, please see Running Concurrent Jobs in the Tips chapter of this manual.

FD Connect Timeout = <**time**> where **time** is the time that the Director should continue attempting to contact the File daemon to start a job, and after which the Director will cancel the job. The default is 30 minutes.

SD Connect Timeout = <**time**> where **time** is the time that the Director should continue attempting to contact the Storage daemon to start a job, and after which the Director will cancel the job. The default is 30 minutes.

DirAddresses = <**IP-address-specification**> Specify the ports and addresses on which the Director daemon will listen for Bacula Console connections. Probably the simplest way to explain this is to show an example:

```
DirAddresses = { ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4; port = 1205;}
  ipv4 = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4; port = http;}
  ipv6 = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4;
    port = 1205;
  }
  ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4
    port = 1205
  }
  ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4
  }
  ip = {
    addr = 201:220:222::2
  }
  ip = {
    addr = bluedot.thun.net
  }
}
```

where ip, ip4, ip6, addr, and port are all keywords. Note, that the address can be specified as either a dotted quadruple, or IPv6 colon notation, or as a symbolic name (only in the ip specification). Also, port can be specified as a number or as the mnemonic value from the

/etc/services file. If a port is not specified, the default will be used. If an ip section is specified, the resolution can be made either by IPv4 or IPv6. If ip4 is specified, then only IPv4 resolutions will be permitted, and likewise with ip6.

DIRport = <**port-number**> Specify the port (a positive integer) on which the Director daemon will listen for Bacula Console connections. This same port number must be specified in the Director resource of the Console configuration file. The default is 9101, so normally this directive need not be specified. This directive is not needed if you specify DirAddresses.

DirAddress = <**IP-Address**> This directive is optional, but if it is specified, it will cause the Director server (for the Console program) to bind to the specified **IP-Address**, which is either a domain name or an IP address specified as a dotted quadruple in string or quoted string format. If this directive is not specified, the Director will bind to any available address (the default). Note, unlike the DirAddresses specification noted above, this directive only permits a single address to be specified. This directive is not needed if you specify a DirAddresses (not plural).

The following is an example of a valid Director resource definition:

```
Director {
  Name = HeadMan
  WorkingDirectory = "$HOME/bacula/bin/working"
  Password = UA_password
  PidDirectory = "$HOME/bacula/bin/working"
  QueryFile = "$HOME/bacula/bin/query.sql"
  Messages = Standard
}
```

The Job Resource

The Job resource defines a Job (Backup, Restore, ...) that Bacula must perform. Each Job resource definition contains the name of a Client and a FileSet to backup, the Schedule for the Job, where the data are to be stored, and what media Pool can be used. In effect, each Job resource must specify What, Where, How, and When or FileSet, Storage, Backup/Restore/Level, and Schedule respectively. Note, the FileSet must be specified for a restore job for historical reasons, but it is no longer used.

Only a single type (**Backup**, **Restore**, ...) can be specified for any job. If

you want to backup multiple FileSets on the same Client or multiple Clients, you must define a Job for each one.

Job Start of the Job resource. At least one Job resource is required.

Name = <name> The Job name. This name can be specified on the **Run** command in the console program to start a job. If the name contains spaces, it must be specified between quotes. It is generally a good idea to give your job the same name as the Client that it will backup. This permits easy identification of jobs.

When the job actually runs, the unique Job Name will consist of the name you specify here followed by the date and time the job was scheduled for execution. This directive is required.

Type = <job-type> The **Type** directive specifies the Job type, which may be one of the following: **Backup**, **Restore**, **Verify**, or **Admin**. This directive is required. Within a particular Job Type, there are also Levels as discussed in the next item.

Backup Run a backup Job. Normally you will have at least one Backup job for each client you want to save. Normally, unless you turn off cataloging, most all the important statistics and data concerning files backed up will be placed in the catalog.

Restore Run a restore Job. Normally, you will specify only one Restore job which acts as a sort of prototype that you will modify using the console program in order to perform restores. Although certain basic information from a Restore job is saved in the catalog, it is very minimal compared to the information stored for a Backup job – for example, no File database entries are generated since no Files are saved.

Verify Run a verify Job. In general, **verify** jobs permit you to compare the contents of the catalog to the file system, or to what was backed up. In addition, to verifying that a tape that was written can be read, you can also use **verify** as a sort of tripwire intrusion detection.

Admin Run an admin Job. An **Admin** job can be used to periodically run catalog pruning, if you do not want to do it at the end of each **Backup** Job. Although an Admin job is recorded in the catalog, very little data is saved.

Level = <job-level> The Level directive specifies the default Job level to be run. Each different Job Type (Backup, Restore, ...) has a different set of Levels that can be specified. The Level is normally overridden by

a different value that is specified in the **Schedule** resource. This directive is not required, but must be specified either by a **Level** directive or as an override specified in the **Schedule** resource.

For a **Backup** Job, the Level may be one of the following:

Full is all files in the FileSet whether or not they have changed.

Incremental is all files specified in the FileSet that have changed since the last successful backup of the the same Job using the same FileSet and Client. If the Director cannot find a previous valid Full backup then the job will be upgraded into a Full backup. When the Director looks for a valid backup record in the catalog database, it looks for a previous Job with:

- The same Job name.
- The same Client name.
- The same FileSet (any change to the definition of the FileSet such as adding or deleting a file in the Include or Exclude sections constitutes a different FileSet.
- The Job was a Full, Differential, or Incremental backup.
- The Job terminated normally (i.e. did not fail or was not canceled).

If all the above conditions do not hold, the Director will upgrade the Incremental to a Full save. Otherwise, the Incremental backup will be performed as requested.

The File daemon (Client) decides which files to backup for an Incremental backup by comparing start time of the prior Job (Full, Differential, or Incremental) against the time each file was last "modified" (st_mtime) and the time its attributes were last "changed" (st_ctime). If the file was modified or its attributes changed on or after this start time, it will then be backed up.

Please note that some virus scanning software may change st_ctime while doing the scan. For example, if the virus scanning program attempts to reset the access time (st_atime), which Bacula does not use, it will cause st_ctime to change and hence Bacula will backup the file during an Incremental or Differential backup. In the case of Sophos virus scanning, you can prevent it from resetting the access time (st_atime) and hence changing st_ctime by using the **--no-reset-atime** option. For other software, please see their manual.

When Bacula does an Incremental backup, all modified files that are still on the system are backed up. However, any file that has been deleted since the last Full backup remains in the Bacula catalog, which means that if between a Full save and the time you

do a restore, some files are deleted, those deleted files will also be restored. The deleted files will no longer appear in the catalog after doing another Full save. However, to remove deleted files from the catalog during an Incremental backup is quite a time consuming process and not currently implemented in Bacula.

In addition, if you move a directory rather than copy it, the files in it do not have their modification time (`st_mtime`) or their attribute change time (`st_ctime`) changed. As a consequence, those files will probably not be backed up by an Incremental or Differential backup which depend solely on these time stamps. If you move a directory, and wish it to be properly backed up, it is generally preferable to copy it, then delete the original.

Differential is all files specified in the FileSet that have changed since the last successful Full backup of the same Job. If the Director cannot find a valid previous Full backup for the same Job, FileSet, and Client, backup, then the Differential job will be upgraded into a Full backup. When the Director looks for a valid Full backup record in the catalog database, it looks for a previous Job with:

- The same Job name.
- The same Client name.
- The same FileSet (any change to the definition of the FileSet such as adding or deleting a file in the Include or Exclude sections constitutes a different FileSet).
- The Job was a FULL backup.
- The Job terminated normally (i.e. did not fail or was not canceled).

If all the above conditions do not hold, the Director will upgrade the Differential to a Full save. Otherwise, the Differential backup will be performed as requested.

The File daemon (Client) decides which files to backup for a differential backup by comparing the start time of the prior Full backup Job against the time each file was last "modified" (`st_mtime`) and the time its attributes were last "changed" (`st_ctime`). If the file was modified or its attributes were changed on or after this start time, it will then be backed up. The start time used is displayed after the **Since** on the Job report. In rare cases, using the start time of the prior backup may cause some files to be backed up twice, but it ensures that no change is missed. As with the Incremental option, you should ensure that the clocks on your server and client are synchronized or as close as possible to avoid the possibility of a file being skipped. Note, on versions 1.33 or greater Bacula automatically makes the

necessary adjustments to the time between the server and the client so that the times Bacula uses are synchronized.

When Bacula does a Differential backup, all modified files that are still on the system are backed up. However, any file that has been deleted since the last Full backup remains in the Bacula catalog, which means that if between a Full save and the time you do a restore, some files are deleted, those deleted files will also be restored. The deleted files will no longer appear in the catalog after doing another Full save. However, to remove deleted files from the catalog during a Differential backup is quite a time consuming process and not currently implemented in Bacula. It is, however, a planned future feature.

As noted above, if you move a directory rather than copy it, the files in it do not have their modification time (`st_mtime`) or their attribute change time (`st_ctime`) changed. As a consequence, those files will probably not be backed up by an Incremental or Differential backup which depend solely on these time stamps. If you move a directory, and wish it to be properly backed up, it is generally preferable to copy it, then delete the original. Alternatively, you can move the directory, then use the **touch** program to update the timestamps.

Every once and a while, someone asks why we need Differential backups as long as Incremental backups pickup all changed files. There are possibly many answers to this question, but the one that is the most important for me is that it effectively combines all the Incremental and Differential backups since the last Full backup into a single Differential backup. This has two effects: 1. It gives some redundancy. 2. More importantly, it reduces the number of Volumes that are needed to do a restore effectively eliminating the need to read all the volumes on which the preceding Incremental and Differential backups since the last Full are done.

For a **Restore** Job, no level needs to be specified.

For a **Verify** Job, the Level may be one of the following:

InitCatalog does a scan of the specified **FileSet** and stores the file attributes in the Catalog database. Since no file data is saved, you might ask why you would want to do this. It turns out to be a very simple and easy way to have a **Tripwire** like feature using **Bacula**. In other words, it allows you to save the state of a set of files defined by the **FileSet** and later check to see if those files have been modified or deleted and if any new files have been added. This can be used to detect system intrusion. Typically you

would specify a **FileSet** that contains the set of system files that should not change (e.g. /sbin, /boot, /lib, /bin, ...). Normally, you run the **InitCatalog** level verify one time when your system is first setup, and then once again after each modification (upgrade) to your system. Thereafter, when you want to check the state of your system files, you use a **Verify level = Catalog**. This compares the results of your **InitCatalog** with the current state of the files.

Catalog Compares the current state of the files against the state previously saved during an **InitCatalog**. Any discrepancies are reported. The items reported are determined by the **verify** options specified on the **Include** directive in the specified **FileSet** (see the **FileSet** resource below for more details). Typically this command will be run once a day (or night) to check for any changes to your system files.

Please note! If you run two Verify Catalog jobs on the same client at the same time, the results will certainly be incorrect. This is because Verify Catalog modifies the Catalog database while running in order to track new files.

VolumeToCatalog This level causes Bacula to read the file attribute data written to the Volume from the last Job. The file attribute data are compared to the values saved in the Catalog database and any differences are reported. This is similar to the **Catalog** level except that instead of comparing the disk file attributes to the catalog database, the attribute data written to the Volume is read and compared to the catalog database. Although the attribute data including the signatures (MD5 or SHA1) are compared, the actual file data is not compared (it is not in the catalog).

Please note! If you run two Verify VolumeToCatalog jobs on the same client at the same time, the results will certainly be incorrect. This is because the Verify VolumeToCatalog modifies the Catalog database while running.

DiskToCatalog This level causes Bacula to read the files as they currently are on disk, and to compare the current file attributes with the attributes saved in the catalog from the last backup for the job specified on the **VerifyJob** directive. This level differs from the **Catalog** level described above by the fact that it doesn't compare against a previous Verify job but against a previous backup. When you run this level, you must supply the verify options on your Include statements. Those options determine what attribute fields are compared.

This command can be very useful if you have disk problems because it will compare the current state of your disk against the

last successful backup, which may be several jobs.

Note, the current implementation (1.32c) does not identify files that have been deleted.

Verify Job = <Job-Resource-Name> If you run a verify job without this directive, the last job run will be compared with the catalog, which means that you must immediately follow a backup by a verify command. If you specify a **Verify Job** Bacula will find the last job with that name that ran. This permits you to run all your backups, then run Verify jobs on those that you wish to be verified (most often a **VolumeToCatalog**) so that the tape just written is re-read.

JobDefs = <JobDefs-Resource-Name> If a JobDefs-Resource-Name is specified, all the values contained in the named JobDefs resource will be used as the defaults for the current Job. Any value that you explicitly define in the current Job resource, will override any defaults specified in the JobDefs resource. The use of this directive permits writing much more compact Job resources where the bulk of the directives are defined in one or more JobDefs. This is particularly useful if you have many similar Jobs but with minor variations such as different Clients. A simple example of the use of JobDefs is provided in the default bacula-dir.conf file.

Bootstrap = <bootstrap-file> The Bootstrap directive specifies a bootstrap file that, if provided, will be used during **Restore** Jobs and is ignored in other Job types. The **bootstrap** file contains the list of tapes to be used in a restore Job as well as which files are to be restored. Specification of this directive is optional, and if specified, it is used only for a restore job. In addition, when running a Restore job from the console, this value can be changed.

If you use the **Restore** command in the Console program, to start a restore job, the **bootstrap** file will be created automatically from the files you select to be restored.

For additional details of the **bootstrap** file, please see Restoring Files with the Bootstrap File chapter of this manual.

Write Bootstrap = <bootstrap-file-specification> The **writebootstrap** directive specifies a file name where Bacula will write a **bootstrap** file for each Backup job run. Thus this directive applies only to Backup Jobs. If the Backup job is a Full save, Bacula will erase any current contents of the specified file before writing the bootstrap records. If the Job is an Incremental save, Bacula will append the current bootstrap record to the end of the file.

Using this feature, permits you to constantly have a bootstrap file that can recover the current state of your system. Normally, the file specified should be a mounted drive on another machine, so that if your hard disk is lost, you will immediately have a bootstrap record available. Alternatively, you should copy the bootstrap file to another machine after it is updated.

If the **bootstrap-file-specification** begins with a vertical bar (`—`), Bacula will use the specification as the name of a program to which it will pipe the bootstrap record. It could for example be a shell script that emails you the bootstrap record.

For more details on using this file, please see the chapter entitled The Bootstrap File of this manual.

Client = `<client-resource-name>` The Client directive specifies the Client (File daemon) that will be used in the current Job. Only a single Client may be specified in any one Job. The Client runs on the machine to be backed up, and sends the requested files to the Storage daemon for backup, or receives them when restoring. For additional details, see the Client Resource section of this chapter. This directive is required.

FileSet = `<FileSet-resource-name>` The FileSet directive specifies the FileSet that will be used in the current Job. The FileSet specifies which directories (or files) are to be backed up, and what options to use (e.g. compression, ...). Only a single FileSet resource may be specified in any one Job. For additional details, see the FileSet Resource section of this chapter. This directive is required.

Messages = `<messages-resource-name>` The Messages directive defines what Messages resource should be used for this job, and thus how and where the various messages are to be delivered. For example, you can direct some messages to a log file, and others can be sent by email. For additional details, see the Messages Resource Chapter of this manual. This directive is required.

Pool = `<pool-resource-name>` The Pool directive defines the pool of Volumes where your data can be backed up. Many Bacula installations will use only the **Default** pool. However, if you want to specify a different set of Volumes for different Clients or different Jobs, you will probably want to use Pools. For additional details, see the Pool Resource section of this chapter. This directive is required.

Full Backup Pool = `<pool-resource-name>` The *Full Backup Pool* specifies a Pool to be used for Full backups. It will override any Pool specification during a Full backup. This directive is optional.

Differential Backup Pool = <pool-resource-name> The *Differential Backup Pool* specifies a Pool to be used for Differential backups. It will override any Pool specification during a Differential backup. This directive is optional.

Incremental Backup Pool = <pool-resource-name> The *Incremental Backup Pool* specifies a Pool to be used for Incremental backups. It will override any Pool specification during an Incremental backup. This directive is optional.

Schedule = <schedule-name> The *Schedule* directive defines what schedule is to be used for the Job. The schedule in turn determines when the Job will be automatically started and what Job level (i.e. Full, Incremental, ...) is to be run. This directive is optional, and if left out, the Job can only be started manually using the Console program. Although you may specify only a single Schedule resource for any one job, the Schedule resource may contain multiple **Run** directives, which allow you to run the Job at many different times, and each **run** directive permits overriding the default Job Level Pool, Storage, and Messages resources. This gives considerable flexibility in what can be done with a single Job. For additional details, see the Schedule Resource Chapter of this manual.

Storage = <storage-resource-name> The *Storage* directive defines the name of the storage services where you want to backup the FileSet data. For additional details, see the Storage Resource Chapter of this manual. This directive is required.

Max Start Delay = <time> The time specifies the maximum delay between the scheduled time and the actual start time for the Job. For example, a job can be scheduled to run at 1:00am, but because other jobs are running, it may wait to run. If the delay is set to 3600 (one hour) and the job has not begun to run by 2:00am, the job will be canceled. This can be useful, for example, to prevent jobs from running during day time hours. The default is 0 which indicates no limit.

Max Run Time = <time> The time specifies the maximum allowed time that a job may run, counted from when the job starts, (**not** necessarily the same as when the job was scheduled). This directive is implemented in version 1.33 and later.

Max Wait Time = <time> The time specifies the maximum allowed time that a job may block waiting for a resource (such as waiting for a tape to be mounted, or waiting for the storage or file daemons to perform their duties), counted from the when the job starts, (**not** ne-

cessarily the same as when the job was scheduled). This directive is implemented only in version 1.33 and later.

Incremental Max Wait Time = **<time>** The time specifies the maximum allowed time that an Incremental backup job may block waiting for a resource (such as waiting for a tape to be mounted, or waiting for the storage or file daemons to perform their duties), counted from the when the job starts, (**not** necessarily the same as when the job was scheduled). Please note that if there is a **Max Wait Time** it may also be applied to the job.

Differential Max Wait Time = **<time>** The time specifies the maximum allowed time that a Differential backup job may block waiting for a resource (such as waiting for a tape to be mounted, or waiting for the storage or file daemons to perform their duties), counted from the when the job starts, (**not** necessarily the same as when the job was scheduled). Please note that if there is a **Max Wait Time** it may also be applied to the job.

Prefer Mounted Volumes = **<yes—no>** If the Prefer Mounted Volumes directive is set to **yes** (default yes), it is used to inform the Storage daemon to select either an Autochanger or a drive with a valid Volume already mounted in preference to a drive that is not ready. If none is available, it will select the first available drive. If the directive is set to **no**, the Storage daemon will prefer finding an unused drive. This can potentially be useful for those sites that prefer to maximum backup throughput at the expense of using additional drives and Volumes.

Prune Jobs = **<yes—no>** Normally, pruning of Jobs from the Catalog is specified on a Client by Client basis in the Client resource with the **AutoPrune** directive. If this directive is specified (not normally) and the value is **yes**, it will override the value specified in the Client resource. The default is **no**.

Prune Files = **<yes—no>** Normally, pruning of Files from the Catalog is specified on a Client by Client basis in the Client resource with the **AutoPrune** directive. If this directive is specified (not normally) and the value is **yes**, it will override the value specified in the Client resource. The default is **no**.

Prune Volumes = **<yes—no>** Normally, pruning of Volumes from the Catalog is specified on a Client by Client basis in the Client resource with the **AutoPrune** directive. If this directive is specified (not normally) and the value is **yes**, it will override the value specified in the Client resource. The default is **no**.

Run Before Job = <command> The specified **command** is run as an external program prior to running the current Job. Any output sent by the command to standard output will be included in the Bacula job report. The command string must be a valid program name or name of a shell script. This directive is not required, but if it is defined, and if the exit code of the program run is non-zero, the current Bacula job will be canceled. In addition, the command string is parsed then fed to the `execvp()` function, which means that the path will be searched to execute your specified command, but there is no shell interpretation, as a consequence, if you invoke complicated commands or want any shell features such as redirection or piping, you must call a shell script and do it inside that script.

Before submitting the specified command to the operating system, Bacula performs character substitution of the following characters:

```
%% = %
%c = Client's name
%d = Director's name
%i = JobId
%e = Job Exit Status
%j = Unique Job name
%l = Job Level
%n = Job name
%t = Job type
%v = Volume name
```

The Job Exit Status code `%e` edits the following values:

- OK
- Error
- Fatal Error
- Canceled
- Differences
- Unknown term code

Thus if you edit it on a command line, you will need to enclose it within some sort of quotes.

Bacula checks the exit status of the `RunBeforeJob` program. If it is non-zero, the job will be error terminated. Lutz Kittler has pointed out that using the `RunBeforeJob` directive can be a simple way to modify your schedules during a holiday. For example, suppose that you normally do Full backups on Fridays, but Thursday and Friday are holidays. To avoid having to change tapes between Thursday and Friday when

no one is in the office, you can create a `RunBeforeJob` that returns a non-zero status on Thursday and zero on all other days. That way, the Thursday job will not run, and on Friday the tape you inserted on Wednesday before leaving will be used.

Run After Job = <command> The specified **command** is run as an external program after the current job terminates. This directive is not required. The command string must be a valid program name or name of a shell script. If the exit code of the program run is non-zero, the current Bacula job will terminate in error. Before submitting the specified command to the operating system, Bacula performs character substitution as described above for the **Run Before Job** directive.

An example of the use of this directive is given in the Tips Chapter of this manual. As of version 1.30, Bacula checks the exit status of the `RunAfter` program. If it is non-zero, the job will be terminated in error.

Client Run Before Job = <command> This directive is the same as **Run Before Job** except that the program is run on the client machine. The same restrictions apply to Unix systems as noted above for the **Run Before Job**. In addition, for a Windows client on version 1.33 and above, please take careful note that you must ensure a correct path to your script. The script or program can be a .com, .exe or a .bat file. However, if you specify a path, you must also specify the full extension. Unix like commands will not work unless you have installed and properly configured Cygwin in addition to and separately from Bacula.

Special Windows Considerations The command can be anything that `cmd.exe` or `command.com` will recognize as an executable file. Specifying the executable's extension is optional, unless there is an ambiguity. (i.e. `ls.bat`, `ls.exe`)

The System `%Path%` will be searched for the command. (under the environment variable dialog you have have both System Environment and User Environment, we believe that only the System environment will be available to `bacula-fd`, if it is running as a service.)

System environment variables can be referenced with `%var%` and used as either part of the command name or arguments.

When specifying a full path to an executable if the path or executable name contains whitespace or special characters they will need to be quoted. Arguments containing whitespace or special characters will also have to be quoted.

```
ClientRunBeforeJob = "\"C:/Program Files/Software
Vendor/Executable\" /arg1 /arg2 \"foo bar\""
```

The special characters `&(){}^=;!'+,~` will need to be quoted if they are part of a filename or argument.

If someone is logged in, a blank "command" window running the commands will be present during the execution of the command.

Some Suggestions from Phil Stracchino for running on Win32 machines with the native Win32 File daemon:

1. You might want the `ClientRunBeforeJob` directive to specify a .bat file which runs the actual client-side commands, rather than trying to run (for example) `regedit /e` directly.
2. The batch file should explicitly `'exit 0'` on successful completion.
3. The path to the batch file should be specified in Unix form:
`ClientRunBeforeJob = "c:/bacula/bin/systemstate.bat"`
 rather than DOS/Windows form:
`ClientRunBeforeJob =`
`"c:\bacula\bin\systemstate.bat"` **INCORRECT**

The following example of the use of the Client Run Before Job directive was submitted by a user:

You could write a shell script to back up a DB2 database to a FIFO. The shell script is:

```
#!/bin/sh
# ===== backupdb.sh
DIR=/u01/mercuryd

mkfifo $DIR/dbpipe
db2 BACKUP DATABASE mercuryd TO $DIR/dbpipe WITHOUT PROMPTING &
sleep 1
```

The following line in the Job resource in the `bacula-dir.conf` file:

```
Client Run Before Job = "su - mercuryd -c \" /u01/mercuryd/backupdb.sh '%t'
'%1'\""
```

When the job is run, you will get messages from the output of the script stating that the backup has started. Even though the command being run is backgrounded with `&`, the job will block until the `"db2 BACKUP DATABASE"` command, thus the backup stalls.

To remedy this situation, the `"db2 BACKUP DATABASE"` line should be changed to the following:

```
db2 BACKUP DATABASE mercuryd TO $DIR/dbpipe WITHOUT PROMPTING > $DIR/backup.log
2>&1 < /dev/null &
```

It is important to redirect the input and outputs of a backgrounded command to `/dev/null` to prevent the script from blocking.

Client Run After Job = <command> This directive is the same as **Run After Job** except that it is run on the client machine. Note, please see the notes above in **Client Run Before Job** concerning Windows clients.

Rerun Failed Levels = <yes—no> If this directive is set to **yes** (default **no**), and Bacula detects that a previous job at a higher level (i.e. Full or Differential) has failed, the current job level will be upgraded to the higher level. This is particularly useful for Laptops where they may often be unreachable, and if a prior Full save has failed, you wish the very next backup to be a Full save rather than whatever level it is started as.

Spool Data = <yes—no> If this directive is set to **yes** (default **no**), the Storage daemon will be requested to spool the data for this Job to disk rather than write it directly to tape. Once all the data arrives or the spool files' maximum sizes are reached, the data will be despoiled and written to tape. When this directive is set to **yes**, the Spool Attributes is also automatically set to **yes**. Spooling data prevents tape shoe-shine (start and stop) during Incremental saves. This option should not be used if you are writing to a disk file.

Spool Attributes = <yes—no> The default is set to **no**, which means that the File attributes are sent by the Storage daemon to the Director as they are stored on tape. However, if you want to avoid the possibility that database updates will slow down writing to the tape, you may want to set the value to **yes**, in which case the Storage daemon will buffer the File attributes and Storage coordinates to a temporary file in the Working Directory, then when writing the Job data to the tape is completed, the attributes and storage coordinates will be sent to the Director.

Where = <directory> This directive applies only to a Restore job and specifies a prefix to the directory name of all files being restored. This permits files to be restored in a different location from which they were saved. If **Where** is not specified or is set to backslash (`/`), the files will be restored to their original location. By default, we have set **Where** in the example configuration files to be `/tmp/bacula-restores`. This is to prevent accidental overwriting of your files.

Replace = <replace-option> This directive applies only to a Restore job and specifies what happens when Bacula wants to restore a file

or directory that already exists. You have the following options for **replace-option**:

always when the file to be restored already exists, it is deleted and then replaced by the copy that was backed up.

ifnewer if the backed up file (on tape) is newer than the existing file, the existing file is deleted and replaced by the back up.

ifolder if the backed up file (on tape) is older than the existing file, the existing file is deleted and replaced by the back up.

never if the backed up file already exists, Bacula skips restoring this file.

Prefix Links=<yes—no> If a **Where** path prefix is specified for a recovery job, apply it to absolute links as well. The default is **No**. When set to **Yes** then while restoring files to an alternate directory, any absolute soft links will also be modified to point to the new alternate directory. Normally this is what is desired – i.e. everything is self consistent. However, if you wish to later move the files to their original locations, all files linked with absolute names will be broken.

Maximum Concurrent Jobs = <number> where <number> is the maximum number of Jobs from the current Job resource that can run concurrently. Note, this directive limits only Jobs with the same name as the resource in which it appears. Any other restrictions on the maximum concurrent jobs such as in the Director, Client, or Storage resources will also apply in addition to the limit specified here. The default is set to 1, but you may set it to a larger number. We strongly recommend that you read the WARNING documented under Maximum Concurrent Jobs in the Director's resource.

Reschedule On Error = <yes—no> If this directive is enabled, and the job terminates in error, the job will be rescheduled as determined by the **Reschedule Interval** and **Reschedule Times** directives. If you cancel the job, it will not be rescheduled. The default is **no** (i.e. the job will not be rescheduled).

This specification can be useful for portables, laptops, or other machines that are not always connected to the network or switched on.

Reschedule Interval = <time-specification> If you have specified **Reschedule On Error = yes** and the job terminates in error, it will be rescheduled after the interval of time specified by **time-specification**. See the time specification formats in the Configure chapter for details of time specifications. If no interval is specified, the job will not be rescheduled on error.

Reschedule Times = **<count>** This directive specifies the maximum number of times to reschedule the job. If it is set to zero (the default) the job will be rescheduled an indefinite number of times.

Run = **<job-name>** The Run directive (not to be confused with the Run option in a Schedule) allows you to start other jobs or to clone jobs. By using the cloning keywords (see below), you can backup the same data (or almost the same data) to two or more drives at the same time. The **job-name** is normally the same name as the current Job resource (thus creating a clone). However, it may be any Job name, so one job may start other related jobs.

The part after the equal sign must be enclosed in double quotes, and can contain any string or set of options (overrides) that you can specify when entering the Run command from the console. For example **storage=DDS-4 ...**. In addition, there are two special keywords that permit you to clone the current job. They are **level=%l** and **since=%s**. The %l in the level keyword permits entering the actual level of the current job and the %s in the since keyword permits putting the same time for comparison as used on the current job. Note, in the case of the since keyword, the %s must be enclosed in double quotes, and thus they must be preceded by a backslash since they are already inside quotes. For example:

```
run = "Nightly-backup level=%s since=\"%s\" storage=DDS-4"
```

A cloned job will not start additional clones, so it is not possible to recurse.

Priority = **<number>** This directive permits you to control the order in which your jobs run by specifying a positive non-zero number. The higher the number, the lower the job priority. Assuming you are not running concurrent jobs, all queued jobs of priority 1 will run before queued jobs of priority 2 and so on, regardless of the original scheduling order.

The priority only affects waiting jobs that are queued to run, not jobs that are already running. If one or more jobs of priority 2 are already running, and a new job is scheduled with priority 1, the currently running priority 2 jobs must complete before the priority 1 job is run. The default priority is 10.

If you want to run concurrent jobs, which is not recommended, you should keep these points in mind:

- To run concurrent jobs, you must set Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 2 in 5 or 6 distinct places: in bacula-dir.conf in the Director,

the Job, the Client, the Storage resources; in bacula-fd in the FileDaemon (or Client) resource, and in bacula-sd.conf in the Storage resource. If any one is missing, it will throttle the jobs to one at a time.

- Bacula concurrently runs jobs of only one priority at a time. It will not simultaneously run a priority 1 and a priority 2 job.
- If Bacula is running a priority 2 job and a new priority 1 job is scheduled, it will wait until the running priority 2 job terminates even if the Maximum Concurrent Jobs settings would otherwise allow two jobs to run simultaneously.
- Suppose that bacula is running a priority 2 job and a new priority 1 job is scheduled and queued waiting for the running priority 2 job to terminate. If you then start a second priority 2 job, the waiting priority 1 job will prevent the new priority 2 job from running concurrently with the running priority 2 job. That is: as long as there is a higher priority job waiting to run, no new lower priority jobs will start even if the Maximum Concurrent Jobs settings would normally allow them to run. This ensures that higher priority jobs will be run as soon as possible.

If you have several jobs of different priority, it may not best to start them at exactly the same time, because Bacula must examine them one at a time. If by Bacula starts a lower priority job first, then it will run before your high priority jobs. If you experience this problem, you may avoid it by starting any higher priority jobs a few seconds before lower priority ones. This insures that Bacula will examine the jobs in the correct order, and that your priority scheme will be respected.

Write Part After Job = <yes—no> This directive is only implemented in version 1.37 and later. If this directive is set to **yes** (default **no**), a new part file will be created after the job is finished.

It should be set to **yes** when writing to devices that require mount (for example DVD), so you are sure that the current part, containing this job's data, is written to the device, and that no data is left in the temporary file on the hard disk. However, on some media, like DVD+R and DVD-R, a lot of space (about 10Mb) is lost everytime a part is written. So, if you run several jobs each after another, you could set this directive to **no** for all jobs, except the last one, to avoid wasting too much space, but to ensure that the data is written to the medium when all jobs are finished.

It is ignored with tape and FIFO devices.

The following is an example of a valid Job resource definition:

```

Job {
    Name = "Minou"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Incremental                # default
    Client = Minou
    FileSet="Minou Full Set"
    Storage = DLTDrive
    Pool = Default
    Schedule = "MinouWeeklyCycle"
    Messages = Standard
}

```

The JobDefs Resource

The JobDefs resource permits all the same directives that can appear in a Job resource. However, a JobDefs resource does not create a Job, rather it can be referenced within a Job to provide defaults for that Job. This permits you to concisely define several nearly identical Jobs, each one referencing a JobDefs resource which contains the defaults. Only the changes from the defaults need to be mentioned in each Job.

The Schedule Resource

The Schedule resource provides a means of automatically scheduling a Job as well as the ability to override the default Level, Pool, Storage and Messages resources. If a Schedule resource is not referenced in a Job, the Job can only be run manually. In general, you specify an action to be taken and when.

Schedule Start of the Schedule directives. No **Schedule** resource is required, but you will need at least one if you want Jobs to be automatically started.

Name = <name> The name of the schedule being defined. The Name directive is required.

Run = <Job-overrides> <Date-time-specification> The Run directive defines when a Job is to be run, and what overrides if any to apply. You may specify multiple **run** directives within a **Schedule** resource. If you do, they will all be applied (i.e. multiple schedules). If you have two **Run** directives that start at the same time, two Jobs will start at the same time (well, within one second of each other).

The **Job-overrides** permit overriding the Level, the Storage, the Messages, and the Pool specifications provided in the Job resource. In addi-

tion, the `FullPool`, the `IncrementalPool`, and the `DifferentialPool` specifications permit overriding the Pool specification according to what backup Job Level is in effect.

By the use of overrides, you may customize a particular Job. For example, you may specify a `Messages` override for your `Incremental` backups that outputs messages to a log file, but for your weekly or monthly `Full` backups, you may send the output by email by using a different `Messages` override.

Job-overrides are specified as: **keyword=value** where the keyword is `Level`, `Storage`, `Messages`, `Pool`, `FullPool`, `DifferentialPool`, or `IncrementalPool`, and the **value** is as defined on the respective directive formats for the Job resource. You may specify multiple **Job-overrides** on one **Run** directive by separating them with one or more spaces or by separating them with a trailing comma. For example:

Level=Full is all files in the `FileSet` whether or not they have changed.

Level=Incremental is all files that have changed since the last backup.

Pool=Weekly specifies to use the Pool named **Weekly**.

Storage=DLT_Drive specifies to use **DLT_Drive** for the storage device.

Messages=Verbose specifies to use the **Verbose** message resource for the Job.

FullPool=Full specifies to use the Pool named **Full** if the job is a full backup, or is upgraded from another type to a full backup.

DifferentialPool=Differential specifies to use the Pool named **Differential** if the job is a differential backup.

IncrementalPool=Incremental specifies to use the Pool named **Incremental** if the job is an incremental backup.

SpoolData=yes—no tells Bacula to request the Storage daemon to spool data to a disk file before putting it on tape.

WritePartAfterJob=yes—no tells Bacula to request the Storage daemon to write the current part file to the device when the job is finished (see `Write Part After Job` directive in the Job resource). Please note, this directive is implemented only in version 1.37 and later.

Date-time-specification determines when the Job is to be run. The specification is a repetition, and as a default Bacula is set to run a job at the beginning of the hour of every hour of every day of every

week of every month of every year. This is not normally what you want, so you must specify or limit when you want the job to run. Any specification given is assumed to be repetitive in nature and will serve to override or limit the default repetition. This is done by specifying masks or times for the hour, day of the month, day of the week, week of the month, week of the year, and month when you want the job to run. By specifying one or more of the above, you can define a schedule to repeat at almost any frequency you want.

Basically, you must supply a **month**, **day**, **hour**, and **minute** the Job is to be run. Of these four items to be specified, **day** is special in that you may either specify a day of the month such as 1, 2, ... 31, or you may specify a day of the week such as Monday, Tuesday, ... Sunday. Finally, you may also specify a week qualifier to restrict the schedule to the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth week of the month.

For example, if you specify only a day of the week, such as **Tuesday** the Job will be run every hour of every Tuesday of every Month. That is the **month** and **hour** remain set to the defaults of every month and all hours.

Note, by default with no other specification, your job will run at the beginning of every hour. If you wish your job to run more than once in any given hour, you will need to specify multiple **run** specifications each with a different minute.

The date/time to run the Job can be specified in the following way in pseudo-BNF:

```

<void-keyword>      = on
<at-keyword>        = at
<week-keyword>      = 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | first |
                      second | third | forth | fifth
<wday-keyword>      = sun | mon | tue | wed | thu | fri | sat |
                      sunday | monday | tuesday | wednesday |
                      thursday | friday | saturday
<week-of-year-keyword> = w00 | w01 | ... w52 | w53
<month-keyword>     = jan | feb | mar | apr | may | jun | jul |
                      aug | sep | oct | nov | dec | january |
                      february | ... | december
<daily-keyword>     = daily
<weekly-keyword>    = weekly
<monthly-keyword>   = monthly
<hourly-keyword>    = hourly
<digit>             = 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0
<number>            = <digit> | <digit><number>
<12hour>            = 0 | 1 | 2 | ... 12
<hour>              = 0 | 1 | 2 | ... 23
<minute>            = 0 | 1 | 2 | ... 59
<day>               = 1 | 2 | ... 31
<time>              = <hour>:<minute> |

```

```

<12hour>:<minute>am |
<12hour>:<minute>pm
<time-spec>          = <at-keyword> <time> |
                       <hourly-keyword>
<date-keyword>       = <void-keyword> <weekly-keyword>
<day-range>          = <day>-<day>
<month-range>        = <month-keyword>-<month-keyword>
<wday-range>         = <wday-keyword>-<wday-keyword>
<range>              = <day-range> | <month-range> |
                       <wday-range>
<date>               = <date-keyword> | <day> | <range>
<date-spec>          = <date> | <date-spec>
<day-spec>           = <day> | <wday-keyword> |
                       <day-range> | <wday-range> |
                       <daily-keyword>
<day-spec>           = <day> | <wday-keyword> |
                       <day> | <wday-range> |
                       <week-keyword> <wday-keyword> |
                       <week-keyword> <wday-range>
<month-spec>         = <month-keyword> | <month-range> |
                       <monthly-keyword>
<date-time-spec>     = <month-spec> <day-spec> <time-spec>

```

Note, the Week of Year specification wnn follows the ISO standard definition of the week of the year, where Week 1 is the week in which the first Thursday of the year occurs, or alternatively, the week which contains the 4th of January. Weeks are numbered w01 to w53. w00 for Bacula is the week that precedes the first ISO week (i.e. has the first few days of the year if any occur before Thursday). w00 is not defined by the ISO specification. A week starts with Monday and ends with Sunday.

An example schedule resource that is named **WeeklyCycle** and runs a job with level full each Sunday at 1:05am and an incremental job Monday through Saturday at 1:05am is:

```

Schedule {
  Name = "WeeklyCycle"
  Run = Level=Full sun at 1:05
  Run = Level=Incremental mon-sat at 1:05
}

```

An example of a possible monthly cycle is as follows:

```

Schedule {
  Name = "MonthlyCycle"
  Run = Level=Full Pool=Monthly 1st sun at 1:05
  Run = Level=Differential 2nd-5th sun at 1:05
  Run = Level=Incremental Pool=Daily mon-sat at 1:05
}

```

The first of every month:

```
Schedule {  
    Name = "First"  
    Run = Level=Full on 1 at 1:05  
    Run = Level=Incremental on 2-31 at 1:05  
}
```

Every 10 minutes:

```
Schedule {  
    Name = "TenMinutes"  
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:05  
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:15  
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:25  
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:35  
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:45  
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:55  
}
```

Technical Notes on Schedules

Internally Bacula keeps a schedule as a bit mask. There are six masks and a minute field to each schedule. The masks are hour, day of the month (mday), month, day of the week (wday), week of the month (wom), and week of the year (woy). The schedule is initialized to have the bits of each of these masks set, which means that at the beginning of every hour, the job will run. When you specify a month for the first time, the mask will be cleared and the bit corresponding to your selected month will be selected. If you specify a second month, the bit corresponding to it will also be added to the mask. Thus when Bacula checks the masks to see if the bits are set corresponding to the current time, your job will run only in the two months you have set. Likewise, if you set a time (hour), the hour mask will be cleared, and the hour you specify will be set in the bit mask and the minutes will be stored in the minute field.

For any schedule you have defined, you can see how these bits are set by doing a **show schedules** command in the Console program. Please note that the bit mask is zero based, and Sunday is the first day of the week (bit zero).

The FileSet Resource

The FileSet resource defines what files are to be included or excluded in a backup job. A **FileSet** resource is required for each backup Job. It consists of a list of files or directories to be included, a list of files or directories to be excluded and the various backup options such as compression, encryption, and signatures that are to be applied to each file.

Any change to the list of the included files will cause Bacula to automatically create a new FileSet (defined by the name and an MD5 checksum of the Include/Exclude contents). Each time a new FileSet is created, Bacula will ensure that the next backup is always a Full save.

FileSet Start of the FileSet resource. One **FileSet** resource must be defined for each Backup job.

Name = <name> The name of the FileSet resource. This directive is required.

Ignore FileSet Changes = <yes—no> If this directive is set to **yes**, any changes you make to the FileSet Include or Exclude lists will be ignored and not cause Bacula to immediately perform a Full backup. The default is **no**, in which case, if you change the Include or Exclude, Bacula will force a Full backup to ensure that everything is properly backed up. It is not recommended to set this directive to yes. This directive is available in Bacula version 1.35.4 or later.

Enable VSS = <yes—no> If this directive is set to **yes** the File daemon will be notified that the user wants to use a Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) backup for this job. The default is **no**. This directive is effective only for VSS enabled Win32 File daemons. It permits a consistent copy of open files to be made for cooperating writer applications, and for applications that are not VSS aware, Bacula can at least copy open files. For more information, please see the Windows chapter of this manual.

Include { **Options** {<file-options>} ...; <file-list> }

Options { <file-options> }

Exclude { <file-list> }

The Include resource must contain a list of directories and/or files to be processed in the backup job. Normally, all files found in all subdirectories of any directory in the Include File list will be backed up. Note, see below

for the definition of <file-list>. The Include resource may also contain one or more Options resources that specify options such as compression to be applied to all or any subset of the files found when processing the file-list for backup.

There can be any number of **Include** resources within the FileSet, each having its own list of directories or files to be backed up and the backup options defined by one or more Options resources. The **file-list** consists of one file or directory name per line. Directory names should be specified without a trailing slash with Unix path notation.

Windows users, please take note to specify directories (even c:/...) in Unix path notation. If you use Windows conventions, you will most likely not be able to restore your files due to the fact that the Windows path separator was defined as an escape character long before Windows existed, and Bacula adheres to that convention (i.e. means the next character appears as itself).

You should always specify a full path for every directory and file that you list in the FileSet. In addition, on Windows machines, you should **always** prefix the directory or filename with the drive specification in lower case (e.g. **c:/xxx**) using Unix directory name separators (forward slash).

Bacula's default for processing directories is to recursively descend in the directory saving all files and subdirectories. Bacula will not by default cross filesystems (or mount points in Unix parlance). This means that if you specify the root partition (e.g. /), Bacula will save only the root partition and not any of the other mounted filesystems. Similarly on Windows systems, you must explicitly specify each of the drives you want saved (e.g. **c:/** and **d:/** ...). In addition, at least for Windows systems, you will most likely want to enclose each specification within double quotes particularly if the directory (or file) name contains spaces. The **df** command on Unix systems will show you which mount points you must specify to save everything. See below for an example.

Take special care not to include a directory twice or Bacula will backup the same files two times wasting a lot of space on your archive device. Including a directory twice is very easy to do. For example:

```
Include {
  File = /
  File = /usr
  Options { compression=GZIP }
}
```

on a Unix system where /usr is a subdirectory (rather than a mounted filesystem) will cause /usr to be backed up twice. In this case, on Bacula versions prior to 1.32f-5-09Mar04 due to a bug, you will not be able to restore hard linked files that were backed up twice.

If you have used Bacula prior to version 1.36.3, you will note three things in the new FileSet syntax:

1. There is no equal sign (=) after the Include and before the opening brace ({}). The same is true for the Exclude.
2. Each directory (or filename) to be included or excluded is preceded by a **File** =. Previously they were simply listed on separate lines.
3. The options that previously appeared on the Include line now must be specified within their own Options resource.
4. The Exclude resource does not accept Options.
5. When using wild-cards or regular expressions, directory names are always terminated with a slash (/) and filenames have no trailing slash.

The Options resource is optional, but when specified, it will contain a list of **keyword=value** options to be applied to the file-list. See below for the definition of file-list. Multiple Options resources may be specified one after another. As the files are found in the specified directories, the Options will be applied to the filenames to determine if and how the file should be backed up. The Options resources are applied in the order they are specified in the FileSet until the first one that matches.

A key point is that in the absence of an Option or no other Option is matched, every file is accepted for backing up. This means that if you want to exclude something, you must explicitly specify an Option with an **exclude = yes** and some pattern matching.

Once Bacula determines that the Options resource matches the file under consideration, that file will be saved without looking at any other Options resources that may be present. This means that any wild cards must appear before an Options resource without wild cards.

If for some reason, Bacula applies all the Options resources to a file under consideration for backup, but there are no matches (generally because of wild cards that don't match), Bacula as a default will then backup the file. This is quite logical if you consider the case of no Options, where you want everything to be backed up, and it is important to keep in mind when excluding as mentioned above.

However, one additional point is that in the case that no match was found, Bacula will use the options found in the last Options resource. As a consequence, if you want a particular set of "defaultoptions, you should put them in an Options resource after any other Options.

It is a good idea to put all your wild-card and regex expressions inside double quotes to prevent conf file scanning problems.

This is perhaps a bit overwhelming, so there are a number of examples included below to illustrate how this works.

The directives within an Options resource may be one of the following:

compression=GZIP All files saved will be software compressed using the GNU ZIP compression format. The compression is done on a file by file basis by the File daemon. If there is a problem reading the tape in a single record of a file, it will at most affect that file and none of the other files on the tape. Normally this option is **not** needed if you have a modern tape drive as the drive will do its own compression. In fact, if you specify software compression at the same time you have hardware compression turned on, your files may actually take more space on the volume.

Software compression is very important if you are writing your Volumes to a file, and it can also be helpful if you have a fast computer but a slow network, otherwise it is generally better to rely your tape drive's hardware compression. As noted above, it is not generally a good idea to do both software and hardware compression.

Specifying **GZIP** uses the default compression level six (i.e. **GZIP** is identical to **GZIP6**). If you want a different compression level (1 through 9), you can specify it by appending the level number with no intervening spaces to **GZIP**. Thus **compression=GZIP1** would give minimum compression but the fastest algorithm, and **compression=GZIP9** would give the highest level of compression, but requires more computation. According to the GZIP documentation, compression levels greater than 6 generally give very little extra compression and are rather CPU intensive.

signature=SHA1 An SHA1 signature will be computed for all The SHA1 algorithm is purported to be some what slower than the MD5 algorithm, but at the same time is significantly better from a cryptographic point of view (i.e. much fewer collisions, much lower probability of being hacked.) It adds four more bytes than the MD5 signature. We strongly recommend that either this option or MD5 be specified as a

default for all files. Note, only one of the two options MD5 or SHA1 can be computed for any file.

signature=MD5 An MD5 signature will be computed for all files saved. Adding this option generates about 5% extra overhead for each file saved. In addition to the additional CPU time, the MD5 signature adds 16 more bytes per file to your catalog. We strongly recommend that this option or the SHA1 option be specified as a default for all files.

verify=<options> The options letters specified are used when running a **Verify Level=Catalog** as well as the **DiskToCatalog** level job. The options letters may be any combination of the following:

- i** compare the inodes
- p** compare the permission bits
- n** compare the number of links
- u** compare the user id
- g** compare the group id
- s** compare the size
- a** compare the access time
- m** compare the modification time (st_mtime)
- c** compare the change time (st_ctime)
- s** report file size decreases
- 5** compare the MD5 signature
- 1** compare the SHA1 signature

A useful set of general options on the **Level=Catalog** or **Level=DiskToCatalog** verify is **pins5** i.e. compare permission bits, inodes, number of links, size, and MD5 changes.

onefs=yes—no If set to **yes** (the default), **Bacula** will remain on a single file system. That is it will not backup file systems that are mounted on a subdirectory. If you are using a *nix system, you may not even be aware that there are several different filesystems as they are often automatically mounted by the OS (e.g. /dev, /net, /sys, /proc, ...). With Bacula 1.38.0 or later, it will inform you when it decides not to traverse into another filesystem. This can be very useful if you forgot to backup a particular partition. An example of the informational message in the job report is:

```

rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /misc
rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /net
rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /var/lib/nfs/rpc_pipefs
rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /selinux
rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /sys
rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /dev
rufus-fd: Filesystem change prohibited. Will not descend into /home

```

If you wish to backup multiple filesystems, you can explicitly list each filesystem you want saved. Otherwise, if you set the `onefs` option to **no**, Bacula will backup all mounted file systems (i.e. traverse mount points) that are found within the **FileSet**. Thus if you have NFS or Samba file systems mounted on a directory listed in your FileSet, they will also be backed up. Normally, it is preferable to set `onefs=yes` and to explicitly name each filesystem you want backed up. Explicitly naming the filesystems you want backed up avoids the possibility of getting into a infinite loop recursing filesystems. Another possibility is to use `onefs=no` and to set `fstype=ext2`, See the example below for more details.

If you think that Bacula should be backing up a particular directory and it is not, and you have `onefs=no` set, before you complain, please do:

```

stat /
stat <filesystem>

```

where you replace **filesystem** with the one in question. If the **Device:** number is different for `/` and for your filesystem, then they are on different filesystems. E.g.

```

stat /
  File: '/'
  Size: 4096          Blocks: 16          IO Block: 4096   directory
Device: 302h/770d    Inode: 2          Links: 26
Access: (0755/drwxr-xr-x)  Uid: (   0/   root)   Gid: (   0/   root)
Access: 2005-11-10 12:28:01.000000000 +0100
Modify: 2005-09-27 17:52:32.000000000 +0200
Change: 2005-09-27 17:52:32.000000000 +0200

stat /net
  File: '/home'
  Size: 4096          Blocks: 16          IO Block: 4096   directory
Device: 308h/776d    Inode: 2          Links: 7
Access: (0755/drwxr-xr-x)  Uid: (   0/   root)   Gid: (   0/   root)
Access: 2005-11-10 12:28:02.000000000 +0100
Modify: 2005-11-06 12:36:48.000000000 +0100
Change: 2005-11-06 12:36:48.000000000 +0100

```

Also be aware that even if you include **/home** in your list of files to backup, as you most likely should, you will get the informational message about Filesystem change prohibited when Bacula is processing the **/** directory.

portable=yes—no If set to **yes** (default is **no**), the Bacula File daemon will backup Win32 files in a portable format, but not all Win32 file attributes will be saved and restored. By default, this option is set to **no**, which means that on Win32 systems, the data will be backed up using Windows API calls and on WinNT/2K/XP, all the security and ownership attributes will be properly backed up (and restored). However this format is not portable to other systems – e.g. Unix, Win95/98/Me. When backing up Unix systems, this option is ignored, and unless you have a specific need to have portable backups, we recommend accept the default (**no**) so that the maximum information concerning your files is saved.

recurse=yes—no If set to **yes** (the default), Bacula will recurse (or descend) into all subdirectories found unless the directory is explicitly excluded using an **exclude** definition. If you set **recurse=no**, Bacula will save the subdirectory entries, but not descend into the subdirectories, and thus will not save the files or directories contained in the subdirectories. Normally, you will want the default (**yes**).

sparse=yes—no Enable special code that checks for sparse files such as created by ndbm. The default is **no**, so no checks are made for sparse files. You may specify **sparse=yes** even on files that are not sparse file. No harm will be done, but there will be a small additional overhead to check for buffers of all zero, and a small additional amount of space on the output archive will be used to save the seek address of each non-zero record read.

Restrictions: Bacula reads files in 32K buffers. If the whole buffer is zero, it will be treated as a sparse block and not written to tape. However, if any part of the buffer is non-zero, the whole buffer will be written to tape, possibly including some disk sectors (generally 4098 bytes) that are all zero. As a consequence, Bacula's detection of sparse blocks is in 32K increments rather than the system block size. If anyone considers this to be a real problem, please send in a request for change with the reason.

If you are not familiar with sparse files, an example is say a file where you wrote 512 bytes at address zero, then 512 bytes at address 1 million. The operating system will allocate only two blocks, and the empty space or hole will have nothing allocated. However, when you read the sparse file and read the addresses where nothing was written,

the OS will return all zeros as if the space were allocated, and if you backup such a file, a lot of space will be used to write zeros to the volume. Worse yet, when you restore the file, all the previously empty space will now be allocated using much more disk space. By turning on the **sparse** option, Bacula will specifically look for empty space in the file, and any empty space will not be written to the Volume, nor will it be restored. The price to pay for this is that Bacula must search each block it reads before writing it. On a slow system, this may be important. If you suspect you have sparse files, you should benchmark the difference or set sparse for only those files that are really sparse.

readfifo=yes—no If enabled, tells the Client to read the data on a backup and write the data on a restore to any FIFO (pipe) that is explicitly mentioned in the FileSet. In this case, you must have a program already running that writes into the FIFO for a backup or reads from the FIFO on a restore. This can be accomplished with the **RunBeforeJob** directive. If this is not the case, Bacula will hang indefinitely on reading/writing the FIFO. When this is not enabled (default), the Client simply saves the directory entry for the FIFO.

Unfortunately, when Bacula runs a **RunBeforeJob**, it waits until that script terminates, and if the script accesses the FIFO to write into the it, the Bacula job will block and everything will stall. However, Vladimir Stavrinov as supplied tip that allows this feature to work correctly. He simply adds the following to the beginning of the **RunBeforeJob** script:

```
exec > /dev/null
```

mtimeonly=yes—no If enabled, tells the Client that the selection of files during Incremental and Differential backups should based only on the `st_mtime` value in the `stat()` packet. The default is **no** which means that the selection of files to be backed up will be based on both the `st_mtime` and the `st_ctime` values. In general, it is not recommended to use this option.

keepatime=yes—no The default is **no**. When enabled, Bacula will reset the `st_atime` (access time) field of files that it backs up to their value prior to the backup. This option is not generally recommended as there are very few programs that use `st_atime`, and the backup overhead is increased because of the additional system call necessary to reset the times. However, for some files, such as mailboxes, when Bacula backs up the file, the user will notice that someone (Bacula) has accessed the file. In this, case `keepatime` can be useful. (I'm not sure this works on Win32).

Note, if you use this feature, when Bacula resets the access time, the change time (`st_ctime`) will automatically be modified by the system, so on the next incremental job, the file will be backed up even if it has not changed. As a consequence, you will probably also want to use **mtimeonly = yes** as well as `keepatime` (thanks to Rudolf Cejka for this tip).

hardlinks=yes—no When enabled (default), this directive will cause hard links to be backed up. However, the File daemon keeps track of hard linked files and will backup the data only once. The process of keeping track of the hard links can be quite expensive if you have lots of them (tens of thousands or more). This doesn't occur on normal Unix systems, but if you use a program like BackupPC, it can create hundreds of thousands, or even millions of hard links. Backups become very long and the File daemon will consume a lot of CPU power checking hard links. In such a case, set **hardlinks=no** and hard links will not be backed up. Note, using this option will most likely backup more data and on a restore the file system will not be restored identically to the original.

wild=<string> Specifies a wild-card string to be applied to the filenames and directory names. Note, if **Exclude** is not enabled, the wild-card will select which files are to be included. If **Exclude=yes** is specified, the wild-card will select which files are to be excluded. Multiple wild-card directives may be specified, and they will be applied in turn until the first one that matches. Note, if you exclude a directory, no files or directories below it will be matched. It is recommended to enclose the string in double quotes.

wildfile=<string> Specifies a wild-card string to be applied to filenames only. No directories will be matched by this directive. Note, if **Exclude** is not enabled, the wild-card will select which files are to be included. If **Exclude=yes** is specified, the wild-card will select which files are to be excluded. Multiple wild-card directives may be specified, and they will be applied in turn until the first one that matches. It is recommended to enclose the string in double quotes. An example of excluding with the WildFile option on Win32 machines is presented below.

wilddir=<string> Specifies a wild-card string to be applied to directory names only. No filenames will be matched by this directive. Note, if **Exclude** is not enabled, the wild-card will select directories files are to be included. If **Exclude=yes** is specified, the wild-card will select which files are to be excluded. Multiple wild-card directives may be specified, and they will be applied in turn until the first one that

matches. Note, if you exclude a directory, no files or directories below it will be matched. It is recommended to enclose the string in double quotes. An example of excluding with the WildDir option on Win32 machines is presented below.

regex=<string> Specifies a POSIX extended regular expression to be applied to the filenames and directory names. This directive is available in version 1.35 and later. If **Exclude** is not enabled, the regex will select which files are to be included. If **Exclude=yes** is specified, the regex will select which files are to be excluded. Multiple regex directives may be specified within an Options resource, and they will be applied in turn until the first one that matches. Note, if you exclude a directory, no files or directories below it will be matched. It is recommended to enclose the string in double quotes.

regexfile=<string> Specifies a POSIX extended regular expression to be applied to filenames only. No directories will be matched by this directive. Note, if **Exclude** is not enabled, the regex will select which files are to be included. If **Exclude=yes** is specified, the regex will select which files are to be excluded. Multiple regex directives may be specified, and they will be applied in turn until the first one that matches. It is recommended to enclose the string in double quotes.

regexdir=<string> Specifies a POSIX extended regular expression to be applied to directory names only. No filenames will be matched by this directive. Note, if **Exclude** is not enabled, the regex will select directories files are to be included. If **Exclude=yes** is specified, the regex will select which files are to be excluded. Multiple regex directives may be specified, and they will be applied in turn until the first one that matches. Note, if you exclude a directory, no files or directories below it will be matched. It is recommended to enclose the string in double quotes.

exclude=yes—no The default is **no**. When enabled, any files matched within the Options will be excluded from the backup.

aclsupport=yes—no The default is **no**. If this option is set to yes, and you have the POSIX **libacl** installed on your system, Bacula will backup the file and directory UNIX Access Control Lists (ACL) as defined in IEEE Std 1003.1e draft 17 and "POSIX.1e" (abandoned). This feature is available on UNIX only and depends on the ACL library. Bacula is automatically compiled with ACL support if the **libacl** library is installed on your system (shown in config.out). While restoring the files Bacula will try to restore the ACLs, if there is no ACL support available on the system, Bacula restores the files and directories but not the ACL information. Please note, if you backup an EXT3 or XFS

filesystem with ACLs, then you restore them to a different filesystem (perhaps reiserfs) that does not have ACLs, the ACLs will be ignored.

ignore case=yes—no The default is **no**, except on Windows systems where the default is **yes**. When this directive is set to **yes** all the case of character will be ignored in wild-card and regex comparisons. That is an uppercase A will match a lowercase a.

fstype=filesystem-type This option allows you to select files and directories by the filesystem type. The permitted filesystem-type names are:

ext2, jfs, ntfs, proc, reiserfs, xfs, usbdevfs, sysfs, smbfs, iso9660. For ext3 systems, use ext2.

You may have multiple Fstype directives, and thus permit matching of multiple filesystem types within a single Options resource. If the type specified on the fstype directive does not match the filesystem for a particular directive, that directory will not be backed up. This directive can be used to prevent backing up non-local filesystems. Normally, when you use this directive, you would also set **onefs=no** so that Bacula will traverse filesystems.

This option is not implemented in Win32 systems.

hfsplussupport=yes—no This option allows you to turn on support for Mac OSX HFS plus finder information.

<file-list> is a list of directory and/or filename names specified with a **File =** directive. To include names containing spaces, enclose the name between double-quotes.

There are a number of special cases when specifying directories and files in a **file-list**. They are:

- Any name preceded by an at-sign (@) is assumed to be the name of a file, which contains a list of files each preceded by a "File =". The named file is read once when the configuration file is parsed during the Director startup. Note, that the file is read on the Director's machine and not on the Client's. In fact, the @filename can appear anywhere within the conf file where a token would be read, and the contents of the named file will be logically inserted in the place of the @filename. What must be in the file depends on the location the @filename is specified in the conf file. For example:

```
Include {
```

```
Options { compression=GZIP }
@/home/files/my-files
}
```

- Any name beginning with a vertical bar (—) is assumed to be the name of a program. This program will be executed on the Director's machine at the time the Job starts (not when the Director reads the configuration file), and any output from that program will be assumed to be a list of files or directories, one per line, to be included.

This allows you to have a job that, for example, includes all the local partitions even if you change the partitioning by adding a disk. The examples below show you how to do this. However, please note two things:

1. if you want the local filesystems, you probably should be using the new **fstype** directive, which was added in version 1.36.3 and set **onefs=no**.

2. the exact syntax of the command needed in the examples below is very system dependent. For example, on recent Linux systems, you may need to add the -P option, on FreeBSD systems, the options will be different as well.

In general, you will need to prefix your command or commands with a **sh -c** so that they are invoked by a shell. This will not be the case if you are invoking a script as in the second example below. Also, you must take care to escape (precede with a \) wild-cards, shell character, and to ensure that any spaces in your command are escaped as well. If you use a single quotes (') within a double quote ("), Bacula will treat everything between the single quotes as one field so it will not be necessary to escape the spaces. In general, getting all the quotes and escapes correct is a real pain as you can see by the next example. As a consequence, it is often easier to put everything in a file and simply use the file name within Bacula. In that case the **sh -c** will not be necessary providing the first line of the file is **#!/bin/sh**.

As an example:

```
Include {
Options { signature = SHA1 }
File = "|sh -c 'df -l | grep \"~/dev/hd[ab]\" | grep -v \".*/tmp\" \" \
| awk \"{print \\$6}\\\"'"
}
```

will produce a list of all the local partitions on a RedHat Linux system. Note, the above line was split, but should normally be written on one

line. Quoting is a real problem because you must quote for Bacula which consists of preceding every `\` and every `"` with a `\`, and you must also quote for the shell command. In the end, it is probably easier just to execute a small file with:

```
Include {
  Options {
    signature=MD5
  }
  File = "|my_partitions"
}
```

where `my_partitions` has:

```
#!/bin/sh
df -l | grep "^/dev/hd[ab]" | grep -v ".*tmp" \
    | awk "{print \$6}"
```

If the vertical bar (`|`) in front of `my_partitions` is preceded by a backslash as in `\|`, the program will be executed on the Client's machine instead of on the Director's machine. Please note that if the filename is given within quotes, you will need to use two slashes. An example, provided by John Donagher, that backs up all the local UFS partitions on a remote system is:

```
FileSet {
  Name = "All local partitions"
  Include {
    Options { signature=SHA1; onefs=yes; }
    File = "\\|bash -c \"df -klF ufs | tail +2 | awk '{print \$6}'\""
  }
}
```

The above requires two backslash characters after the double quote (one preserves the next one). If you are a Linux user, just change the **ufs** to **ext3** (or your preferred filesystem type), and you will be in business.

If you know what filesystems you have mounted on your system, e.g. for RedHat Linux normally only `ext2` and `ext3`, you can backup all local filesystems using something like:

```
Include {
  Options { signature = SHA1; onfs=no; fstype=ext2 }
  File = /
}
```

- Any file-list item preceded by a less-than sign (<) will be taken to be a file. This file will be read on the Director's machine at the time the Job starts, and the data will be assumed to be a list of directories or files, one per line, to be included. The names should start in column 1 and should not be quoted even if they contain spaces. This feature allows you to modify the external file and change what will be saved without stopping and restarting Bacula as would be necessary if using the @ modifier noted above. For example:

```
Include {
  Options { signature = SHA1 }
  File = "</home/files/local-filelist"
}
```

If you precede the less-than sign (<) with a backslash as in \<, the file-list will be read on the Client machine instead of on the Director's machine. Please note that if the filename is given within quotes, you will need to use two slashes.

```
Include {
  Options { signature = SHA1 }
  File = "\\</home/xxx/filelist-on-client"
}
```

- If you explicitly specify a block device such as **/dev/hda1**, then Bacula (starting with version 1.28) will assume that this is a raw partition to be backed up. In this case, you are strongly urged to specify a **sparse=yes** include option, otherwise, you will save the whole partition rather than just the actual data that the partition contains. For example:

```
Include {
  Options { signature=MD5; sparse=yes }
  File = /dev/hd6
}
```

will backup the data in device **/dev/hd6**.

Ludovic Strappazon has pointed out that this feature can be used to backup a full Microsoft Windows disk. Simply boot into the system using a Linux Rescue disk, then load a statically linked Bacula as described in the Disaster Recovery Using Bacula chapter of this manual. Then save the whole disk partition. In the case of a disaster, you can then restore the desired partition by again booting with the rescue disk and doing a restore of the partition.

- If you explicitly specify a FIFO device name (created with `mkfifo`), and you add the option **readfifo=yes** as an option, Bacula will read the FIFO and back its data up to the Volume. For example:

```
Include {
  Options {
    signature=SHA1
    readfifo=yes
  }
  File = /home/abc/fifo
}
```

if **/home/abc/fifo** is a fifo device, Bacula will open the fifo, read it, and store all data thus obtained on the Volume. Please note, you must have a process on the system that is writing into the fifo, or Bacula will hang, and after one minute of waiting, Bacula will give up and go on to the next file. The data read can be anything since Bacula treats it as a stream.

This feature can be an excellent way to do a "hot" backup of a very large database. You can use the **RunBeforeJob** to create the fifo and to start a program that dynamically reads your database and writes it to the fifo. Bacula will then write it to the Volume. Be sure to read the `readfifo` section that gives a tip to ensure that the `RunBeforeJob` does not block Bacula.

During the restore operation, the inverse is true, after Bacula creates the fifo if there was any data stored with it (no need to explicitly list it or add any options), that data will be written back to the fifo. As a consequence, if any such FIFOs exist in the fileset to be restored, you must ensure that there is a reader program or Bacula will block, and after one minute, Bacula will time out the write to the fifo and move on to the next file.

FileSet Examples

The following is an example of a valid FileSet resource definition. Note, the first Include pulls in the contents of the file **/etc/backup.list** when Bacula is started (i.e. the @), and that file must have each filename to be backed up preceded by a **File =** and on a separate line.

```
FileSet {
  Name = "Full Set"
  Include {
    Options {
```

```

        Compression=GZIP
        signature=SHA1
        Sparse = yes
    }
    @/etc/backup.list
}
Include {
    Options {
        wildfile = "*.o"
        wildfile = "*.exe"
        Exclude = yes
    }
    File = /root/myfile
    File = /usr/lib/another_file
}
}

```

In the above example, all the files contained in `/etc/backup.list` will be compressed with GZIP compression, an SHA1 signature will be computed on the file's contents (its data), and sparse file handling will apply.

The two directories `/root/myfile` and `/usr/lib/another_file` will also be saved without any options, but all files in those directories with the extensions `.o` and `.exe` will be excluded.

Let's say that you now want to exclude the directory `/tmp`. The simplest way to do so is to add an exclude directive that lists `/tmp`. The example above would then become:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {
        Options {
            Compression=GZIP
            signature=SHA1
            Sparse = yes
        }
        @/etc/backup.list
    }
    Include {
        Options {
            wildfile = "*.o"
            wildfile = "*.exe"
            Exclude = yes
        }
        File = /root/myfile
        File = /usr/lib/another_file
    }
    Exclude {
        File = /tmp
    }
}

```



```

    }
}

```

You can add wild-cards to the File directives listed in the Exclude directory, but you need to take care because if you exclude a directory, it and all files and directories below it will also be excluded.

Now let's take a slight variation on the above and suppose you want to save all your whole filesystem except **/tmp**. The problem that comes up is that Bacula will not normally cross from one filesystem to another. Doing a **df** command, you get the following output:

```
[kern@rufus k]$ df
```

Filesystem	1k-blocks	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/hda5	5044156	439232	4348692	10%	/
/dev/hda1	62193	4935	54047	9%	/boot
/dev/hda9	20161172	5524660	13612372	29%	/home
/dev/hda2	62217	6843	52161	12%	/rescue
/dev/hda8	5044156	42548	4745376	1%	/tmp
/dev/hda6	5044156	2613132	2174792	55%	/usr
none	127708	0	127708	0%	/dev/shm
//minimatou/c\$	14099200	9895424	4203776	71%	/mnt/mmatou
lmatou:/	1554264	215884	1258056	15%	/mnt/matou
lmatou:/home	2478140	1589952	760072	68%	/mnt/matou/home
lmatou:/usr	1981000	1199960	678628	64%	/mnt/matou/usr
lpmatou:/	995116	484112	459596	52%	/mnt/pmatou
lpmatou:/home	19222656	2787880	15458228	16%	/mnt/pmatou/home
lpmatou:/usr	2478140	2038764	311260	87%	/mnt/pmatou/usr
deuter:/	4806936	97684	4465064	3%	/mnt/deuter
deuter:/home	4806904	280100	4282620	7%	/mnt/deuter/home
deuter:/files	44133352	27652876	14238608	67%	/mnt/deuter/files

And we see that there are a number of separate filesystems (/ /boot /home /rescue /tmp and /usr not to mention mounted systems). If you specify only / in your Include list, Bacula will only save the Filesystem **/dev/hda5**. To save all filesystems except **/tmp** with out including any of the Samba or NFS mounted systems, and explicitly excluding a /tmp, /proc, .journal, and .autofsck, which you will not want to be saved and restored, you can use the following:

```
FileSet {
  Name = Include_example
  Include {
    Options {
      wilddir = /proc
      wilddir = /tmp
      wildfile = ".journal"
    }
  }
}
```

```

        wildfile = ".autofsck"
        exclude = yes
    }
    File = /
    File = /boot
    File = /home
    File = /rescue
    File = /usr
}
}

```

Since /tmp is on its own filesystem and it was not explicitly named in the Include list, it is not really needed in the exclude list. It is better to list it in the Exclude list for clarity, and in case the disks are changed so that it is no longer in its own partition.

Now, lets assume you only want to backup .Z and .gz files and nothing else. This is a bit trickier because Bacula by default will select everything to backup, so we must exclude everything but .Z and .gz files. If we take the first example above and make the obvious modifications to it, we might come up with a FileSet that looks like this:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {
        Options {
            wildfile = "*.Z"
            wildfile = "*.gz"
        }
        File = /myfile
    }
}

```

!!!!!!!!!!!!

This example doesn't work

!!!!!!!!!!!!

The *.Z and *.gz files will indeed be backed up, but all other files that are not matched by the Options directives will automatically be backed up too (i.e. that is the default rule).

To accomplish what we want, we must explicitly exclude all other files. We do this with the following:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {
        Options {
            wildfile = "*.Z"
            wildfile = "*.gz"

```

```

    }
    Options {
        Exclude = yes
        RegexFile = "^.*?$"
    }
    File = /myfile
}
}

```

The "trick" here was to add a `RegexFile` expression that matches all files. It does not match directory names, so all directories in `/myfile` will be backed up (the directory entry) and any `*.Z` and `*.gz` files contained in them. If you know that certain directories do not contain any `*.Z` or `*.gz` files and you do not want the directory entries backed up, you will need to explicitly exclude those directories. Backing up a directory entries is not very expensive.

Bacula uses the system regex library and some of them are different on different OSes. The above has been reported not to work on FreeBSD. This can be tested by using the **estimate job=job-name listing** command in the console and adapting the `RegexFile` expression appropriately. In a future version of Bacula, we will supply our own Regex code to avoid such system dependencies.

Please be aware that allowing Bacula to traverse or change file systems can be **very** dangerous. For example, with the following:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Bad example"
    Include {
        Options { onefs=no }
        File = /mnt/matou
    }
}

```

you will be backing up an NFS mounted partition (`/mnt/matou`), and since **onefs** is set to **no**, Bacula will traverse file systems. Now if `/mnt/matou` has the current machine's file systems mounted, as is often the case, you will get yourself into a recursive loop and the backup will never end.

As a final example, let's say that you have only one or two subdirectories of `/home` that you want to backup. For example, you want to backup only subdirectories beginning with the letter `a` and the letter `b` – i.e. `/home/a*` and `/home/b*`. Now, you might first try:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {

```

```

Options {
    wilddir = "/home/a*"
    wilddir = "/home/b*"
}
File = /home
}

```

The problem is that the above will include everything in /home. To get things to work correctly, you need to start with the idea of exclusion instead of inclusion. So, you could simply exclude all directories except the two you want using:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {
        Options {
            RegexDir = "^/home/[c-z]"
            exclude = yes
        }
        File = /home
    }
}

```

And assuming that all subdirectories start with a lowercase letter, this would work.

An alternative would be to include the two subdirectories desired and exclude everything else:

```

FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {
        Options {
            wilddir = "/home/a*"
            wilddir = "/home/b*"
        }
        Options {
            RegexDir = "^.*?*"
            exclude = yes
        }
        File = /home
    }
}

```

I haven't actually tried the above two examples, so you may need to tweak them to get them to work right.

Backing up Raw Partitions

The following FileSet definition will backup a raw partition:

```
FileSet {
  Name = "RawPartition"
  Include {
    Options { sparse=yes }
    File = /dev/hda2
  }
}
```

While backing up and restoring a raw partition, you should ensure that no other process including the system is writing to that partition. As a precaution, you are strongly urged to ensure that the raw partition is not mounted or is mounted read-only. If necessary, this can be done using the **RunBeforeJob** directive.

Excluding Files and Directories

You may also include full filenames or directory names in addition to using wild-cards and **Exclude=yes** in the Options resource as specified above by simply including the files to be excluded in an Exclude resource within the FileSet. For example:

```
FileSet {
  Name = Exclusion_example
  Include {
    Options {
      Signature = SHA1
    }
    File = /
    File = /boot
    File = /home
    File = /rescue
    File = /usr
  }
  Exclude {
    File = /proc
    File = /tmp
    File = .journal
    File = .autofsck
  }
}
```

Windows FileSets

If you are entering Windows file names, the directory path may be preceded by the drive and a colon (as in c:). However, the path separators must be specified in Unix convention (i.e. forward slash (/)). If you wish to include a quote in a file name, precede the quote with a backslash (\). For example you might use the following for a Windows machine to backup the "My Documents" directory:

```
FileSet {
  Name = "Windows Set"
  Include {
    Options {
      WildFile = "*.obj"
      WildFile = "*.exe"
      exclude = yes
    }
    File = "c:/My Documents"
  }
}
```

For exclude lists to work correctly on Windows, you must observe the following rules:

- Filenames are case sensitive, so you must use the correct case.
- To exclude a directory, you must not have a trailing slash on the directory name.
- If you have spaces in your filename, you must enclose the entire name in double-quote characters ("). Trying to use a backslash before the space will not work.
- If you are using the old Exclude syntax (noted below), you may not specify a drive letter in the exclude. The new syntax noted above should work fine including driver letters.

Thanks to Thiago Lima for summarizing the above items for us. If you are having difficulties getting includes or excludes to work, you might want to try using the **estimate job=xxx listing** command documented in the Console chapter of this manual.

On Win32 systems, if you move a directory or file or rename a file into the set of files being backed up, and a Full backup has already been made, Bacula will not know there are new files to be saved during an Incremental

or Differential backup (blame Microsoft, not me). To avoid this problem, please **copy** any new directory or files into the backup area. If you do not have enough disk to copy the directory or files, move them, but then initiate a Full backup.

A Windows Example FileSet The following example was contributed by Russell Howe. Please note that for presentation purposes, the lines beginning with Data and Internet have been wrapped and should be included on the previous line with one space.

```
This is my Windows 2000 fileset:
FileSet {
  Name = "Windows 2000"
  Include {
    Options {
      signature = MD5
      Exclude = yes
      IgnoreCase = yes
      # Exclude Mozilla-based programs' file caches
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Application
Data/*/Profiles/*/*/Cache"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Application
Data/*/Profiles/*/*/Cache.Trash"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Application
Data/*/Profiles/*/*/ImapMail"

      # Exclude user's registry files - they're always in use anyway.
      WildFile = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Local Settings/Application
Data/Microsoft/Windows/userclass.*"
      WildFile = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/ntuser.*"

      # Exclude directories full of lots and lots of useless little files
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Cookies"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Recent"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Local Settings/History"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Local Settings/Temp"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/*/Local Settings/Temporary
Internet Files"

      # These are always open and unable to be backed up
      WildFile = "[A-Z]:/Documents and Settings/All Users/Application
Data/Microsoft/Network/Downloader/qmgr[01].dat"

      # Some random bits of Windows we want to ignore
      WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/security/logs/scepol.log"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/config"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/msdownld.tmp"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/Internet Logs"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/$Nt*Uninstall*"
      WildDir = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/sysvol"
```

```

WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/cluster/CLUSDB"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/cluster/CLUSDB.LOG"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/NTDS/edb.log"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/NTDS/ntds.dit"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/NTDS/temp.edb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/ntfrs/jet/log/edb.log"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/ntfrs/jet/ntfrs.jdb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/ntfrs/jet/temp/tmp.edb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/CPL.CFG"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/dhcp/dhcp.mdb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/dhcp/j50.log"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/dhcp/tmp.edb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/LServer/edb.log"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/LServer/TLSLic.edb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/LServer/tmp.edb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/wins/j50.log"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/wins/wins.mdb"
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/system32/wins/winstmp.mdb"

# Temporary directories & files
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/WINNT/Temp"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/temp"
WildFile = "*.tmp"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/tmp"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/var/tmp"

# Recycle bins
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/RECYCLER"

# Swap files
WildFile = "[A-Z]:/pagefile.sys"

# These are programs and are easier to reinstall than restore from
# backup
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/cygwin"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/Grisoft"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/Java"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/Java Web Start"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/JavaSoft"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/Microsoft Office"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/Mozilla Firefox"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/Mozilla Thunderbird"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/mozilla.org"
WildDir = "[A-Z]:/Program Files/OpenOffice*"
}

# Our Win2k boxen all have C: and D: as the main hard drives.
File = "C:/"
File = "D:/"
}
}

```


Note, the three line of the above Exclude were split to fit on the document page, they should be written on a single line in real use.

Windows NTFS Naming Considerations NTFS filenames containing Unicode characters should now be supported as of version 1.37.30 or later.

Testing Your FileSet

If you wish to get an idea of what your FileSet will really backup or if your exclusion rules will work correctly, you can test it by using the **estimate** command in the Console program. See the estimate command in the Console chapter of this manual.

The Client Resource

The Client resource defines the attributes of the Clients that are served by this Director; that is the machines that are to be backed up. You will need one Client resource definition for each machine to be backed up.

Client (or FileDaemon) Start of the Client directives.

Name = <name> The client name which will be used in the Job resource directive or in the console run command. This directive is required.

Address = <address> Where the address is a host name, a fully qualified domain name, or a network address in dotted quad notation for a Bacula File server daemon. This directive is required.

FD Port = <port-number> Where the port is a port number at which the Bacula File server daemon can be contacted. The default is 9102.

Catalog = <Catalog-resource-name> This specifies the name of the catalog resource to be used for this Client. This directive is required.

Password = <password> This is the password to be used when establishing a connection with the File services, so the Client configuration file on the machine to be backed up must have the same password defined for this Director. This directive is required. If you have either **/dev/random** or **bc** on your machine, Bacula will generate a random password during the configuration process, otherwise it will be left blank.

File Retention = <time-period-specification> The File Retention directive defines the length of time that Bacula will keep File records in the Catalog database. When this time period expires, and if **AutoPrune** is set to **yes** Bacula will prune (remove) File records that are older than the specified File Retention period. Note, this affects only records in the catalog database. It does not affect your archive backups.

File records may actually be retained for a shorter period than you specify on this directive if you specify either a shorter **Job Retention** or a shorter **Volume Retention** period. The shortest retention period of the three takes precedence. The time may be expressed in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years. See the Configuration chapter of this manual for additional details of time specification.

The default is 60 days.

Job Retention = <time-period-specification> The Job Retention directive defines the length of time that Bacula will keep Job records in the Catalog database. When this time period expires, and if **AutoPrune** is set to **yes** Bacula will prune (remove) Job records that are older than the specified File Retention period. As with the other retention periods, this affects only records in the catalog and not data in your archive backup.

If a Job record is selected for pruning, all associated File and JobMedia records will also be pruned regardless of the File Retention period set. As a consequence, you normally will set the File retention period to be less than the Job retention period. The Job retention period can actually be less than the value you specify here if you set the **Volume Retention** directive in the Pool resource to a smaller duration. This is because the Job retention period and the Volume retention period are independently applied, so the smaller of the two takes precedence.

The Job retention period is specified as seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years. See the Configuration chapter of this manual for additional details of time specification.

The default is 180 days.

AutoPrune = <yes—no> If AutoPrune is set to **yes** (default), Bacula (version 1.20 or greater) will automatically apply the File retention period and the Job retention period for the Client at the end of the Job. If you set **AutoPrune = no**, pruning will not be done, and your Catalog will grow in size each time you run a Job. Pruning affects only information in the catalog and not data stored in the backup archives (on Volumes).

Maximum Concurrent Jobs = <number> where <number> is the maximum number of Jobs with the current Client that can run concurrently. Note, this directive limits only Jobs for Clients with the same name as the resource in which it appears. Any other restrictions on the maximum concurrent jobs such as in the Director, Job, or Storage resources will also apply in addition to any limit specified here. The default is set to 1, but you may set it to a larger number. We strongly recommend that you read the WARNING documented under Maximum Concurrent Jobs in the Director's resource.

***Priority = <number>** The number specifies the priority of this client relative to other clients that the Director is processing simultaneously. The priority can range from 1 to 1000. The clients are ordered such that the smaller number priorities are performed first (not currently implemented).

The following is an example of a valid Client resource definition:

```
Client {
  Name = Minimatou
  Address = minimatou
  Catalog = MySQL
  Password = very_good
}
```

The Storage Resource

The Storage resource defines which Storage daemons are available for use by the Director.

Storage Start of the Storage resources. At least one storage resource must be specified.

Name = <name> The name of the storage resource. This name appears on the Storage directive specified in the Job directive and is required.

Address = <address> Where the address is a host name, a **fully qualified domain name**, or an **IP address**. Please note that the <address> as specified here will be transmitted to the File daemon who will then use it to contact the Storage daemon. Hence, it is **not**, a good idea to use **localhost** as the name but rather a fully qualified machine name or an IP address. This directive is required.

SD Port = **<port>** Where port is the port to use to contact the storage daemon for information and to start jobs. This same port number must appear in the Storage resource of the Storage daemon's configuration file. The default is 9103.

Password = **<password>** This is the password to be used when establishing a connection with the Storage services. This same password also must appear in the Director resource of the Storage daemon's configuration file. This directive is required. If you have either **/dev/random** **bc** on your machine, Bacula will generate a random password during the configuration process, otherwise it will be left blank.

Device = **<device-name>** This directive specifies the name of the device to be used for the storage. This name is not the physical device name, but the logical device name as defined on the **Name** directive contained in the **Device** resource definition of the **Storage daemon** configuration file or if the device is an Autochanger, you must put the name as defined on the **Name** directive contained in the **Autochanger** resource definition of the **Storage daemon**. You can specify any name you would like (even the device name if you prefer) up to a maximum of 127 characters in length. The physical device name associated with this device is specified in the **Storage daemon** configuration file (as **Archive Device**). Please take care not to define two different Storage resource directives in the Director that point to the same Device in the Storage daemon. Doing so may cause the Storage daemon to block (or hang) attempting to open the same device that is already open. This directive is required.

Media Type = **<MediaType>** This directive specifies the Media Type to be used to store the data. This is an arbitrary string of characters up to 127 maximum that you define. It can be anything you want. However, it is best to make it descriptive of the storage media (e.g. File, DAT, "HP DLT8000", 8mm, ...). In addition, it is essential that you make the **Media Type** specification unique for each storage media type. If you have two DDS-4 drives that have incompatible formats, or if you have a DDS-4 drive and a DDS-4 autochanger, you almost certainly should specify different **Media Types**. During a restore, assuming a **DDS-4** Media Type is associated with the Job, Bacula can decide to use any Storage daemon that supports Media Type **DDS-4** and on any drive that supports it.

If you want to tie Bacula to using a single Storage daemon or drive, you must specify a unique Media Type for that drive. This is an important point that should be carefully understood. Note, this applies equally to Disk Volumes. If you define more than one disk Device resource in your Storage daemon's conf file, the Volumes on those two devices are in fact

incompatible because one can not be mounted on the other device since they are found in different directories. For this reason, you probably should use two different Media Types for your two disk Devices (even though you might think of them as both being File types). You can find more on this subject in the Basic Volume Management chapter of this manual.

The **MediaType** specified here, **must** correspond to the **Media Type** specified in the **Device** resource of the **Storage daemon** configuration file. This directive is required, and it is used by the Director and the Storage daemon to ensure that a Volume automatically selected from the Pool corresponds to the physical device. If a Storage daemon handles multiple devices (e.g. will write to various file Volumes on different partitions), this directive allows you to specify exactly which device.

As mentioned above, the value specified in the Director's Storage resource must agree with the value specified in the Device resource in the **Storage daemon's** configuration file. It is also an additional check so that you don't try to write data for a DLT onto an 8mm device.

Autochanger = <yes—no> If you specify **yes** for this command (the default is **no**), when you use the **label** command or the **add** command to create a new Volume, **Bacula** will also request the Autochanger Slot number. This simplifies creating database entries for Volumes in an autochanger. If you forget to specify the Slot, the autochanger will not be used. However, you may modify the Slot associated with a Volume at any time by using the **update volume** command in the console program. When **autochanger** is enabled, the algorithm used by Bacula to search for available volumes will be modified to consider only Volumes that are known to be in the autochanger's magazine. If no **in changer** volume is found, Bacula will attempt recycling, pruning, ..., and if still no volume is found, Bacula will search for any volume whether or not in the magazine. By privileging in changer volumes, this procedure minimizes operator intervention. The default is **no**.

For the autochanger to be used, you must also specify **Autochanger = yes** in the Device Resource in the Storage daemon's configuration file as well as other important Storage daemon configuration information. Please consult the Using Autochangers manual of this chapter for the details of using autochangers.

Maximum Concurrent Jobs = <number> where <number> is the maximum number of Jobs with the current Storage resource that can run concurrently. Note, this directive limits only Jobs for Jobs using this Storage daemon. Any other restrictions on the maximum concurrent jobs such as in the Director, Job, or Client resources will also

apply in addition to any limit specified here. The default is set to 1, but you may set it to a larger number. We strongly recommend that you read the WARNING documented under Maximum Concurrent Jobs in the Director's resource.

While it is possible to set the Director's, Job's, or Client's maximum concurrent jobs greater than one, you should take great care in setting the Storage daemon's greater than one. By keeping this directive set to one, you will avoid having two jobs simultaneously write to the same Volume. Although this is supported, it is not currently recommended.

The following is an example of a valid Storage resource definition:

```
# Definition of tape storage device
Storage {
    Name = DLTDrive
    Address = lpmatou
    Password = storage_password # password for Storage daemon
    Device = "HP DLT 80"        # same as Device in Storage daemon
    Media Type = DLT8000        # same as MediaType in Storage daemon
}
```

The Pool Resource

The Pool resource defines the set of storage Volumes (tapes or files) to be used by Bacula to write the data. By configuring different Pools, you can determine which set of Volumes (media) receives the backup data. This permits, for example, to store all full backup data on one set of Volumes and all incremental backups on another set of Volumes. Alternatively, you could assign a different set of Volumes to each machine that you backup. This is most easily done by defining multiple Pools.

Another important aspect of a Pool is that it contains the default attributes (Maximum Jobs, Retention Period, Recycle flag, ...) that will be given to a Volume when it is created. This avoids the need for you to answer a large number of questions when labeling a new Volume. Each of these attributes can later be changed on a Volume by Volume basis using the **update** command in the console program. Note that you must explicitly specify which Pool Bacula is to use with each Job. Bacula will not automatically search for the correct Pool.

Most often in Bacula installations all backups for all machines (Clients) go to a single set of Volumes. In this case, you will probably only use the **Default** Pool. If your backup strategy calls for you to mount a different tape each

day, you will probably want to define a separate Pool for each day. For more information on this subject, please see the Backup Strategies chapter of this manual.

To use a Pool, there are three distinct steps. First the Pool must be defined in the Director's configuration file. Then the Pool must be written to the Catalog database. This is done automatically by the Director each time that it starts, or alternatively can be done using the **create** command in the console program. Finally, if you change the Pool definition in the Director's configuration file and restart Bacula, the pool will be updated alternatively you can use the **update pool** console command to refresh the database image. It is this database image rather than the Director's resource image that is used for the default Volume attributes. Note, for the pool to be automatically created or updated, it must be explicitly referenced by a Job resource.

Next the physical media must be labeled. The labeling can either be done with the **label** command in the **console** program or using the **btape** program. The preferred method is to use the **label** command in the **console** program.

Finally, you must add Volume names (and their attributes) to the Pool. For Volumes to be used by Bacula they must be of the same **Media Type** as the archive device specified for the job (i.e. if you are going to back up to a DLT device, the Pool must have DLT volumes defined since 8mm volumes cannot be mounted on a DLT drive). The **Media Type** has particular importance if you are backing up to files. When running a Job, you must explicitly specify which Pool to use. Bacula will then automatically select the next Volume to use from the Pool, but it will ensure that the **Media Type** of any Volume selected from the Pool is identical to that required by the Storage resource you have specified for the Job.

If you use the **label** command in the console program to label the Volumes, they will automatically be added to the Pool, so this last step is not normally required.

It is also possible to add Volumes to the database without explicitly labeling the physical volume. This is done with the **add** console command.

As previously mentioned, each time Bacula starts, it scans all the Pools associated with each Catalog, and if the database record does not already exist, it will be created from the Pool Resource definition. **Bacula** probably should do an **update pool** if you change the Pool definition, but currently, you must do this manually using the **update pool** command in the Console program.

The Pool Resource defined in the Director's configuration file (bacula-dir.conf) may contain the following directives:

Pool Start of the Pool resource. There must be at least one Pool resource defined.

Name = <name> The name of the pool. For most applications, you will use the default pool name **Default**. This directive is required.

Maximum Volumes = <number> This directive specifies the maximum number of volumes (tapes or files) contained in the pool. This directive is optional, if omitted or set to zero, any number of volumes will be permitted. In general, this directive is useful for Autochangers where there is a fixed number of Volumes, or for File storage where you wish to ensure that the backups made to disk files do not become too numerous or consume too much space.

Pool Type = <type> This directive defines the pool type, which corresponds to the type of Job being run. It is required and may be one of the following:

- Backup
- *Archive
- *Cloned
- *Migration
- *Copy
- *Save

Use Volume Once = <yes—no> This directive if set to **yes** specifies that each volume is to be used only once. This is most useful when the Media is a file and you want a new file for each backup that is done. The default is **no** (i.e. use volume any number of times). This directive will most likely be phased out (deprecated), so you are recommended to use **Maximum Volume Jobs = 1** instead.

The value defined by this directive in the bacula-dir.conf file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the bacula-dir.conf file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update** command in the Console.

Maximum Volume Jobs = <positive-integer> This directive specifies the maximum number of Jobs that can be written to the Volume. If you specify zero (the default), there is no limit. Otherwise, when the

number of Jobs backed up to the Volume equals **positive-integer** the Volume will be marked **Used**. When the Volume is marked **Used** it can no longer be used for appending Jobs, much like the **Full** status but it can be recycled if recycling is enabled, and thus used again. By setting **MaximumVolumeJobs** to one, you get the same effect as setting **UseVolumeOnce = yes**.

The value defined by this directive in the bacula-dir.conf file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the bacula-dir.conf file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update** command in the Console.

Maximum Volume Files = <positive-integer> This directive specifies the maximum number of files that can be written to the Volume. If you specify zero (the default), there is no limit. Otherwise, when the number of files written to the Volume equals **positive-integer** the Volume will be marked **Used**. When the Volume is marked **Used** it can no longer be used for appending Jobs, much like the **Full** status but it can be recycled if recycling is enabled and thus used again. This value is checked and the **Used** status is set only at the end of a job that writes to the particular volume.

The value defined by this directive in the bacula-dir.conf file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the bacula-dir.conf file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update** command in the Console.

Maximum Volume Bytes = <size> This directive specifies the maximum number of bytes that can be written to the Volume. If you specify zero (the default), there is no limit except the physical size of the Volume. Otherwise, when the number of bytes written to the Volume equals **size** the Volume will be marked **Used**. When the Volume is marked **Used** it can no longer be used for appending Jobs, much like the **Full** status but it can be recycled if recycling is enabled, and thus the Volume can be re-used after recycling. This value is checked and the **Used** status set while the job is writing to the particular volume.

The value defined by this directive in the bacula-dir.conf file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the bacula-dir.conf file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update** command in the Console.

Volume Use Duration = <time-period-specification> The Volume Use Duration directive defines the time period that the Volume can

be written beginning from the time of first data write to the Volume. If the time-period specified is zero (the default), the Volume can be written indefinitely. Otherwise, when the time period from the first write to the volume (the first Job written) exceeds the time-period-specification, the Volume will be marked **Used**, which means that no more Jobs can be appended to the Volume, but it may be recycled if recycling is enabled. Once the Volume is recycled, it will be available for use again.

You might use this directive, for example, if you have a Volume used for Incremental backups, and Volumes used for Weekly Full backups. Once the Full backup is done, you will want to use a different Incremental Volume. This can be accomplished by setting the Volume Use Duration for the Incremental Volume to six days. I.e. it will be used for the 6 days following a Full save, then a different Incremental volume will be used. Be careful about setting the duration to short periods such as 23 hours, or you might experience problems of Bacula waiting for a tape over the weekend only to complete the backups Monday morning when an operator mounts a new tape.

The use duration is checked and the **Used** status is set only at the end of a job that writes to the particular volume, which means that even though the use duration may have expired, the catalog entry will not be updated until the next job that uses this volume is run.

Please note that the value defined by this directive in the bacula-dir.conf file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the bacula-dir.conf file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update volume** command in the Console.

Catalog Files = <yes—no> This directive defines whether or not you want the names of the files that were saved to be put into the catalog. The default is **yes**. The advantage of specifying **Catalog Files = No** is that you will have a significantly smaller Catalog database. The disadvantage is that you will not be able to produce a Catalog listing of the files backed up for each Job (this is often called Browsing). Also, without the File entries in the catalog, you will not be able to use the Console **restore** command nor any other command that references File entries.

AutoPrune = <yes—no> If AutoPrune is set to **yes** (default), Bacula (version 1.20 or greater) will automatically apply the Volume Retention period when new Volume is needed and no appendable Volumes exist in the Pool. Volume pruning causes expired Jobs (older than

the **Volume Retention** period) to be deleted from the Catalog and permits possible recycling of the Volume.

Volume Retention = <time-period-specification> The Volume Retention directive defines the length of time that **Bacula** will keep Job records associated with the Volume in the Catalog database. When this time period expires, and if **AutoPrune** is set to **yes** Bacula may prune (remove) Job records that are older than the specified Volume Retention period if it is necessary to free up a Volume. Recycling will not occur until it is absolutely necessary to free up a volume. All File records associated with pruned Jobs are also pruned. The time may be specified as seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years. The **Volume Retention** is applied independently of the **Job Retention** and the **File Retention** periods defined in the Client resource. This means that all the retentions periods are applied in turn and that the shorter period is the one that effectively takes precedence. Note, that when the **Volume Retention** period has been reached, and it is necessary to obtain a new volume, Bacula will prune both the Job and the File records.

It is important to know that when the Volume Retention period expires, Bacula does not automatically recycle a Volume. It attempts to keep the Volume data intact as long as possible before over writing the Volume.

The default Volume retention period is 365 days. Note, this directive sets the default value for each Volume entry in the Catalog when the Volume is created. The value in the catalog may be later individually changed for each Volume using the Console program.

By defining multiple Pools with different Volume Retention periods, you may effectively have a set of tapes that is recycled weekly, another Pool of tapes that is recycled monthly and so on. However, one must keep in mind that if your **Volume Retention** period is too short, it may prune the last valid Full backup, and hence until the next Full backup is done, you will not have a complete backup of your system, and in addition, the next Incremental or Differential backup will be promoted to a Full backup. As a consequence, the minimum **Volume Retention** period should be at twice the interval of your Full backups. This means that if you do a Full backup once a month, the minimum Volume retention period should be two months.

Please note that the value defined by this directive in the `bacula-dir.conf` file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the `bacula-dir.conf` file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update** command in the Console.

Recycle = <yes—no> This directive specifies whether or not Purged Volumes may be recycled. If it is set to **yes** (default) and Bacula needs a volume but finds none that are appendable, it will search for and recycle (reuse) Purged Volumes (i.e. volumes with all the Jobs and Files expired and thus deleted from the Catalog). If the Volume is recycled, all previous data written to that Volume will be overwritten. If Recycle is set to **no**, the Volume will not be recycled, and hence, the data will remain valid. If you want to reuse (re-write) the Volume, and the recycle flag is no (0 in the catalog), you may manually set the recycle flag (update command) for a Volume to be reused.

Please note that the value defined by this directive in the bacula-dir.conf file is the default value used when a Volume is created. Once the volume is created, changing the value in the bacula-dir.conf file will not change what is stored for the Volume. To change the value for an existing Volume you must use the **update** command in the Console.

Recycle Oldest Volume = <yes—no> This directive instructs the Director to search for the oldest used Volume in the Pool when another Volume is requested by the Storage daemon and none are available. The catalog is then **pruned** respecting the retention periods of all Files and Jobs written to this Volume. If all Jobs are pruned (i.e. the volume is Purged), then the Volume is recycled and will be used as the next Volume to be written. This directive respects any Job, File, or Volume retention periods that you may have specified, and as such it is **much** better to use this directive than the Purge Oldest Volume.

This directive can be useful if you have a fixed number of Volumes in the Pool and you want to cycle through them and you have specified the correct retention periods.

However, if you use this directive and have only one Volume in the Pool, you will immediately recycle your Volume if you fill it and Bacula needs another one. Thus your backup will be totally invalid. Please use this directive with care. The default is **no**.

Recycle Current Volume = <yes—no> If Bacula needs a new Volume, this directive instructs Bacula to Prune the volume respecting the Job and File retention periods. If all Jobs are pruned (i.e. the volume is Purged), then the Volume is recycled and will be used as the next Volume to be written. This directive respects any Job, File, or Volume retention periods that you may have specified, and thus it is **much** better to use it rather than the Purge Oldest Volume directive.

This directive can be useful if you have: a fixed number of Volumes in the Pool, you want to cycle through them, and you have specified

retention periods that prune Volumes before you have cycled through the Volume in the Pool.

However, if you use this directive and have only one Volume in the Pool, you will immediately recycle your Volume if you fill it and Bacula needs another one. Thus your backup will be totally invalid. Please use this directive with care. The default is **no**.

Purge Oldest Volume = <yes—no> This directive instructs the Director to search for the oldest used Volume in the Pool when another Volume is requested by the Storage daemon and none are available. The catalog is then **purged** irrespective of retention periods of all Files and Jobs written to this Volume. The Volume is then recycled and will be used as the next Volume to be written. This directive overrides any Job, File, or Volume retention periods that you may have specified.

This directive can be useful if you have a fixed number of Volumes in the Pool and you want to cycle through them and reusing the oldest one when all Volumes are full, but you don't want to worry about setting proper retention periods. However, by using this option you risk losing valuable data.

Please be aware that **Purge Oldest Volume** disregards all retention periods. If you have only a single Volume defined and you turn this variable on, that Volume will always be immediately overwritten when it fills! So at a minimum, ensure that you have a decent number of Volumes in your Pool before running any jobs. If you want retention periods to apply do not use this directive. To specify a retention period, use the **Volume Retention** directive (see above).

We **highly** recommend against using this directive, because it is sure that some day, Bacula will recycle a Volume that contains current data. The default is **no**.

Cleaning Prefix = <string> This directive defines a prefix string, which if it matches the beginning of a Volume name during labeling of a Volume, the Volume will be defined with the VolStatus set to **Cleaning** and thus Bacula will never attempt to use this tape. This is primarily for use with autochangers that accept barcodes where the convention is that barcodes beginning with **CLN** are treated as cleaning tapes.

Label Format = <format> This directive specifies the format of the labels contained in this pool. The format directive is used as a sort of template to create new Volume names during automatic Volume labeling.

The **format** should be specified in double quotes, and consists of letters, numbers and the special characters hyphen (-), underscore (_),

colon (:), and period (.), which are the legal characters for a Volume name. The **format** should be enclosed in double quotes (").

In addition, the format may contain a number of variable expansion characters which will be expanded by a complex algorithm allowing you to create Volume names of many different formats. In all cases, the expansion process must resolve to the set of characters noted above that are legal Volume names. Generally, these variable expansion characters begin with a dollar sign (\$) or a left bracket ([). If you specify variable expansion characters, you should always enclose the format with double quote characters (")

). For more details on variable expansion, please see the Variable Expansion Chapter of this manual.

If no variable expansion characters are found in the string, the Volume name will be formed from the **format** string appended with the number of volumes in the pool plus one, which will be edited as four digits with leading zeros. For example, with a **Label Format = "File-"**

, the first volumes will be named **File-0001**, **File-0002**, ...

With the exception of Job specific variables, you can test your **LabelFormat** by using the `var` command the Console Chapter of this manual.

In almost all cases, you should enclose the format specification (part after the equal sign) in double quotes. Please note that this directive is deprecated and is replaced in version 1.37 and greater with a Python script for creating volume names.

In order for a Pool to be used during a Backup Job, the Pool must have at least one Volume associated with it. Volumes are created for a Pool using the **label** or the **add** commands in the **Bacula Console**, program. In addition to adding Volumes to the Pool (i.e. putting the Volume names in the Catalog database), the physical Volume must be labeled with a valid Bacula software volume label before **Bacula** will accept the Volume. This will be automatically done if you use the **label** command. Bacula can automatically label Volumes if instructed to do so, but this feature is not yet fully implemented.

The following is an example of a valid Pool resource definition:

```
Pool {
    Name = Default
    Pool Type = Backup
}
```

The Scratch Pool

In general, you can give your Pools any name you wish, but there is one important restriction: the Pool named **Scratch**, if it exists behaves like a scratch pool of Volumes in that when Bacula needs a new Volume for writing and it cannot find one, it will look in the Scratch pool, and if it finds an available Volume, it will move it out of the Scratch pool into the Pool currently being used by the job.

The Catalog Resource

The Catalog Resource defines what catalog to use for the current job. Currently, Bacula can only handle a single database server (SQLite, MySQL, PostgreSQL) that is defined when configuring **Bacula**. However, there may be as many Catalogs (databases) defined as you wish. For example, you may want each Client to have its own Catalog database, or you may want backup jobs to use one database and verify or restore jobs to use another database.

Catalog Start of the Catalog resource. At least one Catalog resource must be defined.

Name = <name> The name of the Catalog. No necessary relation to the database server name. This name will be specified in the Client resource directive indicating that all catalog data for that Client is maintained in this Catalog. This directive is required.

password = <password> This specifies the password to use when logging into the database. This directive is required.

DB Name = <name> This specifies the name of the database. If you use multiple catalogs (databases), you specify which one here. If you are using an external database server rather than the internal one, you must specify a name that is known to the server (i.e. you explicitly created the Bacula tables using this name. This directive is required.

user = <user> This specifies what user name to use to log into the database. This directive is required.

DB Socket = <socket-name> This is the name of a socket to use on the local host to connect to the database. This directive is used only by MySQL and is ignored by SQLite. Normally, if neither **DB Socket** or **DB Address** are specified, MySQL will use the default socket.

DB Address = <address> This is the host address of the database server. Normally, you would specify this instead of **DB Socket** if the database server is on another machine. In that case, you will also specify **DB Port**. This directive is used only by MySQL and is ignored by SQLite if provided. This directive is optional.

DB Port = <port> This defines the port to be used in conjunction with **DB Address** to access the database if it is on another machine. This directive is used only by MySQL and is ignored by SQLite if provided. This directive is optional.

the different

The following is an example of a valid Catalog resource definition:

```
Catalog
{
    Name = SQLite
    dbname = bacula;
    user = bacula;
    password = ""                                # no password = no security
}
```

or for a Catalog on another machine:

```
Catalog
{
    Name = MySQL
    dbname = bacula
    user = bacula
    password = ""
    DB Address = remote.acme.com
    DB Port = 1234
}
```

The Messages Resource

For the details of the Messages Resource, please see the Messages Resource Chapter of this manual.

The Console Resource

As of Bacula version 1.33 and higher, there are three different kinds of consoles, which the administrator or user can use to interact with the Director. These three kinds of consoles comprise three different security levels.

- The first console type is an **anonymous** or **default** console, which has full privileges. There is no console resource necessary for this type since the password is specified in the Director's resource and consequently such consoles do not have a name as defined on a **Name =** directive. This is the kind of console that was initially implemented in versions prior to 1.33 and remains valid. Typically you would use it only for administrators.
- The second type of console, and new to version 1.33 and higher is a "named" console defined within a Console resource in both the Director's configuration file and in the Console's configuration file. Both the names and the passwords in these two entries must match much as is the case for Client programs.

This second type of console begins with absolutely no privileges except those explicitly specified in the Director's Console resource. Thus you can have multiple Consoles with different names and passwords, sort of like multiple users, each with different privileges. As a default, these consoles can do absolutely nothing – no commands whatsoever. You give them privileges or rather access to commands and resources by specifying access control lists in the Director's Console resource. The ACLs are specified by a directive followed by a list of access names. Examples of this are shown below.

- The third type of console is similar to the above mentioned one in that it requires a Console resource definition in both the Director and the Console. In addition, if the console name, provided on the **Name =** directive, is the same as a Client name, that console is permitted to use the **SetIP** command to change the Address directive in the Director's client resource to the IP address of the Console. This permits portables or other machines using DHCP (non-fixed IP addresses) to "notify" the Director of their current IP address.

The Console resource is optional and need not be specified. The following directives are permitted within the Director's configuration resource:

Name = <name> The name of the console. This name must match the name specified in the Console's configuration resource (much as is the case with Client definitions).

Password = <password> Specifies the password that must be supplied for a named Bacula Console to be authorized. The same password must appear in the **Console** resource of the Console configuration file. For added security, the password is never actually passed across

the network but rather a challenge response hash code created with the password. This directive is required. If you have either **/dev/random** or **/dev/urandom** on your machine, Bacula will generate a random password during the configuration process, otherwise it will be left blank.

JobACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of Job resource names that can be accessed by the console. Without this directive, the console cannot access any of the Director's Job resources. Multiple Job resource names may be specified by separating them with commas, and/or by specifying multiple JobACL directives. For example, the directive may be specified as:

```
JobACL = kernsave, "Backup client 1", "Backup client 2"
JobACL = "RestoreFiles"
```

With the above specification, the console can access the Director's resources for the four jobs named on the JobACL directives, but for no others.

ClientACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of Client resource names that can be accessed by the console.

StorageACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of Storage resource names that can be accessed by the console.

ScheduleACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of Schedule resource names that can be accessed by the console.

PoolACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of Pool resource names that can be accessed by the console.

FileSetACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of FileSet resource names that can be accessed by the console.

CatalogACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of Catalog resource names that can be accessed by the console.

CommandACL = <name-list> This directive is used to specify a list of console commands that can be executed by the console.

Aside from Director resource names and console command names, the special keyword ***all*** can be specified in any of the above access control lists. When this keyword is present, any resource or command name (which ever is appropriate) will be accepted. For an example configuration file, please see the Console Configuration chapter of this manual.

The Counter Resource

The Counter Resource defines a counter variable that can be accessed by variable expansion used for creating Volume labels with the **LabelFormat** directive. See the LabelFormat directive in this chapter for more details.

Counter Start of the Counter resource. Counter directives are optional.

Name = <name> The name of the Counter. This is the name you will use in the variable expansion to reference the counter value.

Minimum = <integer> This specifies the minimum value that the counter can have. It also becomes the default. If not supplied, zero is assumed.

Maximum = <integer> This is the maximum value value that the counter can have. If not specified or set to zero, the counter can have a maximum value of 2,147,483,648 (2 to the 31 power). When the counter is incremented past this value, it is reset to the Minimum.

***WrapCounter** = <counter-name> If this value is specified, when the counter is incremented past the maximum and thus reset to the minimum, the counter specified on the **WrapCounter** is incremented. (This is not currently implemented).

Catalog = <catalog-name> If this directive is specified, the counter and its values will be saved in the specified catalog. If this directive is not present, the counter will be redefined each time that Bacula is started.

Example Director Configuration File

An example Director configuration file might be the following:

```
#
# Default Bacula Director Configuration file
#
# The only thing that MUST be changed is to add one or more
# file or directory names in the Include directive of the
# FileSet resource.
#
# For Bacula release 1.15 (5 March 2002) -- redhat
#
# You might also want to change the default email address
# from root to your address. See the "mail" and "operator"
# directives in the Messages resource.
```

```

#
Director {
    Name = rufus-dir
    QueryFile = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/query.sql"
    WorkingDirectory = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/working"
    PidDirectory = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/working"
    Password = "XkSfzu/Cf/wX4L8Zh4G4/yhCbplcz3YVdmVoQvU3EyF/"
}
# Define the backup Job
Job {
    Name = "NightlySave"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Incremental
    Client=rufus-fd
    FileSet="Full Set"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycle"
    Storage = DLTDrive
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
}
Job {
    Name = "Restore"
    Type = Restore
    Client=rufus-fd
    FileSet="Full Set"
    Where = /tmp/bacula-restores
    Storage = DLTDrive
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
}

# List of files to be backed up
FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include {
        Options { signature=SHA1 }
    }
    #
    # Put your list of files here, one per line or include an
    # external list with:
    #
    # @file-name
    #
    # Note: / backs up everything
    File = /
    }
    Exclude {}
}
# When to do the backups
Schedule {
    Name = "WeeklyCycle"
    Run = Full sun at 1:05
    Run = Incremental mon-sat at 1:05
}
# Client (File Services) to backup

```

```

Client {
    Name = rufus-fd
    Address = rufus
    Catalog = MyCatalog
    Password = "MQk6lVinz4GG2hdIZk1dsKE/LxMZGo6znMHid7t7vzF+"
    File Retention = 60d      # sixty day file retention
    Job Retention = 1y        # 1 year Job retention
    AutoPrune = yes           # Auto apply retention periods
}

# Definition of DLT tape storage device
Storage {
    Name = DLTDrive
    Address = rufus
    Password = "jMeWZvfikUHvt3kzKVVPpQ0ccmV6emPnF2cPYFdhLApQ"
    Device = "HP DLT 80"      # same as Device in Storage daemon
    Media Type = DLT8000      # same as MediaType in Storage daemon
}

# Definition for a DLT autochanger device
Storage {
    Name = Autochanger
    Address = rufus
    Password = "jMeWZvfikUHvt3kzKVVPpQ0ccmV6emPnF2cPYFdhLApQ"
    Device = "Autochanger"    # same as Device in Storage daemon
    Media Type = DLT-8000     # Different from DLTDrive
    Autochanger = yes
}

# Definition of DDS tape storage device
Storage {
    Name = SDT-10000
    Address = rufus
    Password = "jMeWZvfikUHvt3kzKVVPpQ0ccmV6emPnF2cPYFdhLApQ"
    Device = SDT-10000        # same as Device in Storage daemon
    Media Type = DDS-4        # same as MediaType in Storage daemon
}

# Definition of 8mm tape storage device
Storage {
    Name = "8mmDrive"
    Address = rufus
    Password = "jMeWZvfikUHvt3kzKVVPpQ0ccmV6emPnF2cPYFdhLApQ"
    Device = "Exabyte 8mm"
    MediaType = "8mm"
}

# Definition of file storage device
Storage {
    Name = File
    Address = rufus
    Password = "jMeWZvfikUHvt3kzKVVPpQ0ccmV6emPnF2cPYFdhLApQ"
    Device = FileStorage
    Media Type = File
}

# Generic catalog service
Catalog {
    Name = MyCatalog
    dbname = bacula; user = bacula; password = ""
}

```

```
}
# Reasonable message delivery -- send most everything to
#   the email address and to the console
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    mail = root@localhost = all, !skipped, !terminate
    operator = root@localhost = mount
    console = all, !skipped, !saved
}

# Default pool definition
Pool {
    Name = Default
    Pool Type = Backup
    AutoPrune = yes
    Recycle = yes
}
#
# Restricted console used by tray-monitor to get the status of the director
#
Console {
    Name = Monitor
    Password = "GN0uRo7PTUmlMbqrJ2Gr1p0fk0HQJTxwnFyE4WSST3MWZseR"
    CommandACL = status, .status
}
```

Client/File daemon Configuration

General

The Client (or File Daemon) Configuration is one of the simpler ones to specify. Generally, other than changing the Client name so that error messages are easily identified, you will not need to modify the default Client configuration file.

For a general discussion of configuration file and resources including the data types recognized by **Bacula**, please see the Configuration chapter of this manual. The following Client Resource definitions must be defined:

- Client – to define what Clients are to be backed up.
- Director – to define the Director's name and its access password.
- Messages – to define where error and information messages are to be sent.

The Client Resource

The Client Resource (or FileDaemon) resource defines the name of the Client (as used by the Director) as well as the port on which the Client listens for Director connections.

Client (or FileDaemon) Start of the Client records. There must be one and only one Client resource in the configuration file, since it defines the properties of the current client program.

Name = <name> The client name that must be used by the Director when connecting. Generally, it is a good idea to use a name related to the machine so that error messages can be easily identified if you have multiple Clients. This directive is required.

Working Directory = <Directory> This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory in which the File daemon may put its status files. This directory should be used only by **Bacula**, but may be shared by other Bacula daemons provided the daemon names on the **Name** definition are unique for each daemon. This directive is required.

On Win32 systems, in some circumstances you may need to specify a drive letter in the specified working directory path. Also, please be sure

that this directory is writable by the SYSTEM user otherwise restores may fail (the bootstrap file that is transferred to the File daemon from the Director is temporarily put in this directory before being passed to the Storage daemon).

Pid Directory = <Directory> This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory in which the Director may put its process Id file files. The process Id file is used to shutdown Bacula and to prevent multiple copies of Bacula from running simultaneously. This record is required. Standard shell expansion of the **Directory** is done when the configuration file is read so that values such as **\$HOME** will be properly expanded.

Typically on Linux systems, you will set this to: **/var/run**. If you are not installing Bacula in the system directories, you can use the **Working Directory** as defined above.

Heartbeat Interval = <time-interval> This record defines an interval of time. For each heartbeat that the File daemon receives from the Storage daemon, it will forward it to the Director. In addition, if no heartbeat has been received from the Storage daemon and thus forwarded the File daemon will send a heartbeat signal to the Director and to the Storage daemon to keep the channels active. The default interval is zero which disables the heartbeat. This feature is particularly useful if you have a router such as 3Com that does not follow Internet standards and times out a valid connection after a short duration despite the fact that keepalive is set. This usually results in a broken pipe error message.

If you continue getting broken pipe error messages despite using the Heartbeat Interval, and you are using Windows, you should consider upgrading your ethernet driver. This is a known problem with NVidia NForce 3 drivers (4.4.2 17/05/2004), or try the following workaround suggested by Thomas Simmons for Win32 machines:

Browse to: Start > Control Panel > Network Connections

Right click the connection for the nvidia adapter and select properties. Under the General tab, click "Configure...". Under the Advanced tab set "Checksum Offload" to disabled and click OK to save the change.

Lack of communications, or communications that get interrupted can also be caused by Linux firewalls where you have a rule that throttles connections or traffic.

Maximum Concurrent Jobs = <number> where <number> is the maximum number of Jobs that should run concurrently. The default is set to 2, but you may set it to a larger number. Each contact from

the Director (e.g. status request, job start request) is considered as a Job, so if you want to be able to do a **status** request in the console at the same time as a Job is running, you will need to set this value greater than 1.

FDAddresses = <IP-address-specification> Specify the ports and addresses on which the Director daemon will listen for Bacula Console connections. Probably the simplest way to explain is to show an example:

```
FDAddresses = { ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4; port = 1205; }
  ipv4 = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4; port = http; }
  ipv6 = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4;
    port = 1205;
  }
  ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4
    port = 1205
  }
  ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4
  }
  ip = {
    addr = 201:220:222::2
  }
  ip = {
    addr = bluedot.thun.net
  }
}
```

where ip, ip4, ip6, addr, and port are all keywords. Note, that the address can be specified as either a dotted quadruple, or IPv6 colon notation, or as a symbolic name (only in the ip specification). Also, port can be specified as a number or as the mnemonic value from the /etc/services file. If a port is not specified, the default will be used. If an ip section is specified, the resolution can be made either by IPv4 or IPv6. If ip4 is specified, then only IPv4 resolutions will be permitted, and likewise with ip6.

FDPort = <port-number> This specifies the port number on which the Client listens for Director connections. It must agree with the FDPort specified in the Client resource of the Director's configuration file. The default is 9102.

FDAddress = <IP-Address> This record is optional, and if it is specified, it will cause the File daemon server (for Director connections)

to bind to the specified **IP-Address**, which is either a domain name or an IP address specified as a dotted quadruple. If this record is not specified, the File daemon will bind to any available address (the default).

SDConnectTimeout = **<time-interval>** This record defines an interval of time that the File daemon will try to connect to the Storage daemon. The default is 30 minutes. If no connection is made in the specified time interval, the File daemon cancels the Job.

Maximum Network Buffer Size = **<bytes>** where **<bytes>** specifies the initial network buffer size to use with the File daemon. This size will be adjusted down if it is too large until it is accepted by the OS. Please use care in setting this value since if it is too large, it will be trimmed by 512 bytes until the OS is happy, which may require a large number of system calls. The default value is 32,768 bytes.

The following is an example of a valid Client resource definition:

```
Client {                                # this is me
    Name = rufus-fd
    WorkingDirectory = $HOME/bacula/bin/working
    Pid Directory = $HOME/bacula/bin/working
}
```

The Director Resource

The Director resource defines the name and password of the Directors that are permitted to contact this Client.

Director Start of the Director records. There may be any number of Director resources in the Client configuration file. Each one specifies a Director that is allowed to connect to this Client.

Name = **<name>** The name of the Director that may contact this Client. This name must be the same as the name specified on the Director resource in the Director's configuration file. This record is required.

Password = **<password>** Specifies the password that must be supplied for a Director to be authorized. This password must be the same as the password specified in the Client resource in the Director's configuration file. This record is required.

Monitor = <yes—no> If Monitor is set to **no** (default), this director will have full access to this Client. If Monitor is set to **yes**, this director will only be able to fetch the current status of this Client.

Please note that if this director is being used by a Monitor, we highly recommend to set this directive to **yes** to avoid serious security problems.

Thus multiple Directors may be authorized to use this Client's services. Each Director will have a different name, and normally a different password as well.

The following is an example of a valid Director resource definition:

```
#
# List Directors who are permitted to contact the File daemon
#
Director {
    Name = HeadMan
    Password = very_good           # password HeadMan must supply
}
Director {
    Name = Worker
    Password = not_as_good
    Monitor = Yes
}
```

The Message Resource

Please see the Messages Resource Chapter of this manual for the details of the Messages Resource.

There must be at least one Message resource in the Client configuration file.

Example Client Configuration File

An example File Daemon configuration file might be the following:

```
#
# Default Bacula File Daemon Configuration file
#
# For Bacula release 1.35.2 (16 August 2004) -- gentoo 1.4.16
#
# There is not much to change here except perhaps to
# set the Director's name and File daemon's name
```

```
#   to something more appropriate for your site.
#
#
# List Directors who are permitted to contact this File daemon
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-dir
    Password = "/LqPRkX++saVyQE7w7mmiFg/qxYc1kufww6FEyY/47jU"
}
#
# Restricted Director, used by tray-monitor to get the
#   status of the file daemon
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-mon
    Password = "FYpq4yyI1y562EMS35bA0J0QCOM2L3t5cZ0bxT3XQxgxppTn"
    Monitor = yes
}
#
# "Global" File daemon configuration specifications
#
FileDaemon {                                # this is me
    Name = rufus-fd
    WorkingDirectory = $HOME/bacula/bin/working
    Pid Directory = $HOME/bacula/bin/working
}
# Send all messages except skipped files back to Director
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    director = rufus-dir = all, !skipped
}
```

Storage Daemon Configuration

General

The Storage Daemon configuration file has relatively few resource definitions. However, due to the great variation in backup media and system capabilities, the storage daemon must be highly configurable. As a consequence, there are quite a large number of directives in the Device Resource definition that allow you to define all the characteristics of your Storage device (normally a tape drive). Fortunately, with modern storage devices, the defaults are sufficient, and very few directives are actually needed.

Examples of **Device** resource directives that are known to work for a number of common tape drives can be found in the `<bacula-src>/examples/devices` directory, and most will also be listed here.

For a general discussion of configuration file and resources including the data types recognized by **Bacula**, please see the Configuration chapter of this manual. The following Storage Resource definitions must be defined:

- **Storage** – to define the name of the Storage daemon.
- **Director** – to define the Director's name and his access password.
- **Device** – to define the characteristics of your storage device (tape drive).
- **Messages** – to define where error and information messages are to be sent.

Storage Resource

In general, the properties specified under the Storage resource define global properties of the Storage daemon. Each Storage daemon configuration file must have one and only one Storage resource definition.

Name = `<Storage-Daemon-Name>` Specifies the Name of the Storage daemon. This directive is required.

Working Directory = `<Directory>` This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory in which the Storage daemon may put its status files. This directory should be used only by **Bacula**, but may be

shared by other Bacula daemons provided the names given to each daemon are unique. This directive is required

Pid Directory = <Directory> This directive is mandatory and specifies a directory in which the Director may put its process Id file files. The process Id file is used to shutdown Bacula and to prevent multiple copies of Bacula from running simultaneously. This directive is required. Standard shell expansion of the **Directory** is done when the configuration file is read so that values such as **\$HOME** will be properly expanded.

Typically on Linux systems, you will set this to: **/var/run**. If you are not installing Bacula in the system directories, you can use the **Working Directory** as defined above.

Heartbeat Interval = <time-interval> This directive defines an interval of time. When the Storage daemon is waiting for the operator to mount a tape, each time interval, it will send a heartbeat signal to the File daemon. The default interval is zero which disables the heartbeat. This feature is particularly useful if you have a router such as 3Com that does not follow Internet standards and times out an valid connection after a short duration despite the fact that keepalive is set. This usually results in a broken pipe error message.

Maximum Concurrent Jobs = <number> where <number> is the maximum number of Jobs that should run concurrently. The default is set to 10, but you may set it to a larger number. Each contact from the Director (e.g. status request, job start request) is considered as a Job, so if you want to be able to do a **status** request in the console at the same time as a Job is running, you will need to set this value greater than 1. To run simultaneous Jobs, you will need to set a number of other directives in the Director's configuration file. Which ones you set depend on what you want, but you will almost certainly need to set the **Maximum Concurrent Jobs** in the Storage resource in the Director's configuration file and possibly those in the Job and Client resources.

SDAddresses = <IP-address-specification> Specify the ports and addresses on which the Storage daemon will listen for Director connections. Normally, the default is sufficient and you do not need to specify this directive. Probably the simplest way to explain how this directive works is to show an example:

```
SDAddresses = { ip = {
    addr = 1.2.3.4; port = 1205; }
  ipv4 = {
```

```

        addr = 1.2.3.4; port = http; }
    ipv6 = {
        addr = 1.2.3.4;
        port = 1205;
    }
    ip = {
        addr = 1.2.3.4
        port = 1205
    }
    ip = {
        addr = 1.2.3.4
    }
    ip = {
        addr = 201:220:222::2
    }
    ip = {
        addr = bluedot.thun.net
    }
}

```

where ip, ip4, ip6, addr, and port are all keywords. Note, that the address can be specified as either a dotted quadruple, or IPv6 colon notation, or as a symbolic name (only in the ip specification). Also, port can be specified as a number or as the mnemonic value from the /etc/services file. If a port is not specified, the default will be used. If an ip section is specified, the resolution can be made either by IPv4 or IPv6. If ip4 is specified, then only IPv4 resolutions will be permitted, and likewise with ip6.

Using this directive, you can replace both the SDPort and SDAddress directives shown below.

SDPort = <port-number> Specifies port number on which the Storage daemon listens for Director connections. The default is 9103.

SDAddress = <IP-Address> This directive is optional, and if it is specified, it will cause the Storage daemon server (for Director and File daemon connections) to bind to the specified **IP-Address**, which is either a domain name or an IP address specified as a dotted quadruple. If this directive is not specified, the Storage daemon will bind to any available address (the default).

The following is a typical Storage daemon Storage definition.

```

#
# "Global" Storage daemon configuration specifications appear
# under the Storage resource.
#

```

```
Storage {  
    Name = "Storage daemon"  
    Address = localhost  
    WorkingDirectory = "~/bacula/working"  
    Pid    Directory = "~/bacula/working"  
}
```

Director Resource

The Director resource specifies the Name of the Director which is permitted to use the services of the Storage daemon. There may be multiple Director resources. The Director Name and Password must match the corresponding values in the Director's configuration file.

Name = <Director-Name> Specifies the Name of the Director allowed to connect to the Storage daemon. This directive is required.

Password = <Director-password> Specifies the password that must be supplied by the above named Director. This directive is required.

Monitor = <yes—no> If Monitor is set to **no** (default), this director will have full access to this Storage daemon. If Monitor is set to **yes**, this director will only be able to fetch the current status of this Storage daemon.

Please note that if this director is being used by a Monitor, we highly recommend to set this directive to **yes** to avoid serious security problems.

The following is an example of a valid Director resource definition:

```
Director {  
    Name = MainDirector  
    Password = my_secret_password  
}
```

Device Resource

The Device Resource specifies the details of each device (normally a tape drive) that can be used by the Storage daemon. There may be multiple Device resources for a single Storage daemon. In general, the properties specified within the Device resource are specific to the Device.

Name = *Device-Name* Specifies the Name that the Director will use when asking to backup or restore to or from to this device. This is the logical Device name, and may be any string up to 127 characters in length. It is generally a good idea to make it correspond to the English name of the backup device. The physical name of the device is specified on the **Archive Device** directive described below. The name you specify here is also used in your Director's conf file on the Device directive in its Storage resource.

Archive Device = *name-string* The specified **name-string** gives the system file name of the storage device managed by this storage daemon. This will usually be the device file name of a removable storage device (tape drive), for example `"/dev/nst0ör "/dev/rmt/0mbn"`. For a DVD-writer, it will be for example `/dev/hdc`. It may also be a directory name if you are archiving to disk storage. In this case, you must supply the full absolute path to the directory. When specifying a tape device, it is preferable that the "non-rewind" variant of the device file name be given. In addition, on systems such as Sun, which have multiple tape access methods, you must be sure to specify to use Berkeley I/O conventions with the device. The `b` in the Solaris (Sun) archive specification `/dev/rmt/0mbn` is what is needed in this case. Bacula does not support SysV tape drive behavior.

As noted above, normally the Archive Device is the name of a tape drive, but you may also specify an absolute path to an existing directory. If the Device is a directory Bacula will write to file storage in the specified directory, and the filename used will be the Volume name as specified in the Catalog. If you want to write into more than one directory (i.e. to spread the load to different disk drives), you will need to define two Device resources, each containing an Archive Device with a different directory.

In addition to a tape device name or a directory name, Bacula will accept the name of a FIFO. A FIFO is a special kind of file that connects two programs via kernel memory. If a FIFO device is specified for a backup operation, you must have a program that reads what Bacula writes into the FIFO. When the Storage daemon starts the job, it will wait for `MaximumOpenWait` seconds for the read program to start reading, and then time it out and terminate the job. As a consequence, it is best to start the read program at the beginning of the job perhaps with the `RunBeforeJob` directive. For this kind of device, you never want to specify `AlwaysO-`

pen, because you want the Storage daemon to open it only when a job starts, so you must explicitly set it to No. Since a FIFO is a one way device, Bacula will not attempt to read a label of a FIFO device, but will simply write on it. To create a FIFO Volume in the catalog, use the add command rather than the label command to avoid attempting to write a label.

During a restore operation, if the Archive Device is a FIFO, Bacula will attempt to read from the FIFO, so you must have an external program that writes into the FIFO. Bacula will wait MaximumOpenWait seconds for the program to begin writing and will then time it out and terminate the job. As noted above, you may use the RunBeforeJob to start the writer program at the beginning of the job.

The Archive Device directive is required.

Media Type = *name-string* The specified name-string names the type of media supported by this device, for example, "DLT7000". Media type names are arbitrary in that you set it to anything you want, but must be known to the volume database to keep track of which storage daemons can read which volumes. The same name-string must appear in the appropriate Storage resource definition in the Director's configuration file.

Even though the names you assign are arbitrary (i.e. you choose the name you want), you should take care in specifying them because the Media Type is used to determine which storage device Bacula will select during restore. Thus you should probably use the same Media Type specification for all drives where the Media can be freely interchanged. This is not generally an issue if you have a single Storage daemon, but it is with multiple Storage daemons, especially if they have incompatible media.

For example, if you specify a Media Type of "DDS-4" then during the restore, Bacula will be able to choose any Storage Daemon that handles "DDS-4". If you have an autochanger, you might want to name the Media Type in a way that is unique to the autochanger, unless you wish to possibly use the Volumes in other drives. You should also ensure to have unique Media Type names if the Media is not compatible between drives. This specification is required for all devices.

Autochanger = *Yes—No* If Yes, this device belongs to an auto-

matic tape changer, and you should also specify a Changer Device as well as a Changer Command. If No (default), the volume must be manually changed. You should also have an identical directive to the Storage resource in the Director's configuration file so that when labeling tapes you are prompted for the slot.

Changer Device = *name-string* The specified name-string must be the generic SCSI device name of the autochanger that corresponds to the normal read/write Archive Device specified in the Device resource. This generic SCSI device name should be specified if you have an autochanger or if you have a standard tape drive and want to use the Alert Command (see below). For example, on Linux systems, for an Archive Device name of `/dev/nst0`, you would specify `/dev/sg0` for the Changer Device name. Depending on your exact configuration, and the number of autochangers or the type of autochanger, what you specify here can vary. This directive is optional. See the Using Autochangers chapter of this manual for more details of using this and the following autochanger directives.

Changer Command = *name-string* The name-string specifies an external program to be called that will automatically change volumes as required by Bacula. Most frequently, you will specify the Bacula supplied `mtx-changer` script as follows:

```
Changer Command = "/path/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
```

and you will install the `mtx` on your system (found in the `depkgs` release). An example of this command is in the default `bacula-sd.conf` file. For more details on the substitution characters that may be specified to configure your autochanger please see the Autochangers chapter of this manual. For FreeBSD users, you might want to see one of the several `chio` scripts in `examples/autochangers`.

Alert Command = *name-string* The name-string specifies an external program to be called at the completion of each Job after the device is released. The purpose of this command is to check for Tape Alerts, which are present when something is wrong with your tape drive (at least for most modern tape drives). The same substitution characters that may be specified in the Changer Command may also be used in this string. For more information, please see the Autochangers chapter of this manual.

Note, it is not necessary to have an autochanger to use this command. The example below uses the `tapeinfo` program that comes with the `mtx` package, but it can be used on any tape drive. However, you will need to specify a `Changer Device` directive in your `Device` resource (see above) so that the generic SCSI device name can be edited into the command (with the `%c`).

An example of the use of this command to print Tape Alerts in the Job report is:

```
Alert Command = "sh -c 'tapeinfo -f %c | grep TapeAlert'"
```

and an example output when there is a problem could be:

```
bacula-sd Alert: TapeAlert[32]: Interface: Problem with SCSI interface
between tape drive and initiator.
```

Drive Index = *number* The Drive Index that you specify is passed to the `mtx-changer` script and is thus passed to the `mtx` program. By default, the Drive Index is zero, so if you have only one drive in your autochanger, everything will work normally. However, if you have multiple drives, you may specify two Bacula Device resources. The first will either set Drive Index to zero, or leave it unspecified, and the second Device Resource should contain a Drive Index set to 1. This will then permit you to use two or more drives in your autochanger. However, you must ensure that Bacula does not request the same Volume on both drives at the same time. You may also need to modify the `mtx-changer` script to do locking so that two jobs don't attempt to use the autochanger at the same time. An example script can be found in `examples/autochangers/locking-mtx-changer`.

Autoselect = *Yes—No* If this directive is set to `yes` (default), and the Device belongs to an autochanger, then when the Autochanger is referenced by the Director, this device can automatically be selected. If this directive is set to `no`, then the Device can only be referenced by directly using the Device name in the Director. This is useful for reserving a drive for something special such as a high priority backup or restore operations.

Maximum Changer Wait = *seconds* This directive specifies the maximum time in seconds for Bacula to wait for an autochanger to change the volume. If this time is exceeded, Bacula will invalidate the Volume slot number stored in the catalog and try again. If no additional changer volumes exist, Bacula will ask the operator to intervene. The default is 5 minutes.

Please note that if you want to set your changer wait time to 10 minutes, you must specify:

```
Maximum Changer Wait = 600
```

This directive will not accept qualifiers (such as "minutes").

Maximum Rewind Wait = *seconds* This directive specifies the maximum time in seconds for Bacula to wait for a rewind before timing out. If this time is exceeded, Bacula will cancel the job. The default is 5 minutes.

Maximum Open Wait = *seconds* This directive specifies the maximum time in seconds for Bacula to wait for a open before timing out. If this time is exceeded, Bacula will cancel the job. The default is 5 minutes.

Always Open = *Yes—No* If Yes (default), Bacula will always keep the device open unless specifically unmounted by the Console program. This permits Bacula to ensure that the tape drive is always available. If you set AlwaysOpen to no Bacula will only open the drive when necessary, and at the end of the Job if no other Jobs are using the drive, it will be freed. The next time Bacula wants to append to a tape on a drive that was freed, Bacula must rewind the tape and position to the end. To avoid unnecessary tape positioning and to minimize unnecessary operator intervention, it is highly recommended that Always Open = yes. This also ensures that the drive is available when Bacula needs it.

If you have Always Open = yes (recommended) and you want to use the drive for something else, simply use the unmount command in the Console program to release the drive. However, don't forget to remount the drive with mount when the drive is available or the next Bacula job will block.

For File storage, this directive is ignored. For a FIFO storage device, you must set this to No.

Please note that if you set this directive to No Bacula will release the tape drive between each job, and thus the next

job will rewind the tape and position it to the end of the data. This can be a very time consuming operation.

Volume Poll Interval = *time* If the time specified on this directive is non-zero, after asking the operator to mount a new volume Bacula will periodically poll (or read) the drive at the specified interval to see if a new volume has been mounted. If the time interval is zero (the default), no polling will occur. This directive can be useful if you want to avoid operator intervention via the console. Instead, the operator can simply remove the old volume and insert the requested one, and Bacula on the next poll will recognize the new tape and continue. Please be aware that if you set this interval too small, you may excessively wear your tape drive if the old tape remains in the drive, since Bacula will read it on each poll. This can be avoided by ejecting the tape using the **Offline On Unmount** and the **Close on Poll** directives. However, if you are using a Linux 2.6 kernel or other OSes such as FreeBSD or Solaris, the **Offline On Unmount** will leave the drive with no tape, and Bacula will not be able to properly open the drive and may fail the job. For more information on this problem, please see the description of **Offline On Unmount** in the **Tape Testing** chapter.

Close on Poll = *Yes—No* If **Yes**, Bacula close the device (equivalent to an unmount except no mount is required) and reopen it at each poll. Normally this is not too useful unless you have the **Offline on Unmount** directive set, in which case the drive will be taken offline preventing wear on the tape during any future polling. Once the operator inserts a new tape, Bacula will recognize the drive on the next poll and automatically continue with the backup. Please see above more more details.

Maximum Open Wait = *seconds* This directive specifies the maximum amount of time in seconds that Bacula will wait for a device that is busy. The default is 5 minutes. If the device cannot be obtained, the current Job will be terminated in error. Bacula will re-attempt to open the drive the next time a Job starts that needs the the drive.

Removable media = *Yes—No* If **Yes**, this device supports removable media (for example, tapes or CDs). If **No**, media cannot be removed (for example, an intermediate backup area on a hard disk).

Random access = *Yes—No* If Yes, the archive device is assumed to be a random access medium which supports the lseek (or lseek64 if Largefile is enabled during configuration) facility.

Minimum block size = *size-in-bytes* On most modern tape drives, you will not need or want to specify this directive, and if you do so, it will be to make Bacula use fixed block sizes. This statement applies only to non-random access devices (e.g. tape drives). Blocks written by the storage daemon to a non-random archive device will never be smaller than the given size-in-bytes. The Storage daemon will attempt to efficiently fill blocks with data received from active sessions but will, if necessary, add padding to a block to achieve the required minimum size.

To force the block size to be fixed, as is the case for some non-random access devices (tape drives), set the Minimum block size and the Maximum block size to the same value (zero included). The default is that both the minimum and maximum block size are zero and the default block size is 64,512 bytes. If you wish the block size to be fixed and different from the default, specify the same value for both Minimum block size and Maximum block size.

For example, suppose you want a fixed block size of 100K bytes, then you would specify:

```
Minimum block size = 100K
Maximum block size = 100K
```

Please note that if you specify a fixed block size as shown above, the tape drive must either be in variable block size mode, or if it is in fixed block size mode, the block size (generally defined by mt) must be identical to the size specified in Bacula – otherwise when you attempt to re-read your Volumes, you will get an error.

If you want the block size to be variable but with a 64K minimum and 200K maximum (and default as well), you would specify:

```
Minimum block size = 64K
Maximum blocksize = 200K
```

Maximum block size = *size-in-bytes* On most modern tape drives, you will not need to specify this directive. If you do so, it will most likely be to use fixed block sizes (see Minimum block size above). The Storage daemon will always attempt to write blocks of the specified size-in-bytes to the archive device. As a consequence, this statement specifies both the default block size and the maximum block size. The size written never exceed the given size-in-bytes. If adding data to a block would cause it to exceed the given maximum size, the block will be written to the archive device, and the new data will begin a new block.

If no value is specified or zero is specified, the Storage daemon will use a default block size of 64,512 bytes (126 * 512).

Hardware End of Medium = *Yes—No* If No, the archive device is not required to support end of medium ioctl request, and the storage daemon will use the forward space file function to find the end of the recorded data. If Yes, the archive device must support the ioctl MTEOM call, which will position the tape to the end of the recorded data. In addition, your SCSI driver must keep track of the file number on the tape and report it back correctly by the MTIOCGET ioctl. Note, some SCSI drivers will correctly forward space to the end of the recorded data, but they do not keep track of the file number. On Linux machines, the SCSI driver has a fast-eod option, which if set will cause the driver to lose track of the file number. You should ensure that this option is always turned off using the mt program.

Default setting for Hardware End of Medium is Yes. This function is used before appending to a tape to ensure that no previously written data is lost. We recommend if you have a non-standard or unusual tape drive that you use the btape program to test your drive to see whether or not it supports this function. All modern (after 1998) tape drives support this feature.

Fast Forward Space File = *Yes—No* If No, the archive device is not required to support keeping track of the file number (MTIOCGET ioctl) during forward space file. If Yes, the archive device must support the ioctl MTFSF call, which virtually all drivers support, but in addition, your SCSI driver must keep track of the file number on the tape and report it back correctly by the MTIOCGET ioctl. Note, some SCSI drivers will correctly forward space, but they do not keep track of

the file number or more seriously, they do not report end of medium.

Default setting for Fast Forward Space File is Yes.

Use MTIOCGET = *Yes—No* If *No*, the operating system is not required to support keeping track of the file number and reporting it in the (MTIOCGET ioctl). The default is *Yes*. If you must set this to *No*, Bacula will do the proper file position determination, but it is very unfortunate because it means that tape movement is very inefficient. Fortunately, this operation system deficiency seems to be the case only on a few *BSD systems. Operating systems known to work correctly are Solaris, Linux and FreeBSD.

BSF at EOM = *Yes—No* If *No*, the default, no special action is taken by Bacula with the End of Medium (end of tape) is reached because the tape will be positioned after the last EOF tape mark, and Bacula can append to the tape as desired. However, on some systems, such as FreeBSD, when Bacula reads the End of Medium (end of tape), the tape will be positioned after the second EOF tape mark (two successive EOF marks indicated End of Medium). If Bacula appends from that point, all the appended data will be lost. The solution for such systems is to specify BSF at EOM which causes Bacula to backspace over the second EOF mark. Determination of whether or not you need this directive is done using the test command in the btape program.

TWO EOF = *Yes—No* If *Yes*, Bacula will write two end of file marks when terminating a tape – i.e. after the last job or at the end of the medium. If *No*, the default, Bacula will only write one end of file to terminate the tape.

Backward Space Record = *Yes—No* If *Yes*, the archive device supports the MTBSR ioctl to backspace records. If *No*, this call is not used and the device must be rewound and advanced forward to the desired position. Default is *Yes* for non random-access devices. This function if enabled is used at the end of a Volume after writing the end of file and any ANSI/IBM labels to determine whether or not the last block was written correctly. If you turn this function off, the test will not be done. This causes no harm as the re-read process is precautionary rather than required.

Backward Space File = *Yes—No* If *Yes*, the archive device supports the MTBSF and MTBSF ioctls to backspace over an

end of file mark and to the start of a file. If *No*, these calls are not used and the device must be rewound and advanced forward to the desired position. Default is Yes for non random-access devices.

Forward Space Record = *Yes—No* If *Yes*, the archive device must support the MTFSR ioctl to forward space over records. If *No*, data must be read in order to advance the position on the device. Default is Yes for non random-access devices.

Forward Space File = *Yes—No* If *Yes*, the archive device must support the MTFSF ioctl to forward space by file marks. If *No*, data must be read to advance the position on the device. Default is Yes for non random-access devices.

Offline On Unmount = *Yes—No* The default for this directive is *No*. If *Yes* the archive device must support the MTOFFL ioctl to rewind and take the volume offline. In this case, Bacula will issue the offline (eject) request before closing the device during the unmount command. If *No* Bacula will not attempt to offline the device before unmounting it. After an offline is issued, the cassette will be ejected thus requiring operator intervention to continue, and on some systems require an explicit load command to be issued (`mt -f /dev/xxx load`) before the system will recognize the tape. If you are using an autochanger, some devices require an offline to be issued prior to changing the volume. However, most devices do not and may get very confused.

If you are using a Linux 2.6 kernel or other OSes such as FreeBSD or Solaris, the Offline On Unmount will leave the drive with no tape, and Bacula will not be able to properly open the drive and may fail the job. For more information on this problem, please see the description of Offline On Unmount in the Tape Testing chapter.

Maximum Volume Size = *size* No more than *size* bytes will be written onto a given volume on the archive device. This directive is used mainly in testing Bacula to simulate a small Volume. It can also be useful if you wish to limit the size of a File Volume to say less than 2GB of data. In some rare cases of really antiquated tape drives that do not properly indicate when the end of a tape is reached during writing (though I have read about such drives, I have never personally encountered one). Please note, this directive is deprecated (being

phased out) in favor of the Maximum Volume Bytes defined in the Director's configuration file.

Maximum File Size = *size* No more than *size* bytes will be written into a given logical file on the volume. Once this size is reached, an end of file mark is written on the volume and subsequent data are written into the next file. Breaking long sequences of data blocks with file marks permits quicker positioning to the start of a given stream of data and can improve recovery from read errors on the volume. The default is one Gigabyte.

Block Positioning = *yes—no* This directive is not normally used (and has not yet been tested). It will tell Bacula not to use block positioning when it is reading tapes. This can cause Bacula to be extremely slow when restoring files. You might use this directive if you wrote your tapes with Bacula in variable block mode (the default), but your drive was in fixed block mode. If it then works as I hope, Bacula will be able to re-read your tapes.

Maximum Network Buffer Size = *bytes* where *bytes* specifies the initial network buffer size to use with the File daemon. This size will be adjusted down if it is too large until it is accepted by the OS. Please use care in setting this value since if it is too large, it will be trimmed by 512 bytes until the OS is happy, which may require a large number of system calls. The default value is 32,768 bytes.

The default size was chosen to be relatively large but not too big in the case that you are transmitting data over Internet. It is clear that on a high speed local network, you can increase this number and improve performance. For example, some users have found that if you use a value of 65,536 bytes they get 5-10 times the throughput. Larger values for most users don't seem to improve performance. If you are interested in improving your backup speeds, this is definitely a place to experiment. You will probably also want to make the corresponding change in each of your File daemons conf files.

Maximum Spool Size = *bytes* where the bytes specify the maximum spool size for all jobs that are running. The default is no limit.

Maximum Job Spool Size = *bytes* where the bytes specify the maximum spool size for any one job that is running. The default

is no limit. This directive is implemented only in version 1.37 and later.

Spool Directory = *directory* specifies the name of the directory to be used to store the spool files for this device. This directory is also used to store temporary part files when writing to a device that requires mount (DVD). The default is to use the working directory.

Maximum Part Size = *bytes* This is the maximum size of a volume part file. The default is no limit. This directive is implemented only in version 1.37 and later.

If the device requires mount, it is transferred to the device when this size is reached. In this case, you must take care to have enough disk space left in the spool directory.

Otherwise, it is left on the hard disk.

It is ignored for tape and FIFO devices.

Devices that require a mount (DVD)

All the directives in this section are implemented only in Bacula version 1.37 and later.

Requires Mount = *Yes—No* You must set this directive to **yes** for DVD-writers, and to **no** for all other devices (tapes/files). This directive indicates if the device requires to be mounted to be read, and if it must be written in a special way. If it set, **Mount Point**, **Mount Command**, **Unmount Command** and **Write Part Command** directives must also be defined.

Mount Point = *directory* Directory where the device can be mounted.

Mount Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to mount the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, and %m with the Mount Point.

Most frequently, you will define it as follows:

```
Mount Command = "/bin/mount -t iso9660 -o ro %a %m"
```

Unmount Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to unmount the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, and %m with the Mount Point.

Most frequently, you will define it as follows:

```
Unmount Command = "/bin/umount %m"
```

Write Part Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to write a part to the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, %m with the Mount Point, %e is replaced with 1 if we are writing the first part, and with 0 otherwise, and %v with the current part filename.

For a DVD, you will most frequently specify the Bacula supplied **dvd-writepart** script as follows:

```
Write Part Command = "/path/dvd-writepart %e %a %v"
```

Where **/path** is the path to your scripts install directory, and dvd-writepart is the Bacula supplied script file. This command will already be present, but commented out, in the default bacula-sd.conf file. To use it, simply remove the comment (#) symbol.

Free Space Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to check how much free space is left on the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, %m with the Mount Point, %e is replaced with 1 if we are writing the first part, and with 0 otherwise, and %v with the current part filename.

For a DVD, you will most frequently specify the Bacula supplied **dvd-freespace** script as follows:

```
Free Space Command = "/path/dvd-freespace %a"
```

Where **/path** is the path to your scripts install directory, and dvd-freespace is the Bacula supplied script file. If you want to specify your own command, please look at the code of dvd-freespace to see what output Bacula expects from this command. This command will already be present, but commented out, in the default bacula-sd.conf file. To use it, simply remove the comment (#) symbol.

If you do not set it, Bacula will expect there is always free space on the device.

Autochanger Resource

The Autochanger resource supports single or multiple drive autochangers by grouping one or more Device resources into one unit called an autochanger in Bacula (often referred to as a "tape library" by autochanger manufacturers).

Name = **<Autochanger-Name>** Specifies the Name of the Autochanger. This name is used in the Director's Storage definition to refer to the autochanger. This directive is required.

Device = **<Device-name1, device-name2, ...>** Specifies the names of the Device resource or resources that correspond to the autochanger drive. If you have a multiple drive autochanger, you must specify multiple Device names, each one referring to a separate Device resource that contains a the Drive Index specification that corresponds to the drive number. You may specify multiple device names on a single line separated by commas, and/or you may specify multiple Device directives. This directive is required.

Changer Device = *name-string* The specified **name-string** gives the system file name of the autochanger device name. If specified in this resource, the Changer Device name is not needed in the Device resource. If it is specified in the Device resource (see above), it will take precedence over one specified in the Autochanger resource.

Changer Command = *name-string* The **name-string** specifies an external program to be called that will automatically change volumes as required by **Bacula**. Most frequently, you will specify the Bacula supplied **mtx-changer** script as follows. If it is specified here, it need not be specified in the Device resource. If it is specified in the Device resource, it will take precedence over the one specified in the Autochanger resource.

The following is an example of a valid Autochanger resource definition:

```
Autochanger {
    Name = "DDS-4-changer"
    Device = DDS-4-1, DDS-4-2, DDS-4-3
    Changer Device = /dev/sg0
    Changer Command = "/etc/bacula/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
}
Device {
    Name = "DDS-4-1"
    Drive Index = 0
    Autochanger = yes
    ...
}
Device {
    Name = "DDS-4-2"
    Drive Index = 1
    Autochanger = yes
    ...
}
Device {
```

```

Name = "DDS-4-3"
Drive Index = 2
Autochanger = yes
Autoselect = no
...
}

```

Please note that it is important to include the **Autochanger = yes** directive in each Device definition that belongs to an Autochanger. A device definition should not belong to more than one Autochanger resource. Also, your Device directive in the Storage resource of the Director's conf file should have the Autochanger's resource name rather than a name of one of the Devices.

If you have a drive that physically belongs to an Autochanger but you don't want to have it automatically used when Bacula references the Autochanger for backups, for example, you want to reserve it for restores, you can add the directive:

```
Autoselect = no
```

to the Device resource for that drive. In that case, Bacula will not automatically select that drive when accessing the Autochanger. You can, still use the drive by referencing it by the Device name rather than the Autochanger name. An example of such a definition is shown above for the Device DDS-4-3, which will not be selected when the name DDS-4-changer is used in a Storage definition, but will be used if DDS-4-3 is used.

Capabilities

Label media = Yes—No If **Yes**, permits this device to automatically label blank media without an explicit operator command. It does so by using an internal algorithm as defined on the Label Format record in each Pool resource. If this is **No** as by default, Bacula will label tapes only by specific operator command (**label** in the Console) or when the tape has been recycled. The automatic labeling feature is most useful when writing to disk rather than tape volumes.

Automatic mount = Yes—No If **Yes** (the default), permits the daemon to examine the device to determine if it contains a Bacula labeled volume. This is done initially when the daemon is started, and then at the beginning of each job. If the This directive is particularly important if you have set **Always Open = no** because it permits Bacula to

attempt to read the device before asking the system operator to mount a tape. However, please note that the tape must be mounted before the job begins.

Messages Resource

For a description of the Messages Resource, please see the Messages Resource Chapter of this manual.

Sample Storage Daemon Configuration File

A example Storage Daemon configuration file might be the following:

```
#
# Default Bacula Storage Daemon Configuration file
#
# For Bacula release 1.37.2 (07 July 2005) -- gentoo 1.4.16
#
# You may need to change the name of your tape drive
# on the "Archive Device" directive in the Device
# resource. If you change the Name and/or the
# "Media Type" in the Device resource, please ensure
# that bacula-dir.conf has corresponding changes.
#
Storage {                                # definition of myself
    Name = rufus-sd
    Address = rufus
    WorkingDirectory = "$HOME/bacula/bin/working"
    Pid Directory = "$HOME/bacula/bin/working"
    Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 20
}
#
# List Directors who are permitted to contact Storage daemon
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-dir
    Password = "ZF9Ctf5PQoWCPkmR3s4atCB0usUPg+vWwyIo2VS5ti6k"
}
#
# Restricted Director, used by tray-monitor to get the
# status of the storage daemon
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-mon
    Password = "9usxgc307dMbe7jbd16v0PX1hd64UVasIDDOdH2WAujcDsc6"
    Monitor = yes
}
#
```



```

# Devices supported by this Storage daemon
# To connect, the Director's bacula-dir.conf must have the
# same Name and MediaType.
#
Autochanger {
    Name = Autochanger
    Device = Drive-1
    Device = Drive-2
    Changer Command = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
    Changer Device = /dev/sg0
}

Device {
    Name = Drive-1                                #
    Drive Index = 0
    Media Type = DLT-8000
    Archive Device = /dev/nst0
    AutomaticMount = yes;                        # when device opened, read it
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    RemovableMedia = yes;
    RandomAccess = no;
    AutoChanger = yes
    Alert Command = "sh -c 'tapeinfo -f %c |grep TapeAlert|cat'"
}

Device {
    Name = Drive-2                                #
    Drive Index = 1
    Media Type = DLT-8000
    Archive Device = /dev/nst1
    AutomaticMount = yes;                        # when device opened, read it
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    RemovableMedia = yes;
    RandomAccess = no;
    AutoChanger = yes
    Alert Command = "sh -c 'tapeinfo -f %c |grep TapeAlert|cat'"
}

Device {
    Name = "HP DLT 80"
    Media Type = DLT8000
    Archive Device = /dev/nst0
    AutomaticMount = yes;                        # when device opened, read it
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    RemovableMedia = yes;
}

#Device {
#    Name = SDT-7000                                #
#    Media Type = DDS-2
#    Archive Device = /dev/nst0
#    AutomaticMount = yes;                        # when device opened, read it
#    AlwaysOpen = yes;
#    RemovableMedia = yes;
#}

```

```

#Device {
#   Name = Floppy
#   Media Type = Floppy
#   Archive Device = /mnt/floppy
#   RemovableMedia = yes;
#   Random Access = Yes;
#   AutomaticMount = yes;           # when device opened, read it
#   AlwaysOpen = no;
#}
#Device {
#   Name = FileStorage
#   Media Type = File
#   Archive Device = /tmp
#   LabelMedia = yes;               # lets Bacula label unlabeled media
#   Random Access = Yes;
#   AutomaticMount = yes;           # when device opened, read it
#   RemovableMedia = no;
#   AlwaysOpen = no;
#}
#Device {
#   Name = "NEC ND-1300A"
#   Media Type = DVD
#   Archive Device = /dev/hda
#   LabelMedia = yes;               # lets Bacula label unlabeled media
#   Random Access = Yes;
#   AutomaticMount = yes;           # when device opened, read it
#   RemovableMedia = yes;
#   AlwaysOpen = no;
#   MaximumPartSize = 800M;
#   RequiresMount = yes;
#   MountPoint = /mnt/cdrom;
#   MountCommand = "/bin/mount -t iso9660 -o ro %a %m";
#   UnmountCommand = "/bin/umount %m";
#   SpoolDirectory = /tmp/backup;
#   WritePartCommand = "/etc/bacula/dvd-writepart %e %a %v"
#   FreeSpaceCommand = "/etc/bacula/dvd-freespace %a"
#}
#
# A very old Exabyte with no end of media detection
#
#Device {
#   Name = "Exabyte 8mm"
#   Media Type = "8mm"
#   Archive Device = /dev/nst0
#   Hardware end of medium = No;
#   AutomaticMount = yes;           # when device opened, read it
#   AlwaysOpen = Yes;
#   RemovableMedia = yes;
#}
#
# Send all messages to the Director,
# mount messages also are sent to the email address
#
Messages {

```

```
Name = Standard
director = rufus-dir = all
operator = root = mount
}
```

Messages Resource

The Messages Resource

The Messages resource defines how messages are to be handled and destinations to which they should be sent.

Even though each daemon has a full message handler, within the File daemon and the Storage daemon, you will normally choose to send all the appropriate messages back to the Director. This permits all the messages associated with a single Job to be combined in the Director and sent as a single email message to the user, or logged together in a single file.

Each message that Bacula generates (i.e. that each daemon generates) has an associated type such as INFO, WARNING, ERROR, FATAL, etc. Using the message resource, you can specify which message types you wish to see and where they should be sent. In addition, a message may be sent to multiple destinations. For example, you may want all error messages both logged as well as sent to you in an email. By defining multiple messages resources, you can have different message handling for each type of Job (e.g. Full backups versus Incremental backups).

In general, messages are attached to a Job and are included in the Job report. There are some rare cases, where this is not possible, e.g. when no job is running, or if a communications error occurs between a daemon and the director. In those cases, the message may remain in the system, and should be flushed at the end of the next Job. However, since such messages are not attached to a Job, any that are mailed will be sent to `/usr/lib/sendmail`. On some systems, such as FreeBSD, if your sendmail is in a different place, you may want to link it to the the above location.

The records contained in a Messages resource consist of a **destination** specification followed by a list of **message-types** in the format:

destination = **message-type1**, **message-type2**, **message-type3**, ...

or for those destinations that need an address specification (e.g. email):

destination = **address** = **message-type1**, **message-type2**, **message-type3**, ...

Where **destination** is one of a predefined set of keywords that define where the message is to be sent (**stdout**, **file**, ...), **message-type** is one of a predefined set of keywords that define the type of message

generated by **Bacula** (**ERROR**, **WARNING**, **FATAL**, ...), and **address** varies according to the **destination** keyword, but is typically an email address or a filename.

The following are the list of the possible record definitions that can be used in a message resource.

Messages Start of the Messages records.

Name = <**name**> The name of the Messages resource. The name you specify here will be used to tie this Messages resource to a Job and/or to the daemon.

MailCommand = <**command**> In the absence of this resource, Bacula will send all mail using the following command:

mail -s "Bacula Message"<recipients>

In many cases, depending on your machine, this command may not work. Using the **MailCommand**, you can specify exactly how to send the mail. During the processing of the **command**, normally specified as a quoted string, the following substitutions will be used:

- %% = %
- %c = Client's name
- %d = Director's name
- %e = Job Exit code (OK, Error, ...)
- %i = Job Id
- %j = Unique Job name
- %l = Job level
- %n = Job name
- %r = Recipients
- %t = Job type (e.g. Backup, ...)

The following is the command I (Kern) use. Note, the whole command should appear on a single line in the configuration file rather than split as is done here for presentation:

```
mailcommand    =    "/home/kern/bacula/bin/bsmtp    -h
mail.example.com -f  \"\"(Bacula\)    %r\s    \"\"Bacula:    %t
%e of %c %l\"\"%r"
```

Note, the **bsmtp** program is provided as part of **Bacula**. For additional details, please see the **bsmtp** – Customizing Your Email Messages

section of the Bacula Utility Programs chapter of this manual. Please test any **mailcommand** that you use to ensure that your bsmtf gateway accepts the addressing form that you use. Certain programs such as Exim can be very selective as to what forms are permitted particularly in the from part.

OperatorCommand = <command> This resource specification is similar to the **MailCommand** except that it is used for Operator messages. The substitutions performed for the **MailCommand** are also done for this command. Normally, you will set this command to the same value as specified for the **MailCommand**.

Debug = <debug-level> This sets the debug message level to the debug level, which is an integer. Higher debug levels cause more debug information to be produced. You are requested not to use this record since it will be deprecated.

<destination> = <message-type1>, <message-type2>, ... Where **destination** may be one of the following:

stdout Send the message to standard output.

stderr Send the message to standard error.

console Send the message to the console (Bacula Console). These messages are held until the console program connects to the Director.

<destination> = <address> = <message-type1>, <message-type2>, ...

Where **address** depends on the **destination**, which may be one of the following:

director Send the message to the Director whose name is given in the **address** field. Note, in the current implementation, the Director Name is ignored, and the message is sent to the Director that started the Job.

file Send the message to the filename given in the **address** field. If the file already exists, it will be overwritten.

append Append the message to the filename given in the **address** field. If the file already exists, it will be appended to. If the file does not exist, it will be created.

syslog Send the message to the system log (syslog) using the facility specified in the **address** field. Note, for the moment, the **address** field is ignored and the message is always sent to the **LOG_ERR** facility.

mail Send the message to the email addresses that are given as a comma separated list in the **address** field. Mail messages are grouped together during a job and then sent as a single email message when the job terminates. The advantage of this destination is that you are notified about every Job that runs. However, if you backup 5 or 10 machines every night, the volume of email messages can be important. Some users use filter programs such as **procmail** to automatically file this email based on the Job termination code (see **mailcommand**).

mail on error Send the message to the email addresses that are given as a comma separated list in the **address** field if the Job terminates with an error condition. MailOnError messages are grouped together during a job and then sent as a single email message when the job terminates. This destination differs from the **mail** destination in that if the Job terminates normally, the message is totally discarded (for this destination). If the Job terminates in error, it is emailed. By using other destinations such as **append** you can ensure that even if the Job terminates normally, the output information is saved.

operator Send the message to the email addresses that are specified as a comma separated list in the **address** field. This is similar to **mail** above, except that each message is sent as received. Thus there is one email per message. This is most useful for **mount** messages (see below).

For any destination, the **message-type** field is a comma separated list of the following types or classes of messages:

info General information messages.

warning Warning messages. Generally this is some unusual condition but not expected to be serious.

error Non-fatal error messages. The job continues running. Any error message should be investigated as it means that something went wrong.

fatal Fatal error messages. Fatal errors cause the job to terminate.

terminate Message generated when the daemon shuts down.

saved Files saved normally.

notsaved Files not saved because of some error. Usually because the file cannot be accessed (i.e. it does not exist or is not mounted).

skipped Files that were skipped because of a user supplied option such as an incremental backup or a file that matches an exclusion pattern. This is not considered an error condition such as

the files listed for the **notsaved** type because the configuration file explicitly requests these types of files to be skipped. For example, any unchanged file during an incremental backup, or any subdirectory if the no recursion option is specified.

mount Volume mount or intervention requests from the Storage daemon. These requests require a specific operator intervention for the job to continue.

restored The **ls** style listing generated for each file restored is sent to this message class.

all All message types.

***security** Security info/warning messages (not currently implemented).

The following is an example of a valid Messages resource definition, where all messages except files explicitly skipped or daemon termination messages are sent by email to enforcement@sec.com. In addition all mount messages are sent to the operator (i.e. emailed to enforcement@sec.com). Finally all messages other than explicitly skipped files and files saved are sent to the console:

```
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    mail = enforcement@sec.com = all, !skipped, !terminate
    operator = enforcement@sec.com = mount
    console = all, !skipped, !saved
}
```

With the exception of the email address (changed to avoid junk mail from robot's), Kern's Director's Messages resource is as follows. Note, the **mailcommand** and **operatorcommand** are on a single line – they had to be split for this manual:

```
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    mailcommand = "bacula/bin/bsmtp -h mail.example.com \
        -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\" -s \"Bacula: %t %e of %c %l\" %r"
    operatorcommand = "bacula/bin/bsmtp -h mail.example.com \
        -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\" -s \"Bacula: Intervention needed \
            for %j\" %r"
    MailOnError = security@example.com = all, !skipped, \
        !terminate
    append = "bacula/bin/log" = all, !skipped, !terminate
    operator = security@example.com = mount
    console = all, !skipped, !saved
}
```


Console Configuration

General

The Console configuration file is the simplest of all the configuration files, and in general, you should not need to change it except for the password. It simply contains the information necessary to contact the Director or Directors.

For a general discussion of configuration file and resources including the data types recognized by **Bacula**, please see the Configuration chapter of this manual.

The following Console Resource definition must be defined:

- **Director** – to define the Director’s name and his access password. Note, you may define more than one Director resource in the Console configuration file. If you do so, the Console program will ask you which one you want to use.

The Director Resource

The Director resource defines the attributes of the Director running on the network. You may have multiple Director resource specifications in a single Console configuration file. If you have more than one, you will be prompted to choose one when you start the **Console** program.

Director Start of the Director records.

Name = <**name**> The director name used to select among different Directors, otherwise, this name is not used.

DIRPort = <**port-number**> Specify the port to use to connect to the Director. This value will most likely already be set to the value you specified on the **--with-base-port** option of the **./configure** command. This port must be identical to the **DIRport** specified in the **Director** resource of the Director’s configuration file. The default is 9101 so this record is not normally specified.

Address = <**address**> Where the address is a host name, a fully qualified domain name, or a network address used to connect to the Director.

Password = <password> Where the password is the password needed for the Director to accept the Console connection. This password must be identical to the **Password** specified in the **Director** resource of the Director's configuration file. This record is required.

An actual example might be:

```
Director {
    Name = HeadMan
    address = rufus.cats.com
    password = xyz1erploit
}
```

The ConsoleFont Resource

The ConsoleFont resource is available only in the GNOME version of the console. It permits you to define the font that you want used to display in the main listing window.

ConsoleFont Start of the ConsoleFont records.

Name = <name> The name of the font.

Font = <Pango Font Name> The string value given here defines the desired font. It is specified in the Pango format. For example, the default specification is:

```
Font = "LucidaTypewriter 9"
```

Thanks to Phil Stracchino for providing the code for this feature.

An different example might be:

```
ConsoleFont {
    Name = Default
    Font = "Monospace 10"
}
```

The Console Resource

As of Bacula version 1.33 and higher, there are three different kinds of consoles, which the administrator or user can use to interact with the Director. These three kinds of consoles comprise three different security levels.

- The first console type is an **anonymous** or **default** console, which has full privileges. There is no console resource necessary for this type since the password is specified in the Director resource. This is the kind of console that was initially implemented in versions prior to 1.33 and remains valid. Typically you would use it only for administrators.
- The second type of console, and new to version 1.33 and higher is a "named" console defined within a Console resource in both the Director's configuration file and in the Console's configuration file. Both the names and the passwords in these two entries must match much as is the case for Client programs.

This second type of console begins with absolutely no privileges except those explicitly specified in the Director's Console resource. Thus you can have multiple Consoles with different names and passwords, sort of like multiple users, each with different privileges. As a default, these consoles can do absolutely nothing – no commands what so ever. You give them privileges or rather access to commands and resources by specifying access control lists in the Director's Console resource. Note, if you are specifying such a console, you will want to put a null password in the Director resource.

- The third type of console is similar to the above mentioned one in that it requires a Console resource definition in both the Director and the Console. In addition, if the console name, provided on the **Name** = directive, is the same as a Client name, the user of that console is permitted to use the **SetIP** command to change the Address directive in the Director's client resource to the IP address of the Console. This permits portables or other machines using DHCP (non-fixed IP addresses) to "notify" the Director of their current IP address.

The Console resource is optional and need not be specified. However, if it is specified, you can use ACLs (Access Control Lists) in the Director's configuration file to restrict the particular console (or user) to see only information pertaining to his jobs or client machine.

The following configuration files were supplied by Phil Stracchino. For example, if we define the following in the user's bconsole.conf file (or perhaps the wx-console.conf file):

```
Director {
  Name = MyDirector
  DIRport = 9101
  Address = myserver
  Password = "XXXXXXXXXX"    # no, really.  this is not obfuscation.
```

```

}

Console {
    Name = restricted-user
    Password = "UntrustedUser"
}

```

Where the Password in the Director section is deliberately incorrect, and the Console resource is given a name, in this case **restricted-client**. Then in the Director's bacula-dir.conf file (not directly accessible by the user), we define:

```

Console {
    Name = restricted-user
    Password = "UntrustedUser"
    JobACL = "Restricted Client Save"
    ClientACL = restricted-client
    StorageACL = main-storage
    ScheduleACL = *all*
    PoolACL = *all*
    FileSetACL = "Restricted Client's FileSet"
    CatalogACL = DefaultCatalog
    CommandACL = run
}

```

the user logging into the Director from his Console will get logged in as **restricted-client**, and he will only be able to see or access a Job with the name **Restricted Client Save** a Client with the name **restricted-client**, a Storage device **main-storage**, any Schedule or Pool, a FileSet named **Restricted Client's File**, a Catalog named **DefaultCatalog**, and the only command he can use in the Console is the **run** command. In other words, this user is rather limited in what he can see and do with Bacula.

Console Commands

For more details on running the console and its commands, please see the Bacula Console chapter of this manual.

Sample Console Configuration File

An example Console configuration file might be the following:

```
#
```

```
# Bacula Console Configuration File
#
Director {
    Name = HeadMan
    address = "my_machine.my_domain.com"
    Password = Console_password
}
```

Monitor Configuration

General

The Monitor configuration file is a stripped down version of the Director configuration file, mixed with a Console configuration file. It simply contains the information necessary to contact Directors, Clients, and Storage daemons you want to monitor.

For a general discussion of configuration file and resources including the data types recognized by **Bacula**, please see the Configuration chapter of this manual.

The following Monitor Resource definition must be defined:

- **Monitor** – to define the Monitor’s name used to connect to all the daemons and the password used to connect to the Directors. Note, you must not define more than one Monitor resource in the Monitor configuration file.
- At least one Client, Storage or Director resource, to define the daemons to monitor.

The Monitor Resource

The Monitor resource defines the attributes of the Monitor running on the network. The parameters you define here must be configured as a Director resource in Clients and Storages configuration files, and as a Console resource in Directors configuration files.

Monitor Start of the Monitor records.

Name = <**name**> Specify the Director name used to connect to Client and Storage, and the Console name used to connect to Director. This record is required.

Password = <**password**> Where the password is the password needed for Directors to accept the Console connection. This password must be identical to the **Password** specified in the **Console** resource of the Director’s configuration file. This record is required if you wish to monitor Directors.

Refresh Interval = **<time>** Specifies the time to wait between status requests to each daemon. It can't be set to less than 1 second, or more than 10 minutes, and the default value is 5 seconds.

The Director Resource

The Director resource defines the attributes of the Directors that are monitored by this Monitor.

As you are not permitted to define a Password in this resource, to avoid obtaining full Director privileges, you must create a Console resource in the Director's configuration file, using the Console Name and Password defined in the Monitor resource. To avoid security problems, you should configure this Console resource to allow access to no other daemons, and permit the use of only two commands: **status** and **.status** (see below for an example).

You may have multiple Director resource specifications in a single Monitor configuration file.

Director Start of the Director records.

Name = **<name>** The Director name used to identify the Director in the list of monitored daemons. It is not required to be the same as the one defined in the Director's configuration file. This record is required.

DIRPort = **<port-number>** Specify the port to use to connect to the Director. This value will most likely already be set to the value you specified on the **--with-base-port** option of the **./configure** command. This port must be identical to the **DIRport** specified in the **Director** resource of the Director's configuration file. The default is 9101 so this record is not normally specified.

Address = **<address>** Where the address is a host name, a fully qualified domain name, or a network address used to connect to the Director. This record is required.

The Client Resource

The Client resource defines the attributes of the Clients that are monitored by this Monitor.

You must create a Director resource in the Client's configuration file, using

the Director Name defined in the Monitor resource. To avoid security problems, you should set the **Monitor** directive to **Yes** in this Director resource.

You may have multiple Director resource specifications in a single Monitor configuration file.

Client (or FileDaemon) Start of the Client records.

Name = <name> The Client name used to identify the Director in the list of monitored daemons. It is not required to be the same as the one defined in the Client's configuration file. This record is required.

Address = <address> Where the address is a host name, a fully qualified domain name, or a network address in dotted quad notation for a Bacula File daemon. This record is required.

FD Port = <port-number> Where the port is a port number at which the Bacula File daemon can be contacted. The default is 9102.

Password = <password> This is the password to be used when establishing a connection with the File services, so the Client configuration file on the machine to be backed up must have the same password defined for this Director. This record is required.

The Storage Resource

The Storage resource defines the attributes of the Storages that are monitored by this Monitor.

You must create a Director resource in the Storage's configuration file, using the Director Name defined in the Monitor resource. To avoid security problems, you should set the **Monitor** directive to **Yes** in this Director resource.

You may have multiple Director resource specifications in a single Monitor configuration file.

Storage Start of the Storage records.

Name = <name> The Storage name used to identify the Director in the list of monitored daemons. It is not required to be the same as the one defined in the Storage's configuration file. This record is required.

Address = <address> Where the address is a host name, a fully qualified domain name, or a network address in dotted quad notation for a Bacula Storage daemon. This record is required.

SD Port = <port> Where port is the port to use to contact the storage daemon for information and to start jobs. This same port number must appear in the Storage resource of the Storage daemon's configuration file. The default is 9103.

Password = <password> This is the password to be used when establishing a connection with the Storage services. This same password also must appear in the Director resource of the Storage daemon's configuration file. This record is required.

Tray Monitor Security

There is no security problem in relaxing the permissions on tray-monitor.conf as long as FD, SD and DIR are configured properly, so the passwords contained in this file only gives access to the status of the daemons. It could be a security problem if you consider the status information as potentially dangerous (I don't think it is the case).

Concerning Director's configuration:

In tray-monitor.conf, the password in the Monitor resource must point to a restricted console in bacula-dir.conf (see the documentation). So, if you use this password with bconsole, you'll only have access to the status of the director (commands status and .status). It could be a security problem if there is a bug in the ACL code of the director.

Concerning File and Storage Daemons' configuration:

In tray-monitor.conf, the Name in the Monitor resource must point to a Director resource in bacula-fd/sd.conf, with the Monitor directive set to Yes (once again, see the documentation). It could be a security problem if there is a bug in the code which check if a command is valid for a Monitor (this is very unlikely as the code is pretty simple).

Sample Tray Monitor configuration

An example Tray Monitor configuration file might be the following:

```
#
# Bacula Tray Monitor Configuration File
#
Monitor {
    Name = rufus-mon          # password for Directors
    Password = "GN0uRo7PTUmlMbqrJ2Gr1pOfk0HQJTxwnFyE4WSST3MWZseR"
    RefreshInterval = 10 seconds
```

```

}

Client {
    Name = rufus-fd
    Address = rufus
    FDPort = 9102          # password for FileDaemon
    Password = "FYpq4yyI1y562EMS35bA0J0QCOM2L3t5cZ0bxT3XQxgxppTn"
}
Storage {
    Name = rufus-sd
    Address = rufus
    SDPort = 9103          # password for StorageDaemon
    Password = "9usxgc307dMbe7jbd16v0PX1hD64UVasIDD0DH2WAujcDsc6"
}
Director {
    Name = rufus-dir
    DIRport = 9101
    address = rufus
}

```

Sample File daemon's Director record.

Click [here](#) to see the full example.

```

#
# Restricted Director, used by tray-monitor to get the
#   status of the file daemon
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-mon
    Password = "FYpq4yyI1y562EMS35bA0J0QCOM2L3t5cZ0bxT3XQxgxppTn"
    Monitor = yes
}

```

Sample Storage daemon's Director record.

Click [here](#) to see the full example.

```

#
# Restricted Director, used by tray-monitor to get the
#   status of the storage daemon
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-mon
    Password = "9usxgc307dMbe7jbd16v0PX1hD64UVasIDD0DH2WAujcDsc6"
    Monitor = yes
}

```

Sample Director's Console record.

Click [here](#) to see the full example.

```
#  
# Restricted console used by tray-monitor to get the status of the director  
#  
Console {  
    Name = Monitor  
    Password = "GN0uRo7PTUmlMbqrJ2Gr1p0fk0HQJTxwnFyE4WSST3MWZseR"  
    CommandACL = status, .status  
}
```

Bacula Console

General

The **Bacula Console** (sometimes called the User Agent) is a program that allows the user or the System Administrator, to interact with the Bacula Director daemon while the daemon is running.

The current Bacula Console comes in two versions: a shell interface (TTY style), and a GNOME GUI interface. Both permit the administrator or authorized users to interact with Bacula. You can determine the status of a particular job, examine the contents of the Catalog as well as perform certain tape manipulations with the Console program.

In addition, there is a wx-console built with wxWidgets that allows a graphic restore of files. As of version 1.34.1 it is in an early stage of development, but it already is quite useful.

Since the Console program interacts with the Director through the network, your Console and Director programs do not necessarily need to run on the same machine.

In fact, a certain minimal knowledge of the Console program is needed in order for Bacula to be able to write on more than one tape, because when Bacula requests a new tape, it waits until the user, via the Console program, indicates that the new tape is mounted.

Console Configuration

When the Console starts, it reads a standard Bacula configuration file named **bconsole.conf** or **gnome-console.conf** in the case of the GNOME Console version. This file allows default configuration of the Console, and at the current time, the only Resource Record defined is the Director resource, which gives the Console the name and address of the Director. For more information on configuration of the Console program, please see the Console Configuration File Chapter of this document.

Running the Console Program

After launching the Console program (bconsole), it will prompt you for the next command with an asterisk (*). (Note, in the GNOME version, the prompt is not present; you simply enter the commands you want in the

command text box at the bottom of the screen.) Generally, for all commands, you can simply enter the command name and the Console program will prompt you for the necessary arguments. Alternatively, in most cases, you may enter the command followed by arguments. The general format is:

```
<command> <keyword1>[=<argument1>] <keyword2>[=<argument2>] ...
```

where **command** is one of the commands listed below; **keyword** is one of the keywords listed below (usually followed by an argument); and **argument** is the value. The command may be abbreviated to the shortest unique form. If two commands have the same starting letters, the one that will be selected is the one that appears first in the **help** listing. If you want the second command, simply spell out the full command. None of the keywords following the command may be abbreviated.

For example:

```
list files jobid=23
```

will list all files saved for JobId 23. Or:

```
show pools
```

will display all the Pool resource records.

Stopping the Console Program

Normally, you simply enter **quit** or **exit** and the Console program will terminate. However, it waits until the Director acknowledges the command. If the Director is already doing a lengthy command (e.g. `prune`), it may take some time. If you want to immediately terminate the Console program, enter the **.quit** command.

There is currently no way to interrupt a Console command once issued (i.e. Ctrl-C does not work). However, if you are at a prompt that is asking you to select one of several possibilities and you would like to abort the command, you can enter a period (`.`), and in most cases, you will either be returned to the main command prompt or if appropriate the previous prompt (in the case of nested prompts). In a few places such as where it is asking for a Volume name, the period will be taken to be the Volume name. In that case, you will most likely be able to cancel at the next prompt.

Alphabetic List of Console Commands

The following commands are currently implemented:

add [**pool**=<pool-name> **storage**=<storage> **jobid**=<JobId>]

This command is used to add Volumes to an existing Pool. The Volume names entered are placed in the Catalog and thus become available for backup operations. Normally, the **label** command is used rather than this command because the **label** command labels the physical media (tape) and does the equivalent of the **add** command. This command affects only the Catalog and not the physical media (data on Volumes). The physical media must exist and be labeled before use (usually with the **label** command). This command can, however, be useful if you wish to add a number of Volumes to the Pool that will be physically labeled at a later time. It can also be useful if you are importing a tape from another site. Please see the **label** command below for the list of legal characters in a Volume name.

autodisplay on/off This command accepts **on** or **off** as an argument, and turns auto-display of messages on or off respectively. The default for the console program is **off**, which means that you will be notified when there are console messages pending, but they will not automatically be displayed. The default for the gnome-console program is **on**, which means that messages will be displayed when they are received (usually within 5 seconds of them being generated).

When autodisplay is turned off, you must explicitly retrieve the messages with the **messages** command. When autodisplay is turned on, the messages will be displayed on the console as they are received.

automount on/off This command accepts **on** or **off** as the argument, and turns auto-mounting of the tape after a **label** command on or off respectively. The default is **on**. If **automount** is turned off, you must explicitly **mount** the tape after a label command to use it.

cancel [**jobid**=<number> **job**=<job-name>] This command is used to cancel a job and accepts **jobid=nnn** or **job=xxx** as an argument where nnn is replaced by the JobId and xxx is replaced by the job name. If you do not specify a keyword, the Console program will prompt you with the names of all the active jobs allowing you to choose one.

Once a Job is marked to be canceled, it may take a bit of time (generally within a minute) before it actually terminates, depending on what operations it is doing.

create [**pool**=<pool-name>] This command is used to create a Pool record in the database using the Pool resource record defined in the Director's configuration file. So in a sense, this command simply transfers the information from the Pool resource in the configuration file into the Catalog. Normally this command is done automatically for you when the Director starts providing the Pool is referenced within a Job resource. If you use this command on an existing Pool, it will automatically update the Catalog to have the same information as the Pool resource. After creating a Pool, you will most likely use the **label** command to label one or more volumes and add their names to the Media database.

When starting a Job, if Bacula determines that there is no Pool record in the database, but there is a Pool resource of the appropriate name, it will create it for you. If you want the Pool record to appear in the database immediately, simply use this command to force it to be created.

delete [**volume**=<vol-name> **pool**=<pool-name> **job** **jobid**=<id>]

The delete command is used to delete a Volume, Pool or Job record from the Catalog as well as all associated catalog Volume records that were created. This command operates only on the Catalog database and has no effect on the actual data written to a Volume. This command can be dangerous and we strongly recommend that you do not use it unless you know what you are doing.

If the keyword **Volume** appears on the command line, the named Volume will be deleted from the catalog, if the keyword **Pool** appears on the command line, a Pool will be deleted, and if the keyword **Job** appears on the command line, a Job and all its associated records (File and JobMedia) will be deleted from the catalog. The full form of this command is:

```
delete pool=<pool-name>
```

or

```
delete volume=<volume-name> pool=<pool-name> or
```

```
delete JobId=<job-id> JobId=<job-id2> ... or
```

```
delete Job JobId=n,m,o-r,t ...
```

The first form deletes a Pool record from the catalog database. The second form deletes a Volume record from the specified pool in the catalog database. The third form deletes the specified Job record from the catalog database. The last form deletes JobId records for JobIds n,m,o,p, q,r, and t. Where each one of the n,m,... is, of course, a number.

estimate Using this command, you can get an idea how many files will be backed up, or if you are unsure about your Include statements in your FileSet, you can test them without doing an actual backup. The default is to assume a Full backup. However, you can override this by specifying a **level=Incremental** or **level=Differential** on the command line. A Job name must be specified or you will be prompted for one, and optionally a Client and FileSet may be specified on the command line. It then contacts the client which computes the number of files and bytes that would be backed up. Please note that this is an estimate calculated from the number of blocks in the file rather than by reading the actual bytes. As such, the estimated backup size will generally be larger than an actual backup.

Optionally you may specify the keyword **listing** in which case, all the files to be backed up will be listed. Note, it could take quite some time to display them if the backup is large. The full form is:

```
estimate    job=<job-name>    listing    client=<client-name>
fileset=<fileset-name> level=<level-name>
```

Specification of the **job** is sufficient, but you can also override the client, fileset and/or level by specifying them on the estimate command line.

As an example, you might do:

```
@output /tmp/listing
estimate job=NightlySave listing level=Incremental
@output
```

which will do a full listing of all files to be backed up for the Job **NightlySave** during an Incremental save and put it in the file **/tmp/listing**.

help This command displays the list of commands available.

label This command is used to label physical volumes. The full form of this command is:

```
label      storage=<storage-name>    volume=<volume-name>
slot=<slot>
```

If you leave out any part, you will be prompted for it. The media type is automatically taken from the Storage resource definition that you supply. Once the necessary information is obtained, the Console program contacts the specified Storage daemon and requests that the tape be labeled. If the tape labeling is successful, the Console program will create a Volume record in the appropriate Pool.

The Volume name is restricted to letters, numbers, and the special characters hyphen (-), underscore (_), colon (:), and period (.). All

other characters including a space are illegal. This restriction is to ensure good readability of Volume names to reduce operator errors.

Please note, when labeling a blank tape, Bacula will get **read I/O error** when it attempts to ensure that the tape is already labeled. If you wish to avoid getting these messages, please write and EOF mark on your tape before attempting to label it:

```
mt rewind
mt weof
```

The label command can fail for a number of reasons:

1. The Volume name you specify is already in the Volume database.
2. The Storage daemon has a tape already mounted on the device, in which case you must **unmount** the device, insert a blank tape, then do the **label** command.
3. The tape in the device is already a Bacula labeled tape. (Bacula will never relabel a Bacula labeled tape unless it is recycled and you use the **relabel** command).
4. There is no tape in the drive.

There are two ways to relabel a volume that already has a Bacula label. The brute force method is to write an end of file mark on the tape using the system **mt** program, something like the following:

```
mt -f /dev/st0 rewind
mt -f /dev/st0 weof
```

Then you use the **label** command to add a new label. However, this could leave traces of the old volume in the catalog.

The preferable method to relabel a tape is to first **purge** the volume, either automatically, or explicitly with the **purge** command, then use the **relabel** command described below.

If your autochanger has barcode labels, you can label all the Volumes in your autochanger one after another by using the **label barcodes** command. For each tape in the changer containing a barcode, Bacula will mount the tape and then label it with the same name as the barcode. An appropriate Media record will also be created in the catalog. Any barcode that begins with the same characters as specified on the "CleaningPrefix=xxx" directive in the Director's Pool resource, will be treated as a cleaning tape, and will not be labeled. However, an entry for the cleaning tape will be created in the catalog. For example with:

```

Pool {
    Name ...
    Cleaning Prefix = "CLN"
}

```

Any slot containing a barcode of CLNxxxxx will be treated as a cleaning tape and will not be mounted. Note, the full form of the command is:

```
update storage=xxx pool=yyy slots=1-5,10 barcodes
```

list The list command lists the requested contents of the Catalog. The various fields of each record are listed on a single line. The various forms of the list command are:

```

list jobs

list jobid=\lt{id\gt{

list job=\lt{job-name\gt{

list jobmedia

list jobmedia jobid=\lt{id\gt{

list jobmedia job=\lt{job-name\gt{

list files jobid=\lt{id\gt{

list files job=\lt{job-name\gt{

list pools

list clients

list jobtotals

list volumes

list volumes jobid=\lt{id\gt{

list volumes pool=\lt{pool-name\gt{

list volumes job=\lt{job-name\gt{

list volume=\lt{volume-name\gt{

list nextvolume job=\lt{job-name\gt{

list nextvol job=\lt{job-name\gt{

list nextvol job=\lt{job-name\gt{ days=nnn

```

What most of the above commands do should be more or less obvious. In general if you do not specify all the command line arguments, the command will prompt you for what is needed.

The **list nextvol** command will print the Volume name to be used by the specified job. You should be aware that exactly what Volume will be used depends on a lot of factors including the time and what a prior job will do. It may fill a tape that is not full when you issue this command. As a consequence, this command will give you a good estimate of what Volume will be used but not a definitive answer. In addition, this command may have certain side effect because it runs through the same algorithm as a job, which means it may automatically purge or recycle a Volume. By default, the job specified must run within the next two days or no volume will be found. You can, however, use the **days=nnn** specification to specify up to 50 days. For example, if on Friday, you want to see what Volume will be needed on Monday, for job MyJob, you would use **list nextvol job=MyJob days=3**.

If you wish to add specialized commands that list the contents of the catalog, you can do so by adding them to the **query.sql** file. However, this takes some knowledge of programming SQL. Please see the **query** command below for additional information. See below for listing the full contents of a catalog record with the **llist** command.

As an example, the command **list pools** might produce the following output:

PoId	Name	NumVols	MaxVols	PoolType	LabelFormat
1	Default	0	0	Backup	*
2	Recycle	0	8	Backup	File

As mentioned above, the **list** command lists what is in the database. Some things are put into the database immediately when Bacula starts up, but in general, most things are put in only when they are first used, which is the case for a Client as with Job records, etc.

Bacula should create a client record in the database the first time you run a job for that client. Doing a **status** will not cause a database record to be created. The client database record will be created whether or not the job fails, but it must at least start. When the Client

is actually contacted, additional info from the client will be added to the client record (a `uname -a` output).

If you want to see what Client resources you have available in your conf file, you use the Console command **show clients**.

llist The `l`list or "long list" command takes all the same arguments that the `list` command described above does. The difference is that the `l`list command list the full contents of each database record selected. It does so by listing the various fields of the record vertically, with one field per line. It is possible to produce a very large number of output lines with this command.

If instead of the **list pools** as in the example above, you enter **l**list **pools** you might get the following output:

```

      PoolId: 1
      Name: Default
      NumVols: 0
      MaxVols: 0
      UseOnce: 0
      UseCatalog: 1
AcceptAnyVolume: 1
      VolRetention: 1,296,000
      VolUseDuration: 86,400
      MaxVolJobs: 0
      MaxVolBytes: 0
      AutoPrune: 0
      Recycle: 1
      PoolType: Backup
      LabelFormat: *
      PoolId: 2
      Name: Recycle
      NumVols: 0
      MaxVols: 8
      UseOnce: 0
      UseCatalog: 1
AcceptAnyVolume: 1
      VolRetention: 3,600
      VolUseDuration: 3,600
      MaxVolJobs: 1
      MaxVolBytes: 0
      AutoPrune: 0
      Recycle: 1
      PoolType: Backup
      LabelFormat: File

```

messages This command causes any pending console messages to be immediately displayed.

mount The mount command is used to get Bacula to read a volume on a physical device. It is a way to tell Bacula that you have mounted a tape and that Bacula should examine the tape. This command is used only after there was no Volume in a drive and Bacula requests you to mount a new Volume or when you have specifically unmounted a Volume with the **unmount** console command, which causes Bacula to close the drive. If you have an autoloader, the mount command will not cause Bacula to operate the autoloader. The various forms of the mount command are:

```
mount storage=<storage-name>
```

```
mount [ jobid=<id> — job=<job-name> ]
```

If you have specified **Automatic Mount = yes** in the Storage daemon's Device resource, under most circumstances, Bacula will automatically access the Volume unless you have explicitly **unmounted** it in the Console program.

python The python command takes a single argument **restart**:

```
python restart
```

This causes the Python interpreter in the Director to be reinitialized. This can be helpful for testing because once the Director starts and the Python interpreter is initialized, there is no other way to make it accept any changes to the startup script **DirStartUp.py**. For more details on Python scripting, please see the Python Scripting chapter of this manual.

prune The Prune command allows you to safely remove expired database records from Jobs and Volumes. This command works only on the Catalog database and does not affect data written to Volumes. In all cases, the Prune command applies a retention period to the specified records. You can Prune expired File entries from Job records; you can Prune expired Job records from the database, and you can Prune both expired Job and File records from specified Volumes.

```
prune files—jobs—volume client=<client-name> volume=<volume-name>
```

For a Volume to be pruned, the **VolStatus** must be Full, Used, or Append, otherwise the pruning will not take place.

purge The Purge command will delete associated Catalog database records from Jobs and Volumes without considering the retention period. **Purge** works only on the Catalog database and does not affect data written to Volumes. This command can be dangerous because you can delete

catalog records associated with current backups of files, and we recommend that you do not use it unless you know what you are doing. The permitted forms of **purge** are:

```
purge files jobid=<jobid>—job=<job-name>—client=<client-name>
```

```
purge jobs client=<client-name> (of all jobs)
```

```
purge volume—volume=<vol-name> (of all jobs)
```

For the **purge** command to work on Volume Catalog database records the **VolStatus** must be Append, Full, Used, or Error.

The actual data written to the Volume will be unaffected by this command.

relabel This command is used to label physical volumes. The full form of this command is:

```
relabel storage=<storage-name> oldvolume=<old-volume-name>  
volume=<newvolume-name>
```

If you leave out any part, you will be prompted for it. In order for the Volume (old-volume-name) to be relabeled, it must be in the catalog, and the volume status must be marked **Purged** or **Recycle**. This happens automatically as a result of applying retention periods, or you may explicitly purge the volume using the **purge** command.

Once the volume is physically relabeled, the old data previously written on the Volume is lost and cannot be recovered.

release This command is used to cause the Storage daemon to rewind (release) the current tape in the drive, and to re-read the Volume label the next time the tape is used.

```
release storage=<storage-name>
```

After a release command, the device is still kept open by Bacula (unless Always Open is set to No in the Storage Daemon's configuration) so it cannot be used by another program. However, with some tape drives, the operator can remove the current tape and to insert a different one, and when the next Job starts, Bacula will know to re-read the tape label to find out what tape is mounted. If you want to be able to use the drive with another program (e.g. **mt**), you must use the **unmount** command to cause Bacula to completely release (close) the device.

reload The reload command causes the Director to re-read its configuration file and apply the new values. The new values will take effect immediately for all new jobs. However, if you change schedules, be aware that the scheduler pre-schedules jobs up to two hours in advance, so any changes that are to take place during the next two hours may be

delayed. Jobs that have already been scheduled to run (i.e. surpassed their requested start time) will continue with the old values. New jobs will use the new values. Each time you issue a reload command while jobs are running, the prior config values will be queued until all jobs that were running before issuing the reload terminate, at which time the old config values will be released from memory. The Directory permits keeping up to 10 prior set of configurations before it will refuse a reload command. Once at least one old set of config values has been released it will again accept new reload commands.

While it is possible to reload the Director's configuration on the fly, even while jobs are executing, this is a complex operation and not without side effects. Accordingly, if you have to reload the Director's configuration while Bacula is running, it is advisable to restart the Director at the next convenient opportunity.

restore The restore command allows you to select one or more Jobs (JobIds) to be restored using various methods. Once the JobIds are selected, the File records for those Jobs are placed in an internal Bacula directory tree, and the restore enters a file selection mode that allows you to interactively walk up and down the file tree selecting individual files to be restored. This mode is somewhat similar to the standard Unix **restore** program's interactive file selection mode.

```
restore      storage=<storage-name>      client=<client-name>
where=<path>  pool=<pool-name>    fileset=<fileset-name>  se-
lect current all done
```

Where **current**, if specified, tells the restore command to automatically select a restore to the most current backup. If not specified, you will be prompted. The **all** specification tells the restore command to restore all files. If it is not specified, you will be prompted for the files to restore. For details of the **restore** command, please see the Restore Chapter of this manual.

run This command allows you to schedule jobs to be run immediately. The full form of the command is:

```
run job=<job-name> client=<client-name> fileset=<FileSet-name>
level=<level-keyword> storage=<storage-name> where=<directory-
prefix> when=<universal-time-specification> yes
```

Any information that is needed but not specified will be listed for selection, and before starting the job, you will be prompted to accept, reject, or modify the parameters of the job to be run, unless you have specified **yes**, in which case the job will be immediately sent to the scheduler.

On my system, when I enter a run command, I get the following prompt:

```
A job name must be specified.
The defined Job resources are:
  1: Matou
  2: Polymatou
  3: Rufus
  4: Minimatou
  5: Minou
  6: PmatouVerify
  7: MatouVerify
  8: RufusVerify
  9: Watchdog
Select Job resource (1-9):
```

If I then select number 5, I am prompted with:

```
Run Backup job
JobName:  Minou
FileSet:  Minou Full Set
Level:    Incremental
Client:   Minou
Storage:  DLTDrive
Pool:     Default
When:     2003-04-23 17:08:18
OK to run? (yes/mod/no):
```

If I now enter **yes**, the Job will be run. If I enter **mod**, I will be presented with the following prompt.

```
Parameters to modify:
  1: Level
  2: Storage
  3: Job
  4: FileSet
  5: Client
  6: When
  7: Pool
Select parameter to modify (1-7):
```

If you wish to start a job at a later time, you can do so by setting the When time. Use the **mod** option and select **When** (no. 6). Then enter the desired start time in YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format.

setdebug This command is used to set the debug level in each daemon. The form of this command is:

```
setdebug level=nn [trace=0/1 client=<client-name> — dir — director
— storage=<storage-name> — all]
```

If trace=1 is set, then the tracing will be enabled, and the daemon where the setdebug applies will be placed in trace mode, and all debug output will go to the file **bacula.trace** in the current directory of the daemon. Normally, tracing is used only for Win32 clients where the debug output cannot be written to a terminal or redirected to a file. When tracing, each debug output message is appended to the trace file. You must explicitly delete the file when you are done.

show The show command will list the Director's resource records as defined in the Director's configuration file (normally **bacula-dir.conf**). This command is used mainly for debugging purposes by developers. The following keywords are accepted on the show command line: directors, clients, counters, jobs, storages, catalogs, schedules, filesets, groups, pools, messages, all, help. Please don't confuse this command with the **list**, which displays the contents of the catalog.

sqlquery The sqlquery command puts the Console program into SQL query mode where each line you enter is concatenated to the previous line until a semicolon (;) is seen. The semicolon terminates the command, which is then passed directly to the SQL database engine. When the output from the SQL engine is displayed, the formation of a new SQL command begins. To terminate SQL query mode and return to the Console command prompt, you enter a period (.) in column 1.

Using this command, you can query the SQL catalog database directly. Note you should really know what you are doing otherwise you could damage the catalog database. See the **query** command below for simpler and safer way of entering SQL queries.

Depending on what database engine you are using (MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQLite), you will have somewhat different SQL commands available. For more detailed information, please refer to the MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQLite documentation.

status This command will display the status of the next jobs that are scheduled during the next twenty-four hours as well as the status of currently running jobs. The full form of this command is:

```
status [all — dir=<dir-name> — director — client=<client-name>
— storage=<storage-name> — days=nnn]
```

If you do a **status dir**, the console will list any currently running jobs, a summary of all jobs scheduled to be run in the next 24 hours, and a

listing of the last 10 terminated jobs with their statuses. The scheduled jobs summary will include the Volume name to be used. You should be aware of two things: 1. to obtain the volume name, the code goes through the same code that will be used when the job runs, which means that it may prune or recycle a Volume; 2. The Volume listed is only a best guess. The Volume actually used may be different because of the time difference (more durations may expire when the job runs) and another job could completely fill the Volume requiring a new one. In the Running Jobs listing, you may find the following types of information:

```
2507 Catalog MatouVerify.2004-03-13_05.05.02 is waiting execution
5349 Full    CatalogBackup.2004-03-13_01.10.00 is waiting for higher
           priority jobs to finish
5348 Differe Minou.2004-03-13_01.05.09 is waiting on max Storage jobs
5343 Full    Rufus.2004-03-13_01.05.04 is running
```

Looking at the above listing from bottom to top, obviously JobId 5343 (Rufus) is running. JobId 5348 (Minou) is waiting for JobId 5343 to finish because it is using the Storage resource, hence the "waiting on max Storage jobs". JobId 5349 has a lower priority than all the other jobs so it is waiting for higher priority jobs to finish, and finally, JobId 2508 (MatouVerify) is waiting because only one job can run at a time, hence it is simply "waiting execution"

If you do a **status dir**, it will by default list all jobs that are scheduled in the next two days. If you wish to see the jobs that are scheduled in the next 3 days (e.g. on Friday you want to see what tapes are scheduled to be used on Monday), you can add the **days=3** option.

unmount This command causes the indicated Bacula Storage daemon to unmount the specified device. The forms of the command are the same as the mount command:

```
unmount storage=\lt{}storage-name\gt{}

unmount [ jobid=\lt{}id\gt{} | job=\lt{}job-name\gt{} ]
```

update This command will update the catalog for either a specific Pool record, a Volume record, or the Slots in an autochanger with barcode capability. In the case of updating a Pool record, the new information will be automatically taken from the corresponding Director's configuration resource record. It can be used to increase the maximum number of volumes permitted or to set a maximum number of volumes. The following main keywords may be specified:

```
media, volume, pool, slots
```

In the case of updating a Volume, you will be prompted for which value you wish to change. The following Volume parameters may be changed:

```

Volume Status
Volume Retention Period
Volume Use Duration
Maximum Volume Jobs
Maximum Volume Files
Maximum Volume Bytes
Recycle Flag
Slot
InChanger Flag
Pool
Volume Files
Volume from Pool
All Volumes from Pool

```

For slots **update slots**, Bacula will obtain a list of slots and their barcodes from the Storage daemon, and for each barcode found, it will automatically update the slot in the catalog Media record to correspond to the new value. This is very useful if you have moved cassettes in the magazine, or if you have removed the magazine and inserted a different one. As the slot of each Volume is updated, the InChanger flag for that Volume will also be set, and any other Volumes in the Pool will have their InChanger flag turned off. This permits Bacula to know what magazine (tape holder) is currently in the autochanger.

If you do not have barcodes, you can accomplish the same thing in version 1.33 and later by using the **update slots scan** command. The **scan** keyword tells Bacula to physically mount each tape and to read its VolumeName.

For Pool **update pool**, Bacula will move the Volume record from its existing pool to the pool specified.

For **Volume from Pool** and **All Volumes from Pool**, the following values are updated from the Pool record: Recycle, VolRetention, VolUseDuration, MaxVolJobs, MaxVolFiles, and MaxVolBytes.

The full form of the update command with all command line arguments is:

```

update volume=xxx pool=yyy slots volstatus=xxx VolRetention=ddd
VolUse=ddd MaxVolJobs=nnn MaxVolBytes=nnn Recycle=yes|no
slot=nnn

```

use This command allows you to specify which Catalog database to use. Normally, you will be using only one database so this will be done automatically. In the case that you are using more than one database, you can use this command to switch from one to another.

use <database-name>

var This command takes a string or quoted string and does variable expansion on it the same way variable expansion is done on the **LabelFormat** string. Thus, for the most part, you can test your LabelFormat strings. The difference between the **var** command and the actual LabelFormat process is that during the var command, no job is running so "dummy" values are used in place of Job specific variables. Generally, however, you will get a good idea of what is going to happen in the real case.

version The command prints the Director's version.

quit This command terminates the console program. The console program sends the **quit** request to the Director and waits for acknowledgment. If the Director is busy doing a previous command for you that has not terminated, it may take some time. You may quit immediately by issuing the **.quit** command (i.e. quit preceded by a period).

query This command reads a predefined SQL query from the query file (the name and location of the query file is defined with the QueryFile resource record in the Director's configuration file). You are prompted to select a query from the file, and possibly enter one or more parameters, then the command is submitted to the Catalog database SQL engine.

The following queries are currently available (version 1.24):

Available queries:

- 1: List Job totals:
- 2: List where a file is saved:
- 3: List where the most recent copies of a file are saved:
- 4: List total files/bytes by Job:
- 5: List total files/bytes by Volume:
- 6: List last 20 Full Backups for a Client:
- 7: List Volumes used by selected JobId:
- 8: List Volumes to Restore All Files:
- 9: List where a File is saved:

Choose a query (1-9):

exit This command terminates the console program.

wait The wait command causes the Director to pause until there are no jobs running. This command is useful in a batch situation such as regression testing where you wish to start a job and wait until that job completes before continuing.

Special dot Commands

There is a list of commands that are prefixed with a period (.). These commands are intended to be used either by batch programs or graphical user interface front-ends. They are not normally used by interactive users. Once GUI development begins, this list will be considerably expanded. The following is the list of dot commands:

```
.backups job=xxx      list backups for specified job
.defaults client=xxx fileset=yyy list defaults for specified client
.die                  cause the Director to segment fault (for debugging)
.dir                  when in tree mode prints the equivalent to the dir command,
                      but with fields separated by commas rather than spaces.
.jobs                 list all job names
.levels               list all levels
.filesets              list all fileset names
.clients               list all client names
.pools                 list all pool names
.types                 list job types
.msgs                  return any queued messages
.messages              get quick messages
.help                  help command output
.quit                  quit
.status                get status output
.exit                  quit
```

Special At (@) Commands

Normally, all commands entered to the Console program are immediately forwarded to the Director, which may be on another machine, to be executed. However, there is a small list of **at** commands, all beginning with an at character (@), that will not be sent to the Director, but rather interpreted by the Console program directly. Note, these commands are implemented only in the tty console program and not in the GNOME Console. These commands are:

@input <filename> Read and execute the commands contained in the file specified.

@output <filename> w/a Send all following output to the filename specified either overwriting the file (w) or appending to the file (a). To redirect the output to the terminal, simply enter **@output** without a filename specification. **WARNING:** be careful not to overwrite a valid file. A typical example during a regression test might be:

```
@output /dev/null
commands ...
@output
```

@tee <filename> w/a Send all subsequent output to both the specified file and the terminal. It is turned off by specifying **@tee** or **@output** without a filename.

@sleep <seconds> Sleep the specified number of seconds.

@time Print the current time and date.

@version Print the console's version.

@quit quit

@exit quit

@# anything Comment

Running the Console Program from a Shell Script

You can automate many Console tasks by running the console program from a shell script. For example, if you have created a file containing the following commands:

```
./bconsole -c ./bconsole.conf <<END_OF_DATA
unmount storage=DDS-4
quit
END_OF_DATA
```

when that file is executed, it will unmount the current DDS-4 storage device. You might want to run this command during a Job by using the **RunBeforeJob** or **RunAfterJob** records.

It is also possible to run the Console program from file input where the file contains the commands as follows:

```
./bconsole -c ./bconsole.conf <filename
```

where the file named **filename** contains any set of console commands.

As a real example, the following script is part of the Bacula regression tests. It labels a volume (a disk volume), runs a backup, then does a restore of the files saved.

```
bin/bconsole -c bin/bconsole.conf <<END_OF_DATA
@output /dev/null
messages
@output /tmp/log1.out
label volume=TestVolume001
run job=Client1 yes
wait
messages
@#
@# now do a restore
@#
@output /tmp/log2.out
restore current all
yes
wait
messages
@output
quit
END_OF_DATA
```

The output from the backup is directed to /tmp/log1.out and the output from the restore is directed to /tmp/log2.out. To ensure that the backup and restore ran correctly, the output files are checked with:

```
grep "^Termination: *Backup OK" /tmp/log1.out
backupstat=$?
grep "^Termination: *Restore OK" /tmp/log2.out
restorestat=$?
```

Adding Volumes to a Pool

If you have used the **label** command to label a Volume, it will be automatically added to the Pool, and you will not need to add any media to the pool.

Alternatively, you may choose to add a number of Volumes to the pool without labeling them. At a later time when the Volume is requested by **Bacula** you will need to label it.

Before adding a volume, you must know the following information:

1. The name of the Pool (normally "Default")
2. The Media Type as specified in the Storage Resource in the Director's configuration file (e.g. "DLT8000")
3. The number and names of the Volumes you wish to create.

For example, to add media to a Pool, you would issue the following commands to the console program:

```
*add
Enter name of Pool to add Volumes to: Default
Enter the Media Type: DLT8000
Enter number of Media volumes to create. Max=1000: 10
Enter base volume name: Save
Enter the starting number: 1
10 Volumes created in pool Default
*
```

To see what you have added, enter:

```
*list media pool=Default
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MedId | VolumeNa | MediaTyp| VolStat | Bytes | LastWritten |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 11 | Save0001 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 12 | Save0002 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 13 | Save0003 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 14 | Save0004 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 15 | Save0005 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 16 | Save0006 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 17 | Save0007 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 18 | Save0008 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 19 | Save0009 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
| 20 | Save0010 | DLT8000 | Append | 0 | 0000-00-00 00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
*
```

Notice that the console program automatically appended a number to the base Volume name that you specify (Save in this case). If you don't want it to append a number, you can simply answer 0 (zero) to the question "Enter number of Media volumes to create. Max=1000:", and in this case, it will create a single Volume with the exact name you specify.

The Bacula Console Restore Command

General

Below, we will discuss restoring files with the Console **restore** command, which is the recommended way of doing it. However, there is a standalone program named **bextract**, which also permits restoring files. For more information on this program, please see the Bacula Utility Programs chapter of this manual. You will also want to look at the **bls** program in the same chapter, which allows you to list the contents of your Volumes. Finally, if you have an old Volume that is no longer in the catalog, you can restore the catalog entries using the program named **bscan**, documented in the same Bacula Utility Programs chapter.

In general, to restore a file or a set of files, you must run a **restore** job. That is a job with **Type = Restore**. As a consequence, you will need a predefined **restore** job in your **bacula-dir.conf** (Director's config) file. The exact parameters (Client, FileSet, ...) that you define are not important as you can either modify them manually before running the job or if you use the **restore** command, explained below, Bacula will automatically set them for you. In fact, you can no longer simply run a restore job. You must use the restore command.

Since Bacula is a network backup program, you must be aware that when you restore files, it is up to you to ensure that you or Bacula have selected the correct Client and the correct hard disk location for restoring those files. **Bacula** will quite willingly backup client A, and restore it by sending the files to a different directory on client B. Normally, you will want to avoid this, but assuming the operating systems are not too different in their file structures, this should work perfectly well, if so desired. By default, Bacula will restore data to the same Client that was backed up, and those data will be restored not to the original places but to **/tmp/bacula-restores**. You may modify any of these defaults when the restore command prompts you to run the job by selecting the **mod** option.

The Restore Command

Since Bacula maintains a catalog of your files and on which Volumes (disk or tape), they are stored, it can do most of the bookkeeping work, allowing you simply to specify what kind of restore you want (current, before a particular date), and what files to restore. Bacula will then do the rest.

This is accomplished using the **restore** command in the Console. First you select the kind of restore you want, then the JobIds are selected, the File records for those Jobs are placed in an internal Bacula directory tree, and the restore enters a file selection mode that allows you to interactively walk up and down the file tree selecting individual files to be restored. This mode is somewhat similar to the standard Unix **restore** program's interactive file selection mode.

If your Files have been pruned, the **restore** command will be unable to find any files to restore. See below for more details on this.

Within the Console program, after entering the **restore** command, you are presented with the following selection prompt:

First you select one or more JobIds that contain files to be restored. You will be presented several methods of specifying the JobIds. Then you will be allowed to select which files from those JobIds are to be restored.

To select the JobIds, you have the following choices:

- 1: List last 20 Jobs run
- 2: List Jobs where a given File is saved
- 3: Enter list of comma separated JobIds to select
- 4: Enter SQL list command
- 5: Select the most recent backup for a client
- 6: Select backup for a client before a specified time
- 7: Enter a list of files to restore
- 8: Enter a list of files to restore before a specified time
- 9: Find the JobIds of the most recent backup for a client
- 10: Find the JobIds for a backup for a client before a specified time
- 11: Enter a list of directories to restore for found JobIds
- 12: Cancel

Select item: (1-12):

- Item 1 will list the last 20 jobs run. If you find the Job you want, you can then select item 3 and enter its JobId(s).
- Item 2 will list all the Jobs where a specified file is saved. If you find the Job you want, you can then select item 3 and enter the JobId.
- Item 3 allows you to enter a list of comma separated JobIds whose files will be put into the directory tree. You may then select which files from those JobIds to restore.
- Item 4 allows you to enter any arbitrary SQL command. This is probably the most primitive way of finding the desired JobIds, but at the same time, the most flexible. Once you have found the JobId(s), you can select item 3 and enter them.

- Item 5 will automatically select the most recent Full backup and all subsequent incremental and differential backups for a specified Client. These are the Jobs and Files which, if reloaded, will restore your system to the most current saved state. It automatically enters the JobIds found into the directory tree. This is probably the most convenient of all the above options to use if you wish to restore a selected Client to its most recent state.

There are two important things to note. First, this automatic selection will never select a job that failed (terminated with an error status). If you have such a job and want to recover one or more files from it, you will need to explicitly enter the JobId in item 3, then choose the files to restore.

If some of the Jobs that are needed to do the restore have had their File records pruned, the restore will be incomplete. Bacula currently does not correctly detect this condition. You can however, check for this by looking carefully at the list of Jobs that Bacula selects and prints. If you find Jobs with the JobFiles column set to zero, when files should have been backed up, then you should expect problems.

If all the File records have been pruned, Bacula will realize that there are no file records in any of the JobIds chosen and will inform you. It will then propose doing a full restore (non-selective) of those JobIds. This is possible because Bacula still knows where the beginning of the Job data is on the Volumes, even if it does not know where particular files are located.

- Item 6 allows you to specify a date and time, after which Bacula will automatically select the most recent Full backup and all subsequent incremental and differential backups that started before the specified date and time.
- Item 7 allows you to specify one or more filenames (complete path required) to be restored. Each filename is entered one at a time or if you prefix a filename with the less-than symbol (<) Bacula will read that file and assume it is a list of filenames to be restored. The filename entry mode is terminated by entering a blank line.
- Item 8 allows you to specify a date and time before entering the filenames. See Item 7 above for more details.
- Item 9 allows you find the JobIds of the most recent backup for a client. This is much like option 5 (it uses the same code), but those JobIds are retained internally as if you had entered them manually. You may then select item 11 (see below) to restore one or more directories.

- Item 10 is the same as item 9, except that it allows you to enter a before date (as with item 6). These JobIds will then be retained internally.
- Item 11 allows you to enter a list of JobIds from which you can select directories to be restored. The list of JobIds can have been previously created by using either item 9 or 10 on the menu. You may then enter a full path to a directory name or a filename preceded by a less than sign (<). The filename should contain a list of directories to be restored. All files in those directories will be restored, but if the directory contains subdirectories, nothing will be restored in the subdirectory unless you explicitly enter its name.
- Item 12 allows you to cancel the restore command.

As an example, suppose that we select item 5 (restore to most recent state). It will then ask for the desired Client, which on my system, will print all the Clients found in the database as follows:

```
Defined clients:
  1: Rufus
  2: Matou
  3: Polymatou
  4: Minimatou
  5: Minou
  6: MatouVerify
  7: PmatouVerify
  8: RufusVerify
  9: Watchdog
Select Client (File daemon) resource (1-9):
```

You will probably have far fewer Clients than this example, and if you have only one Client, it will be automatically selected. In this case, I enter **Rufus** to select the Client. Then Bacula needs to know what FileSet is to be restored, so it prompts with:

```
The defined FileSet resources are:
  1: Full Set
  2: Kerns Files
Select FileSet resource (1-2):
```

I choose item 1, which is my full backup. Normally, you will only have a single FileSet for each Job, and if your machines are similar (all Linux) you may only have one FileSet for all your Clients.

At this point, **Bacula** has all the information it needs to find the most recent set of backups. It will then query the database, which may take a bit of time, and it will come up with something like the following. Note, some of the columns are truncated here for presentation:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--+
| JobId | Lev1 | JobFiles | StartTime   | VolumeName | File | SesId |
VolSesTime |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--+
| 1,792 | F    | 128,374 | 08-03 01:58 | DLT-19Jul02 | 67 | 18 |
1028042998 |
| 1,792 | F    | 128,374 | 08-03 01:58 | DLT-04Aug02 | 0  | 18 |
1028042998 |
| 1,797 | I    | 254     | 08-04 13:53 | DLT-04Aug02 | 5  | 23 |
1028042998 |
| 1,798 | I    | 15      | 08-05 01:05 | DLT-04Aug02 | 6  | 24 |
1028042998 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--+
You have selected the following JobId: 1792,1792,1797
Building directory tree for JobId 1792 ...
Building directory tree for JobId 1797 ...
Building directory tree for JobId 1798 ...
cwd is: /
$
```

Depending on the number of **JobFiles** for each JobId, the **Building directory tree ...**

can take a bit of time. If you notice that all the JobFiles are zero, your Files have probably been pruned and you will not be able to select any individual files – it will be restore everything or nothing.

In our example, Bacula found four Jobs that comprise the most recent backup of the specified Client and FileSet. Two of the Jobs have the same JobId because that Job wrote on two different Volumes. The third Job was an incremental backup to the previous Full backup, and it only saved 254 Files compared to 128,374 for the Full backup. The fourth Job was also an incremental backup that saved 15 files.

Next Bacula entered those Jobs into the directory tree, with no files marked to be restored as a default, tells you how many files are in the tree, and tells you that the current working directory (**cwd**) is /. Finally, Bacula prompts with the dollar sign (\$) to indicate that you may enter commands to move around the directory tree and to select files.

If you want all the files to automatically be marked when the directory tree is built, enter the command **restore all**.

Instead of choosing item 5 on the first menu (Select the most recent backup for a client), if we had chosen item 3 (Enter list of JobIds to select) and we had entered the JobIds **1792,1797,1798** we would have arrived at the same point.

One point to note, if you are manually entering JobIds, is that you must enter them in the order they were run (generally in increasing JobId order). If you enter them out of order and the same file was saved in two or more of the Jobs, you may end up with an old version of that file (i.e. not the most recent).

Directly entering the JobIds can also permit you to recover data from a Job that wrote files to tape but that terminated with an error status.

While in file selection mode, you can enter **help** or a question mark (?) to produce a summary of the available commands:

Command	Description
=====	=====
cd	change current directory
count	count marked files in and below the cd
dir	long list current directory, wildcards allowed
done	leave file selection mode
estimate	estimate restore size
exit	same as done command
find	find files, wildcards allowed
help	print help
ls	list current directory, wildcards allowed
lsmark	list the marked files in and below the cd
mark	mark dir/file to be restored recursively in dirs
markdir	mark directory name to be restored (no files)
pwd	print current working directory
unmark	unmark dir/file to be restored recursively in dir
unmarkdir	unmark directory name only no recursion
quit	quit and do not do restore
?	print help

As a default no files have been selected for restore (unless you added **all** to the command line. If you want to restore everything, at this point, you should enter **mark ***, and then **done** and **Bacula** will write the bootstrap records to a file and request your approval to start a restore job.

If you do not enter the above mentioned **mark *** command, you will start with an empty slate. Now you can simply start looking at the tree and **mark** particular files or directories you want restored. It is easy to make a mistake

in specifying a file to mark or unmark, and Bacula's error handling is not perfect, so please check your work by using the **ls** or **dir** commands to see what files are actually selected. Any selected file has its name preceded by an asterisk.

To check what is marked or not marked, enter the **count** command, which displays:

```
128401 total files. 128401 marked to be restored.
```

Each of the above commands will be described in more detail in the next section. We continue with the above example, having accepted to restore all files as Bacula set by default. On entering the **done** command, Bacula prints:

```
Bootstrap records written to /home/kern/bacula/working/restore.bsr
The restore job will require the following Volumes:
```

```
    DLT-19Jul02
    DLT-04Aug02
128401 files selected to restore.
Run Restore job
JobName:    kernsrestore
Bootstrap:  /home/kern/bacula/working/restore.bsr
Where:      /tmp/bacula-restores
Replace:    always
FileSet:    Kerns Files
Client:     Rufus
Storage:    SDT-10000
JobId:      *None*
OK to run? (yes/mod/no):
```

Please examine each of the items very carefully to make sure that they are correct. In particular, look at **Where**, which tells you where in the directory structure the files will be restored, and **Client**, which tells you which client will receive the files. Note that by default the Client which will receive the files is the Client that was backed up. These items will not always be completed with the correct values depending on which of the restore options you chose. You can change any of these default items by entering **mod** and responding to the prompts.

The above assumes that you have defined a **Restore** Job resource in your Director's configuration file. Normally, you will only need one Restore Job resource definition because by its nature, restoring is a manual operation,

and using the Console interface, you will be able to modify the Restore Job to do what you want.

An example Restore Job resource definition is given below.

Returning to the above example, you should verify that the Client name is correct before running the Job. However, you may want to modify some of the parameters of the restore job. For example, in addition to checking the Client it is wise to check that the Storage device chosen by Bacula is indeed correct. Although the **FileSet** is shown, it will be ignored in restore. The restore will choose the files to be restored either by reading the **Bootstrap** file, or if not specified, it will restore all files associated with the specified backup **JobId** (i.e. the JobId of the Job that originally backed up the files).

Finally before running the job, please note that the default location for restoring files is **not** their original locations, but rather the directory **/tmp/bacula-restores**. You can change this default by modifying your **bacula-dir.conf** file, or you can modify it using the **mod** option. If you want to restore the files to their original location, you must have **Where** set to nothing or to the root, i.e. **/**.

If you now enter **yes**, Bacula will run the restore Job. The Storage daemon will first request Volume **DLT-19Jul02** and after the appropriate files have been restored from that volume, it will request Volume **DLT-04Aug02**.

Selecting Files by Filename

If you have a small number of files to restore, and you know the filenames, you can either put the list of filenames in a file to be read by Bacula, or you can enter the names one at a time. The filenames must include the full path and filename. No wild cards are used.

To enter the files, after the **restore**, you select item number 7 from the prompt list:

To select the JobIds, you have the following choices:

- 1: List last 20 Jobs run
- 2: List Jobs where a given File is saved
- 3: Enter list of comma separated JobIds to select
- 4: Enter SQL list command
- 5: Select the most recent backup for a client
- 6: Select backup for a client before a specified time
- 7: Enter a list of files to restore
- 8: Enter a list of files to restore before a specified time
- 9: Find the JobIds of the most recent backup for a client
- 10: Find the JobIds for a backup for a client before a specified time


```

    11: Enter a list of directories to restore for found JobIds
    12: Cancel
Select item: (1-12):

```

which then prompts you for the client name:

```

Defined Clients:
    1: Timmy
    2: Tibs
    3: Rufus
Select the Client (1-3): 3

```

Of course, your client list will be different, and if you have only one client, it will be automatically selected. And finally, Bacula requests you to enter a filename:

```

Enter filename:

```

At this point, you can enter the full path and filename

```

Enter filename: /home/kern/bacula/k/Makefile.in
Enter filename:

```

as you can see, it took the filename. If Bacula cannot find a copy of the file, it prints the following:

```

Enter filename: junk filename
No database record found for: junk filename
Enter filename:

```

If you want Bacula to read the filenames from a file, you simply precede the filename with a less-than symbol (<). When you have entered all the filenames, you enter a blank line, and Bacula will write the bootstrap file, tells you what tapes will be used, and proposes a Restore job to be run:

```

Enter filename:
Automatically selected Storage: DDS-4
Bootstrap records written to /home/kern/bacula/working/restore.bsr
The restore job will require the following Volumes:

    test1
1 file selected to restore.

```

```
Run Restore job
JobName:      kernsrestore
Bootstrap:    /home/kern/bacula/working/restore.bsr
Where:        /tmp/bacula-restores
Replace:      always
FileSet:      Kerns Files
Client:       Rufus
Storage:      DDS-4
When:         2003-09-11 10:20:53
Priority:      10
OK to run? (yes/mod/no):
```

It is possible to automate the selection by file by putting your list of files in say **/tmp/file-list**, then using the following command:

```
restore client=Rufus file=</tmp/file-list
```

If in modifying the parameters for the Run Restore job, you find that Bacula asks you to enter a Job number, this is because you have not yet specified either a Job number or a Bootstrap file. Simply entering zero will allow you to continue and to select another option to be modified.

Command Line Arguments

If all the above sounds complicated, you will probably agree that it really isn't after trying it a few times. It is possible to do everything that was shown above, with the exception of selecting the FileSet, by using command line arguments with a single command by entering:

```
restore client=Rufus select current all done yes
```

The **client=Rufus** specification will automatically select Rufus as the client, the **current** tells Bacula that you want to restore the system to the most current state possible, and the **yes** suppresses the final **yes/mod/no** prompt and simply runs the restore.

The full list of possible command line arguments are:

- **all** – select all Files to be restored.
- **select** – use the tree selection method.
- **done** – do not prompt the user in tree mode.

- **current** – automatically select the most current set of backups for the specified client.
- **client=xxxx** – select the specified client.
- **jobid=nnn** – specify a JobId or comma separated list of JobIds to be restored.
- **before=YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS** – specify a date and time to which the system should be restored. Only Jobs started before the specified date/time will be selected, and as is the case for **current** Bacula will automatically find the most recent prior Full save and all Differential and Incremental saves run before the date you specify. Note, this command is not too user friendly in that you must specify the date/time exactly as shown.
- **file=filename** – specify a filename to be restored. You must specify the full path and filename. Prefixing the entry with a less-than sign (<) will cause Bacula to assume that the filename is on your system and contains a list of files to be restored. Bacula will thus read the list from that file. Multiple file=xxx specifications may be specified on the command line.
- **jobid=nnn** – specify a JobId to be restored.
- **pool=pool-name** – specify a Pool name to be used for selection of Volumes when specifying options 5 and 6 (restore current system, and restore current system before given date). This permits you to have several Pools, possibly one offsite, and to select the Pool to be used for restoring.
- **yes** – automatically run the restore without prompting for modifications (most useful in batch scripts).

Restoring Directory Attributes

Depending how you do the restore, you may or may not get the directory entries back to their original state. Here are a few of the problems you can encounter, and for some machine restores, how to avoid them.

- You backed up on one machine and are restoring to another that is either a different OS or doesn't have the same users/groups defined. Bacula does the best it can in these situations.

- You are restoring into a directory that is already created and has file creation restrictions. Bacula tries to reset everything but without walking up the full chain of directories and modifying them all during the restore, which Bacula does and will not do, getting permissions back correctly in this situation depends to a large extent on your OS.
- You selected one or more files in a directory, but did not select the directory entry to be restored. In that case, if the directory is not on disk Bacula simply creates the directory with some default attributes which may not be the same as the original. If you do not select a directory and all its contents to be restored, you can still select items within the directory to be restored by individually marking those files, but in that case, you should individually use the "markdir" command to select all higher level directory entries (one at a time) to be restored if you want the directory entries properly restored.

Restoring on Windows

If you are restoring on WinNT/2K/XP systems, Bacula will restore the files with the original ownerships and permissions as would be expected. This is also true if you are restoring those files to an alternate directory (using the Where option in restore). However, if the alternate directory does not already exist, the Bacula File daemon (Client) will try to create it. In some cases, it may not create the directories, and if it does since the File daemon runs under the SYSTEM account, the directory will be created with SYSTEM ownership and permissions. In this case, you may have problems accessing the newly restored files.

To avoid this problem, you should create any alternate directory before doing the restore. Bacula will not change the ownership and permissions of the directory if it is already created as long as it is not one of the directories being restored (i.e. written to tape).

The default restore location is `/tmp/bacula-restores/` and if you are restoring from drive **E:**, the default will be `/tmp/bacula-restores/e/`, so you should ensure that this directory exists before doing the restore, or use the **mod** option to select a different **where** directory that does exist.

Some users have experienced problems restoring files that participate in the Active Directory. They also report that changing the userid under which Bacula (bacula-fd.exe) runs, from SYSTEM to a Domain Admin userid, resolves the problem.

Restoring Files Can Be Slow

Restoring files is generally **much** slower than backing them up for several reasons. The first is that during a backup the tape is normally already positioned and Bacula only needs to write. On the other hand, because restoring files is done so rarely, Bacula keeps only the start file and block on the tape for the whole job rather than on a file by file basis which would use quite a lot of space in the catalog.

Bacula will forward space to the correct file mark on the tape for the Job, then forward space to the correct block, and finally sequentially read each record until it gets to the correct one(s) for the file or files you want to restore. Once the desired files are restored, Bacula will stop reading the tape.

Finally, instead of just reading a file for backup, during the restore, Bacula must create the file, and the operating system must allocate disk space for the file as Bacula is restoring it.

For all the above reasons the restore process is generally much slower than backing up (sometimes it takes three times as long).

Problems Restoring Files

The most frequent problems users have restoring files are error messages such as:

```
04-Jan 00:33 z217-sd: RestoreFiles.2005-01-04_00.31.04 Error:
block.c:868 Volume data error at 20:0! Short block of 512 bytes on
device /dev/tape discarded.
```

or

```
04-Jan 00:33 z217-sd: RestoreFiles.2005-01-04_00.31.04 Error:
block.c:264 Volume data error at 20:0! Wanted ID: "BB02", got ".".
Buffer discarded.
```

Both these kinds of messages indicate that you were probably running your tape drive in fixed block mode rather than variable block mode. Fixed block mode will work with any program that reads tapes sequentially such as tar, but Bacula repositions the tape on a block basis when restoring files because this will speed up the restore by orders of magnitude when only a few files

are being restored. There are several ways that you can attempt to recover from this unfortunate situation.

Try the following things, each separately, and reset your Device resource to what it is now after each individual test:

1. Set "Block Positioning = no" in your Device resource and try the restore. This is a new directive and untested.
2. Set "Minimum Block Size = 512" and "Maximum Block Size = 512" and try the restore. Again send me the full job report output. If you are able to determine the block size your drive was previously using, you should try that size if 512 does not work.
3. Try editing the restore.bsr file at the Run xxx yes/mod/no prompt before starting the restore job and remove all the VolBlock statements. These are what causes Bacula to reposition the tape, and where problems occur if you have a fixed block size set for your drive. The VolFile commands also cause repositioning, but this will work regardless of the block size.
4. Use bextract to extract the files you want – it reads the Volume sequentially if you use the include list feature, or if you use a .bsr file, but remove all the VolBlock statements after the .bsr file is created (at the Run yes/mod/no) prompt but before you start the restore.

Example Restore Job Resource

```
Job {
  Name = "RestoreFiles"
  Type = Restore
  Client = Any-client
  FileSet = "Any-FileSet"
  Storage = Any-storage
  Where = /tmp/bacula-restores
  Messages = Standard
  Pool = Default
}
```

If **Where** is not specified, the default location for restoring files will be their original locations.

File Selection Commands

After you have selected the Jobs to be restored and Bacula has created the in-memory directory tree, you will enter file selection mode as indicated by the dollar sign (\$) prompt. While in this mode, you may use the commands listed above. The basic idea is to move up and down the in memory directory structure with the **cd** command much as you normally do on the system. Once you are in a directory, you may select the files that you want restored. As a default no files are marked to be restored. If you wish to start with all files, simply enter: **cd /** and **mark ***. Otherwise proceed to select the files you wish to restore by marking them with the **mark** command. The available commands are:

cd The **cd** command changes the current directory to the argument specified. It operates much like the Unix **cd** command. Wildcard specifications are not permitted.

Note, on Windows systems, the various drives (c:, d:, ...) are treated like a directory within the file tree while in the file selection mode. As a consequence, you must do a **cd c:** or possibly in some cases a **cd C:** (note upper case) to get down to the first directory.

dir The **dir** command is similar to the **ls** command, except that it prints it in long format (all details). This command can be a bit slower than the **ls** command because it must access the catalog database for the detailed information for each file.

estimate The **estimate** command prints a summary of the total files in the tree, how many are marked to be restored, and an estimate of the number of bytes to be restored. This can be useful if you are short on disk space on the machine where the files will be restored.

find The **find** command accepts one or more arguments and displays all files in the tree that match that argument. The argument may have wildcards. It is somewhat similar to the Unix command **find / -name arg**.

ls The **ls** command produces a listing of all the files contained in the current directory much like the Unix **ls** command. You may specify an argument containing wildcards, in which case only those files will be listed. Any file that is marked to be restored will have its name preceded by an asterisk (*). Directory names will be terminated with a forward slash (/) to distinguish them from filenames.

lsmark The **lsmark** command is the same as the **ls** except that it will print only those files marked for extraction. The other distinction is that it will recursively descend into any directory selected.

mark The **mark** command allows you to mark files to be restored. It takes a single argument which is the filename or directory name in the current directory to be marked for extraction. The argument may be a wildcard specification, in which case all files that match in the current directory are marked to be restored. If the argument matches a directory rather than a file, then the directory and all the files contained in that directory (recursively) are marked to be restored. Any marked file will have its name preceded with an asterisk (*) in the output produced by the **ls** or **dir** commands. Note, supplying a full path on the mark command does not work as expected to select a file or directory in the current directory. Also, the **mark** command works on the current and lower directories but does not touch higher level directories.

After executing the **mark** command, it will print a brief summary:

```
No files marked.
```

If no files were marked, or:

```
nn files marked.
```

if some files are marked.

unmark The **unmark** is identical to the **mark** command, except that it unmarks the specified file or files so that they will not be restored. Note: the **unmark** command works from the current directory, so it does not unmark any files at a higher level. First do a **cd /** before the **unmark *** command if you want to unmark everything.

pwd The **pwd** command prints the current working directory. It accepts no arguments.

count The **count** command prints the total files in the directory tree and the number of files marked to be restored.

done This command terminates file selection mode.

exit This command terminates file selection mode (the same as done).

quit This command terminates the file selection and does not run the restore job.

help This command prints a summary of the commands available.

? This command is the same as the **help** command.

Restoring When Things Go Wrong

This and the following sections will try to present a few of the kinds of problems that can come up making restoring more difficult. I'll try to provide a few ideas how to get out of these problem situations.

For SQLite, use the vacuum command to try to fix the database. For either MySQL or PostgreSQL, see the vendor's documentation. They have specific tools that check and repair databases. Assuming the above does not resolve the problem, you will need to restore or rebuild your catalog. How do I restore my catalog? If you have backed up your database nightly (as you should) and you have made a bootstrap file, you can immediately load back your database (or the ASCII SQL output). Make a copy of your current database, then re-initialize it, by running the following scripts:

Problem `./drop_bacula_tables`
`./make_bacula_tables`

After re-initializing the database, you should be able to run Bacula. If you now try to use the restore command, it will not work because the database will be empty. However, you can manually run a restore job and specify your bootstrap file. You do so by entering the `bf run` command in the console and selecting the restore job. If you are using the default `bacula-dir.conf`, this Job will be named **RestoreFiles**. Most likely it will prompt you with something such as:

```
Run Restore job
JobName:      RestoreFiles
Bootstrap:    /home/kern/bacula/working/restore.bsr
Where:        /tmp/bacula-restores
Replace:      always
FileSet:      Full Set
Client:       rufus-fd
Storage:      File
When:         2005-07-10 17:33:40
Catalog:      MyCatalog
Priority:      10
OK to run? (yes/mod/no):
```

A number of the items will be different in your case. What you want to do is: to use the `mod` option to change the Bootstrap to point to your saved bootstrap file; and to make sure all the other items such as Client, Storage, Catalog, and Where are correct. The FileSet is not used when you specify a bootstrap file. Once you have set all the correct

values, run the Job and it will restore the backup of your database. You will then need to follow the instructions for your database type to recreate the database from the ASCII backup file.

Solution If you did save your database but did not make a bootstrap file, then recovering the database is more difficult. You will probably need to use `bextract` to extract the backup copy. First you should locate the listing of the job report from the last catalog backup. It has important information that will allow you to quickly find your database file. For example, in the job report for the `CatalogBackup` shown below, the critical items are the Volume name(s), the Volume Session Id and the Volume Session Time. If you know those, you can easily restore your Catalog.

```
22-Apr 10:22 HeadMan: Start Backup JobId 7510,
Job=CatalogBackup.2005-04-22_01.10.0
22-Apr 10:23 HeadMan: Bacula 1.37.14 (21Apr05): 22-Apr-2005 10:23:06
JobId:                7510
Job:                  CatalogBackup.2005-04-22_01.10.00
Backup Level:         Full
Client:               Polymatou
FileSet:              "CatalogFile" 2003-04-10 01:24:01
Pool:                 "Default"
Storage:              "DLTDrive"
Start time:           22-Apr-2005 10:21:00
End time:             22-Apr-2005 10:23:06
FD Files Written:     1
SD Files Written:     1
FD Bytes Written:     210,739,395
SD Bytes Written:     210,739,521
Rate:                 1672.5 KB/s
Software Compression: None
Volume name(s):       DLT-22Apr05
Volume Session Id:    11
Volume Session Time:  1114075126
Last Volume Bytes:    1,428,240,465
Non-fatal FD errors:  0
SD Errors:            0
FD termination status: OK
SD termination status: OK
Termination:          Backup OK
```

From the above information, you can manually create a bootstrap file, and then follow the instructions given above for restoring your database. A reconstructed bootstrap file for the above backup Job would look like the following:

```
Volume="DLT-22Apr05"
VolSessionId=11
VolSessionTime=1114075126
FileIndex=1-1
```

Where we have inserted the Volume name, Volume Session Id, and Volume Session Time that correspond to the values in the job report. We've also used a FileIndex of one, which will always be the case providing that there was only one file backed up in the job.

The disadvantage of this bootstrap file compared to what is created when you ask for one to be written, is that there is no File and Block specified, so the restore code must search all data in the Volume to find the requested file. A fully specified bootstrap file would have the File and Blocks specified as follows:

```
Volume="DLT-22Apr05"
VolSessionId=11
VolSessionTime=1114075126
VolFile=118-118
VolBlock=0-4053
FileIndex=1-1
```

Problem I try to restore the last known good full backup by specifying item 3 on the restore menu then the JobId to restore. Bacula then reports:

```
1 Job 0 Files
```

and restores nothing.

Solution Most likely the File records were pruned from the database either due to the File Retention period expiring or by explicitly purging the Job. By using the "l1ist jobid=nn" command, you can obtain all the important information about the job:

```
l1ist jobid=120
    JobId: 120
    Job: save.2005-12-05_18.27.33
    Job.Name: save
    PurgedFiles: 0
    Type: B
    Level: F
    Job.ClientId: 1
    Client.Name: Rufus
    JobStatus: T
    SchedTime: 2005-12-05 18:27:32
    StartTime: 2005-12-05 18:27:35
    EndTime: 2005-12-05 18:27:37
    JobTDate: 1133803657
    VolSessionId: 1
    VolSessionTime: 1133803624
    JobFiles: 236
    JobErrors: 0
    JobMissingFiles: 0
    Job.PoolId: 4
    Pool.Name: Full
    Job.FileSetId: 1
    FileSet.FileSet: BackupSet
```

Then you can find the Volume(s) used by doing:

```
sql
select VolumeName from JobMedia,Media where JobId=1 and JobMedia.MediaId=Media.MediaId;
```

Finally, you can create a bootstrap file as described in the previous problem above using this information.

If you are using Bacula version 1.38.0 or greater, when you select item 3 from the menu and enter the JobId, it will ask you if you would like to restore all the files in the job, and it will collect the above information and write the bootstrap file for you.

Problem You don't have a bootstrap file, and you don't have the Job report for the backup of your database, but you did backup the database, and you know the Volume to which it was backed up.

Solution Use **bls** to indicate where it is on the tape. For example:

```
./bls -j -V DLT-22Apr05 /dev/nst0
```

Might produce the following output:

```
bls: butil.c:258 Using device: "/dev/nst0" for reading.
21-Jul 18:34 bls: Ready to read from volume "DLT-22Apr05" on device "DLTDrive"
(/dev/nst0).
Volume Record: File:blk=0:0 SessId=11 SessTime=1114075126 JobId=0 DataLen=164
...
Begin Job Session Record: File:blk=118:0 SessId=11 SessTime=1114075126
JobId=7510
    Job=CatalogBackup.2005-04-22_01.10.0 Date=22-Apr-2005 10:21:00 Level=F Type=B
End Job Session Record: File:blk=118:4053 SessId=11 SessTime=1114075126
JobId=7510
    Date=22-Apr-2005 10:23:06 Level=F Type=B Files=1 Bytes=210,739,395 Errors=0
Status=T
...
21-Jul 18:34 bls: End of Volume at file 201 on device "DLTDrive" (/dev/nst0),
Volume "DLT-22Apr05"
21-Jul 18:34 bls: End of all volumes.
```

Of course, there will be many more records printed, but we have indicated the essential lines of output. From the information on the Begin Job and End Job Session Records, you can reconstruct a bootstrap file such as the one shown above.

Problem How can I find where a file is stored.

Solution Normally, it is not necessary, you just use the **restore** command to restore the most recently saved version (menu option 5), or a version saved before a given date (menu option 8). If you know the JobId of

the job in which it was saved, you can use menu option 3 to enter that JobId.

If you would like to know the JobId where a file was saved, select restore menu option 2.

You can also use the **query** command to find information such as:

***query**

Available queries:

- 1: List Job totals:
- 2: List up to 20 places where a File is saved regardless of the directory:
- 3: List where the most recent copies of a file are saved:
- 4: List last 20 Full Backups for a Client:
- 5: List all backups for a Client after a specified time
- 6: List all backups for a Client
- 7: List Volume Attributes for a selected Volume:
- 8: List Volumes used by selected JobId:
- 9: List Volumes to Restore All Files:
- 10: List Pool Attributes for a selected Pool:
- 11: List total files/bytes by Job:
- 12: List total files/bytes by Volume:
- 13: List Files for a selected JobId:
- 14: List Jobs stored in a selected MediaId:
- 15: List Jobs stored for a given Volume name:

Choose a query (1-15):

GUI Programs

This document briefly describes the GUI programs that work with Bacula. The GUI programs that are currently available are:

bimagemgr Bimagemgr is a web based interface written in Perl that monitors disk Volumes intended to be written to CDROM.

For more information on bimagemgr, please see below.

wx-console wx-console is a graphical console interface written in wxWidgets and available on all client platforms. wx-console allows you to do anything you can do in the standard tty console and in addition has a graphic tree based point and click restore feature.

gnome-console The gnome-console is a graphical console interface available on systems that support Gnome 2.x. Although it runs in its own graphical window and permits all the standard console commands, it has almost no additional graphical features implemented.

For more information on gnome-console, please consult the Console Chapter of this manual.

tray-monitor The tray-monitor is a daemon monitoring program that resides in the system tray on Gnome and KDE systems. It is a monitor program that will show you the status of any daemon. It is not a program for interfacing to the console.

For more information, please see Configuring the Monitor Program chapter this manual.

bacula-web Bacula-web is a php based web program that provides you a summarized output of jobs that have already run. It obtains its information from your catalog database. Aside from a nice graphical display, it provides summaries of your jobs, as well as graphs of job usage. This is a fairly high level bacula management tool.

bimagemgr

bimagemgr is a utility for those who backup to disk volumes in order to commit them to CDR disk, rather than tapes. It is a web based interface written in Perl and is used to monitor when a volume file needs to be burned to disk. It requires:

- A web server running on the bacula server

- A CD recorder installed and configured on the bacula server
- The cdrtools package installed on the bacula server.
- perl, perl-DBI module, and either DBD-MySQL or DBD-PostgreSQL modules

SQLite databases and DVD burning are not supported by **bimagemgr** at this time, but both are planned for future releases.

bimagemgr installation

Please see the README file in the **bimagemgr** directory of the distribution for instructions.

bimagemgr usage

Calling the program in your web browser, e.g. `http://localhost/cgi-bin/bimagemgr.pl` will produce a display as shown below in Figure 1. The program will query the bacula database and display all volume files with the date last written and the date last burned to disk. If a volume needs to be burned (last written is newer than last burn date) a "Burn" button will be displayed in the rightmost column.

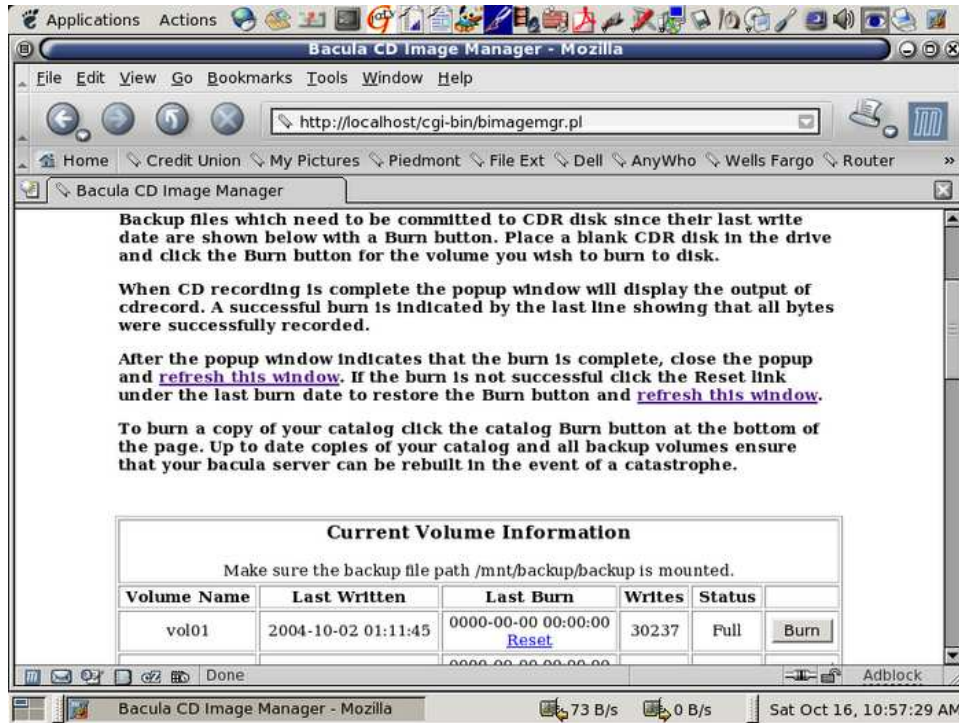


Figure 1

Place a blank CDR disk in your recorder and click the "Burn" button. This will cause a pop up window as shown in Figure 2 to display the burn progress.

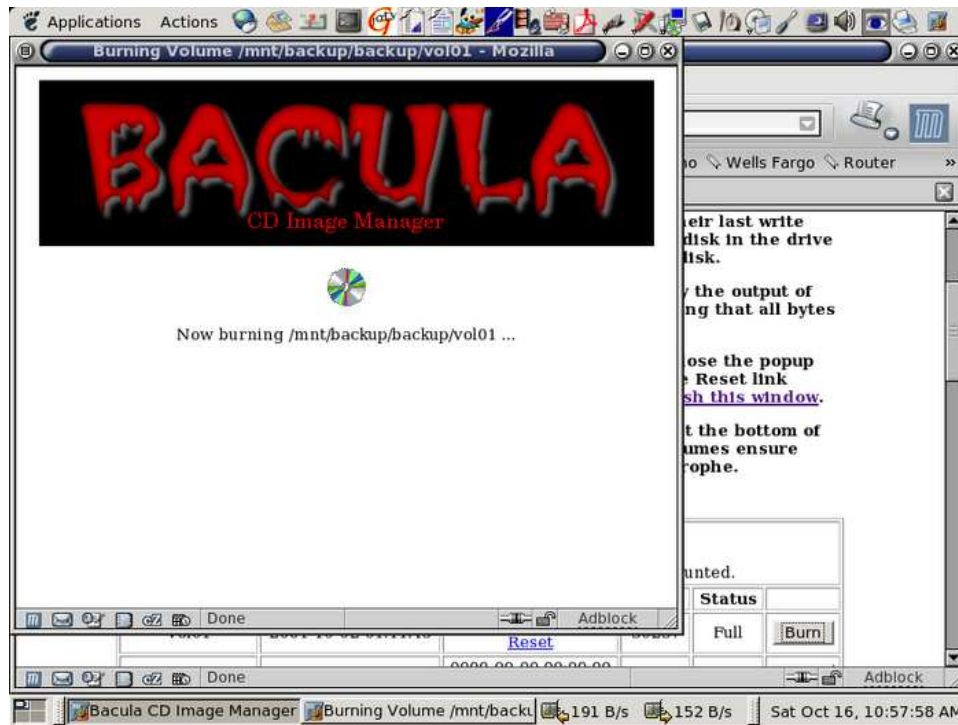


Figure 2

When the burn finishes the pop up window will display the results of `cdrecord` as shown in Figure 3. Close the pop up window and refresh the main window. The last burn date will be updated and the "Burn" button for that volume will disappear. Should you have a failed burn you can reset the last burn date of that volume by clicking its "Reset" link.

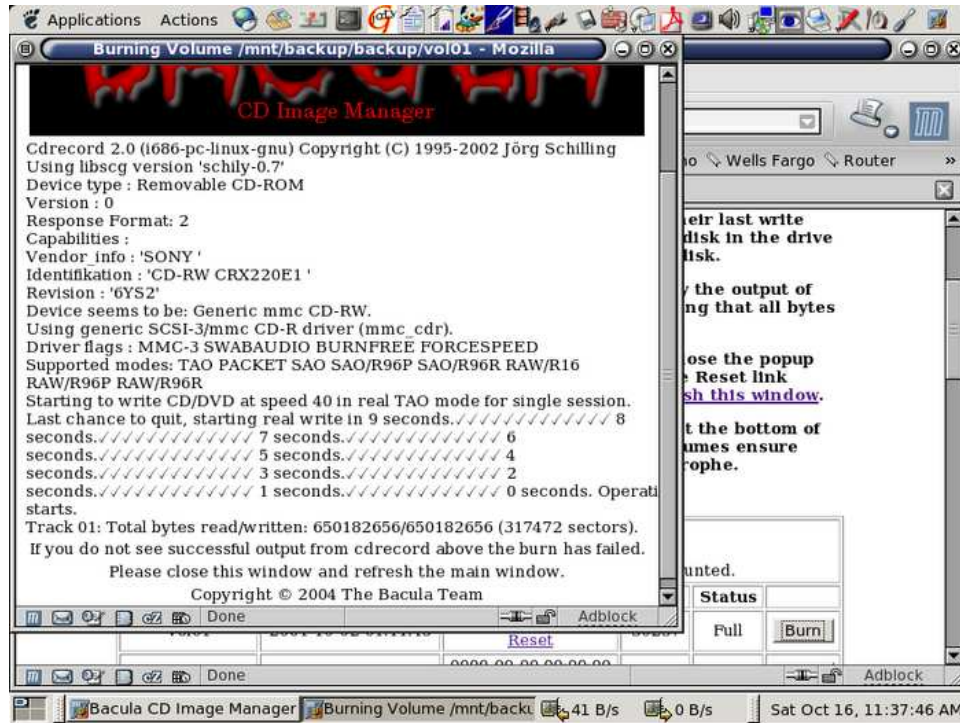


Figure 3

In the bottom row of the main display window are two more buttons labeled "Burn Catalog" and "Blank CDRW". "Burn Catalog" will place a copy of your bacula catalog on a disk. If you use CDRW disks rather than CDR then "Blank CDRW" allows you to erase the disk before re-burning it. Regularly committing your backup volume files and your catalog to disk with **bimagemgr** ensures that you can rebuild easily in the event of some disaster on the bacula server itself.

Catalog Maintenance

Without proper setup and maintenance, your Catalog may continue to grow indefinitely as you run Jobs and backup Files. How fast the size of your Catalog grows depends on the number of Jobs you run and how many files they backup. By deleting records within the database, you can make space available for the new records that will be added during the next Job. By constantly deleting old expired records (dates older than the Retention period), your database size will remain constant.

If you started with the default configuration files, they already contain reasonable defaults for a small number of machines (less than 5), so if you fall into that case, catalog maintenance will not be urgent if you have a few hundred megabytes of disk space free. Whatever the case may be, some knowledge of retention periods will be useful.

Setting Retention Periods

Bacula uses three Retention periods: the **File Retention** period, the **Job Retention** period, and the **Volume Retention** period. Of these three, the File Retention period is by far the most important in determining how large your database will become.

The **File Retention** and the **Job Retention** are specified in each Client resource as is shown below. The **Volume Retention** period is specified in the Pool resource, and the details are given in the next chapter of this manual.

File Retention = **<time-period-specification>** The File Retention record defines the length of time that Bacula will keep File records in the Catalog database. When this time period expires, and if **AutoPrune** is set to **yes**, Bacula will prune (remove) File records that are older than the specified File Retention period. The pruning will occur at the end of a backup Job for the given Client. Note that the Client database record contains a copy of the File and Job retention periods, but Bacula uses the current values found in the Director's Client resource to do the pruning.

Since File records in the database account for probably 80 percent of the size of the database, you should carefully determine exactly what File Retention period you need. Once the File records have been removed from the database, you will no longer be able to restore individual files in a Job. However, with Bacula version 1.37 and later, as long as

the Job record still exists, you will be able to restore all files in the job.

Retention periods are specified in seconds, but as a convenience, there are a number of modifiers that permit easy specification in terms of minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years on the record. See the Configuration chapter of this manual for additional details of modifier specification.

The default File retention period is 60 days.

Job Retention = <time-period-specification> The Job Retention record defines the length of time that **Bacula** will keep Job records in the Catalog database. When this time period expires, and if **AutoPrune** is set to **yes** Bacula will prune (remove) Job records that are older than the specified Job Retention period. Note, if a Job record is selected for pruning, all associated File and JobMedia records will also be pruned regardless of the File Retention period set. As a consequence, you normally will set the File retention period to be less than the Job retention period.

As mentioned above, once the File records are removed from the database, you will no longer be able to restore individual files from the Job. However, as long as the Job record remains in the database, you will be able to restore all the files backed up for the Job (on version 1.37 and later). As a consequence, it is generally a good idea to retain the Job records much longer than the File records.

The retention period is specified in seconds, but as a convenience, there are a number of modifiers that permit easy specification in terms of minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years. See the Configuration chapter of this manual for additional details of modifier specification.

The default Job Retention period is 180 days.

AutoPrune = <yes/no> If AutoPrune is set to **yes** (default), Bacula will automatically apply the File retention period and the Job retention period for the Client at the end of the Job.

If you turn this off by setting it to **no**, your Catalog will grow each time you run a Job.

Compacting Your MySQL Database

Over time, as noted above, your database will tend to grow. I've noticed that even though Bacula regularly prunes files, **MySQL** does not effectively use

the space, and instead continues growing. To avoid this, from time to time, you must compact your database. Normally, large commercial database such as Oracle have commands that will compact a database to reclaim wasted file space. MySQL has the **OPTIMIZE TABLE** command that you can use, and SQLite version 2.8.4 and greater has the **VACUUM** command. We leave it to you to explore the utility of the **OPTIMIZE TABLE** command in MySQL.

All database programs have some means of writing the database out in ASCII format and then reloading it. Doing so will re-create the database from scratch producing a compacted result, so below, we show you how you can do this for MySQL, PostgreSQL and SQLite.

For a **MySQL** database, you could write the Bacula database as an ASCII file (bacula.sql) then reload it by doing the following:

```
mysqldump -f --opt bacula > bacula.sql
mysql bacula < bacula.sql
rm -f bacula.sql
```

Depending on the size of your database, this will take more or less time and a fair amount of disk space. For example, if I cd to the location of the MySQL Bacula database (typically /opt/mysql/var or something similar) and enter:

```
du bacula
```

I get **620,644** which means there are that many blocks containing 1024 bytes each or approximately 635 MB of data. After doing the **mysqldump**, I had a bacula.sql file that had **174,356** blocks, and after doing the **mysql** command to recreate the database, I ended up with a total of **210,464** blocks rather than the original **629,644**. In other words, the compressed version of the database took approximately one third of the space of the database that had been in use for about a year.

As a consequence, I suggest you monitor the size of your database and from time to time (once every 6 months or year), compress it.

Repairing Your MySQL Database

If you find that you are getting errors writing to your MySQL database, or Bacula hangs each time it tries to access the database, you should consider

running MySQL's database check and repair routines. The program you need to run depends on the type of database indexing you are using. If you are using the default, you will probably want to use **myisamchk**. For more details on how to do this, please consult the MySQL document at: <http://www.mysql.com/doc/en/Repair.html>.

If the errors you are getting are simply SQL warnings, then you might try running dbcheck before (or possibly after) using the MySQL database repair program. It can clean up many of the orphaned record problems, and certain other inconsistencies in the Bacula database.

Repairing Your PostgreSQL Database

The same considerations apply that are indicated above for MySQL. That is, consult the PostgreSQL documents for how to repair the database, and also consider using Bacula's dbcheck program if the conditions are reasonable for using (see above).

Performance Issues

There are a considerable number of ways each of the databases can be tuned to improve the performance. Going from an untuned database to one that is properly tuned can make a difference of a factor of 100 or more in the time to insert or search for records.

For each of the databases, you may get significant improvements by adding additional indexes. The comments in the Bacula *make_xxx_tables* gives some indications as to what indexes may be appropriate. Please see below for specific

For MySQL, what seems to be very important is to use the examine the my.cnf file. You may obtain significant performances by switching to the my-large.cnf or my-huge.cnf files that come with the MySQL source code.

For SQLite3, one significant factor in improving the performance is to ensure that there is a "PRAGMA synchronous = NORMAL;" statement. This reduces the number of times that the database flushes the in memory cache to disk. There are other settings for this PRAGMA that can give even further performance improvements at the risk of a database corruption if your system crashes.

For PostgreSQL, you might want to consider turning fsync off. Of course doing so can cause corrupted databases in the even of a machine crash. There are many different ways that you can tu-

ne PostgreSQL, the following document discusses a few of them:
<http://www.varlena.com/varlena/GeneralBits/Tidbits/perf.html>.

There is also a PostgreSQL FAQ question number 3.3 that may answer some of your questions about how to improve performance of the PostgreSQL engine: <http://www.postgresql.org/docs/faqs.FAQ.html3.3>.

Performance Issues Indexes

One of the most important considerations for improving performance on the Bacula database is to ensure that it has all the appropriate indexes. Several users have reported finding that their database did not have all the indexes in the default configuration. In addition, you may find that because of your own usage patterns, you need additional indexes.

The most important indexes for performance are the three indexes on the **File** table. The first index is on **FileId** and is automatically made because it is the unique key used to access the table. The other two are the JobId index and the (Filename, PathId) index. If these Indexes are not present, your performance may suffer a lot.

PostgreSQL Indexes

On PostgreSQL, you can check to see if you have the proper indexes using the following commands:

```
psql bacula
select * from pg_indexes where tablename='file';
```

If you do not see output that indicates that all three indexes are created, you can create the two additional indexes using:

```
psql bacula
CREATE INDEX file_jobid_idx on file (jobid);
CREATE INDEX file_fp_idx on file (filenameid, pathid);
```

MySQL Indexes

On MySQL, you can check if you have the proper indexes by:

```
mysql bacula
show index from File;
```

If the indexes are not present, especially the JobId index, you can create them with the following commands:

```
mysql bacula
CREATE INDEX file_jobid_idx on File (JobId);
CREATE INDEX file_jpf_idx on File (Job, FilenameId, PathId);
```

SQLite Indexes

On SQLite, you can check if you have the proper indexes by:

```
sqlite <path>bacula.db
select * from sqlite_master where type='index' and tbl_name='File';
```

If the indexes are not present, especially the JobId index, you can create them with the following commands:

```
mysql bacula
CREATE INDEX file_jobid_idx on File (JobId);
CREATE INDEX file_jpf_idx on File (Job, FilenameId, PathId);
```

Compacting Your PostgreSQL Database

Over time, as noted above, your database will tend to grow. I've noticed that even though Bacula regularly prunes files, PostgreSQL has a **VACUUM** command that will compact your database for you. Alternatively you may want to use the **vacuumdb** command, which can be run from a cron job.

All database programs have some means of writing the database out in ASCII format and then reloading it. Doing so will re-create the database from scratch producing a compacted result, so below, we show you how you can do this for PostgreSQL.

For a **PostgreSQL** database, you could write the Bacula database as an ASCII file (bacula.sql) then reload it by doing the following:

```
pg_dump bacula > bacula.sql
cat bacula.sql | psql bacula
rm -f bacula.sql
```


Depending on the size of your database, this will take more or less time and a fair amount of disk space. For example, you can **cd** to the location of the Bacula database (typically /usr/local/pgsql/data or possible /var/lib/pgsql/data) and check the size.

Compacting Your SQLite Database

First please read the previous section that explains why it is necessary to compress a database. SQLite version 2.8.4 and greater have the **Vacuum** command for compacting the database.

```
cd {\bf working-directory}
echo 'vacuum;' | sqlite bacula.db
```

As an alternative, you can use the following commands, adapted to your system:

```
cd {\bf working-directory}
echo '.dump' | sqlite bacula.db > bacula.sql
rm -f bacula.db
sqlite bacula.db < bacula.sql
rm -f bacula.sql
```

Where **working-directory** is the directory that you specified in the Director's configuration file. Note, in the case of SQLite, it is necessary to completely delete (rm) the old database before creating a new compressed version.

Migrating from SQLite to MySQL

You may begin using Bacula with SQLite then later find that you want to switch to MySQL for any of a number of reasons: SQLite tends to use more disk than MySQL, SQLite apparently does not handle database sizes greater than 2GBytes, ... Several users have done so by first producing an ASCII "dump" of the SQLite database, then creating the MySQL tables with the **create_mysql_tables** script that comes with Bacula, and finally feeding the SQLite dump into MySQL using the **-f** command line option to continue past the errors that are generated by the DDL statements that SQLite's dump creates. Of course, you could edit the dump and remove the offending statements. Otherwise, MySQL accepts the SQL produced by SQLite.

Backing Up Your Bacula Database

If ever the machine on which your Bacula database crashes, and you need to restore from backup tapes, one of your first priorities will probably be to recover the database. Although Bacula will happily backup your catalog database if it is specified in the FileSet, this is not a very good way to do it, because the database will be saved while Bacula is modifying it. Thus the database may be in an instable state. Worse yet, you will backup the database before all the Bacula updates have been applied.

To resolve these problems, you need to backup the database after all the backup jobs have been run. In addition, you will want to make a copy while Bacula is not modifying it. To do so, you can use two scripts provided in the release **make_catalog_backup** and **delete_catalog_backup**. These files will be automatically generated along with all the other Bacula scripts. The first script will make an ASCII copy of your Bacula database into **bacula.sql** in the working directory you specified in your configuration, and the second will delete the **bacula.sql** file.

The basic sequence of events to make this work correctly is as follows:

- Run all your nightly backups
- After running your nightly backups, run a Catalog backup Job
- The Catalog backup job must be scheduled after your last nightly backup
- You use **RunBeforeJob** to create the ASCII backup file and **Run-AfterJob** to clean up

Assuming that you start all your nightly backup jobs at 1:05 am (and that they run one after another), you can do the catalog backup with the following additional Director configuration statements:

```
# Backup the catalog database (after the nightly save)
Job {
    Name = "BackupCatalog"
    Type = Backup
    Client=rufus-fd
    FileSet="Catalog"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycleAfterBackup"
    Storage = DLTDive
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
}
```

```

RunBeforeJob = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/make_catalog_backup"
RunAfterJob  = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/delete_catalog_backup"
Write Bootstrap = "/home/kern/bacula/working/BackupCatalog.bsr"
}
# This schedule does the catalog. It starts after the WeeklyCycle
Schedule {
    Name = "WeeklyCycleAfterBackup"
    Run = Full sun-sat at 1:10
}
# This is the backup of the catalog
FileSet {
    Name = "Catalog"
    Include = signature=MD5 {
        @working_directory@/bacula.sql
    }
}
}

```

Be sure to write a bootstrap file as in the above example. It is preferable to write or copy the bootstrap file to another computer. It will allow you to quickly recover the database backup should that be necessary. If you do not have a bootstrap file, it is still possible to recover your database backup, but it will be more work and take longer.

Backing Up Third Party Databases

If you are running a database in production mode on your machine, Bacula will happily backup the files, but if the database is in use while Bacula is reading it, you may back it up in an unstable state.

The best solution is to shutdown your database before backing it up, or use some tool specific to your database to make a valid live copy perhaps by dumping the database in ASCII format. I am not a database expert, so I cannot provide you advice on how to do this, but if you are unsure about how to backup your database, you might try visiting the Backup Central site, which has been renamed Storage Mountain (www.backupcentral.com). In particular, their Free Backup and Recovery Software page has links to scripts that show you how to shutdown and backup most major databases.

Database Size

As mentioned above, if you do not do automatic pruning, your Catalog will grow each time you run a Job. Normally, you should decide how long you want File records to be maintained in the Catalog and set the **File Retention** period to that time. Then you can either wait and see how big

your Catalog gets or make a calculation assuming approximately 154 bytes for each File saved and knowing the number of Files that are saved during each backup and the number of Clients you backup.

For example, suppose you do a backup of two systems, each with 100,000 files. Suppose further that you do a Full backup weekly and an Incremental every day, and that the Incremental backup typically saves 4,000 files. The size of your database after a month can roughly be calculated as:

$$\text{Size} = 154 * \text{No. Systems} * (100,000 * 4 + 10,000 * 26)$$

where we have assumed 4 weeks in a month and 26 incremental backups per month. This would give the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Size} &= 154 * 2 * (100,000 * 4 + 10,000 * 26) \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Size} &= 308 * (400,000 + 260,000) \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Size} &= 203,280,000 \text{ bytes} \end{aligned}$$

So for the above two systems, we should expect to have a database size of approximately 200 Megabytes. Of course, this will vary according to how many files are actually backed up.

Below are some statistics for a MySQL database containing Job records for five Clients beginning September 2001 through May 2002 (8.5 months) and File records for the last 80 days. (Older File records have been pruned). For these systems, only the user files and system files that change are backed up. The core part of the system is assumed to be easily reloaded from the RedHat rpms.

In the list below, the files (corresponding to Bacula Tables) with the extension .MYD contain the data records whereas files with the extension .MYI contain indexes.

You will note that the File records (containing the file attributes) make up the large bulk of the number of records as well as the space used (459 Mega Bytes including the indexes). As a consequence, the most important Retention period will be the **File Retention** period. A quick calculation shows that for each File that is saved, the database grows by approximately 150 bytes.

Size in		
Bytes	Records	File

=====	=====	=====
168	5	Client.MYD
3,072		Client.MYI
344,394,684	3,080,191	File.MYD
115,280,896		File.MYI
2,590,316	106,902	Filename.MYD
3,026,944		Filename.MYI
184	4	FileSet.MYD
2,048		FileSet.MYI
49,062	1,326	JobMedia.MYD
30,720		JobMedia.MYI
141,752	1,378	Job.MYD
13,312		Job.MYI
1,004	11	Media.MYD
3,072		Media.MYI
1,299,512	22,233	Path.MYD
581,632		Path.MYI
36	1	Pool.MYD
3,072		Pool.MYI
5	1	Version.MYD
1,024		Version.MYI

This database has a total size of approximately 450 Megabytes.

If we were using SQLite, the determination of the total database size would be much easier since it is a single file, but we would have less insight to the size of the individual tables as we have in this case.

Note, SQLite databases may be as much as 50% larger than MySQL databases due to the fact that all data is stored as ASCII strings. That is even binary integers are stored as ASCII strings, and this seems to increase the space needed.

Automatic Volume Recycling

By default, once Bacula starts writing a Volume, it can append to the volume, but it will not overwrite the existing data thus destroying it. However when Bacula **recycles** a Volume, the Volume becomes available for being reused, and Bacula can at some later time over write the previous contents of that Volume. Thus all previous data will be lost. If the Volume is a tape, the tape will be rewritten from the beginning. If the Volume is a disk file, the file will be truncated before being rewritten.

You may not want Bacula to automatically recycle (reuse) tapes. This would require a large number of tapes though, and in such a case, it is possible to manually recycle tapes. For more on manual recycling, see the section entitled *Manually Recycling Volumes* below in this chapter.

Most people prefer to have a Pool of tapes that are used for daily backups and recycled once a week, another Pool of tapes that are used for Full backups once a week and recycled monthly, and finally a Pool of tapes that are used once a month and recycled after a year or two. With a scheme like this, the number of tapes in your pool or pools remains constant.

By properly defining your Volume Pools with appropriate Retention periods, Bacula can manage the recycling (such as defined above) automatically.

Automatic recycling of Volumes is controlled by three records in the **Pool** resource definition in the Director's configuration file. These three records are:

- AutoPrune = yes
- VolumeRetention = <time>
- Recycle = yes

Automatic recycling of Volumes is performed by Bacula only when it wants a new Volume and no appendable Volumes are available in the Pool. It will then search the Pool for any Volumes with the **Recycle** flag set and whose Volume Status is **Full**. At that point, the recycling occurs in two steps. The first is that the Catalog for a Volume must be purged of all Jobs and Files contained on that Volume, and the second step is the actual recycling of the Volume. The Volume will be purged if the VolumeRetention period has expired. When a Volume is marked as Purged, it means that no Catalog records reference that Volume, and the Volume can be recycled. Until recycling actually occurs, the Volume data remains intact. If no Volumes can be

found for recycling for any of the reasons stated above, Bacula will request operator intervention (i.e. it will ask you to label a new volume).

A key point mentioned above, that can be a source of frustration, is that Bacula will only recycle purged Volumes if there is no other appendable Volume available, otherwise, it will always write to an appendable Volume before recycling even if there are Volume marked as Purged. This preserves your data as long as possible. So, if you wish to "force" Bacula to use a purged Volume, you must first ensure that no other Volume in the Pool is marked **Append**. If necessary, you can manually set a volume to **Full**. The reason for this is that Bacula wants to preserve the data on your old tapes (even though purged from the catalog) as long as absolutely possible before overwriting it.

Automatic Pruning

As Bacula writes files to tape, it keeps a list of files, jobs, and volumes in a database called the catalog. Among other things, the database helps Bacula to decide which files to back up in an incremental or differential backup, and helps you locate files on past backups when you want to restore something. However, the catalog will grow larger and larger as time goes on, and eventually it can become unacceptably large.

Bacula's process for removing entries from the catalog is called Pruning. The default is Automatic Pruning, which means that once an entry reaches a certain age (e.g. 30 days old) it is removed from the catalog. Once a job has been pruned, you can still restore it from the backup tape, but one additional step is required: scanning the volume with bscan. The alternative to Automatic Pruning is Manual Pruning, in which you explicitly tell Bacula to erase the catalog entries for a volume. You'd usually do this when you want to reuse a Bacula volume, because there's no point in keeping a list of files that USED TO BE on a tape. Or, if the catalog is starting to get too big, you could prune the oldest jobs to save space. Manual pruning is done with the `prune` command in the console. (thanks to Bryce Denney for the above explanation).

Pruning Directives

There are three pruning durations. All apply to catalog database records and not to the actual data in a Volume. The pruning (or retention) durations are for: Volumes (Media records), Jobs (Job records), and Files (File records). The durations inter-depend a bit because if Bacula prunes a Volume, it

automatically removes all the Job records, and all the File records. Also when a Job record is pruned, all the File records for that Job are also pruned (deleted) from the catalog.

Having the File records in the database means that you can examine all the files backed up for a particular Job. They take the most space in the catalog (probably 90-95% of the total). When the File records are pruned, the Job records can remain, and you can still examine what Jobs ran, but not the details of the Files backed up. In addition, without the File records, you cannot use the Console restore command to restore the files.

When a Job record is pruned, the Volume (Media record) for that Job can still remain in the database, and if you do a "list volumes", you will see the volume information, but the Job records (and its File records) will no longer be available.

In each case, pruning removes information about where older files are, but it also prevents the catalog from growing to be too large. You choose the retention periods in function of how many files you are backing up and the time periods you want to keep those records online, and the size of the database. You can always re-insert the records (with 98% of the original data) by using "bscan" to scan in a whole Volume or any part of the volume that you want.

By setting **AutoPrune** to **yes** you will permit **Bacula** to automatically prune all Volumes in the Pool when a Job needs another Volume. Volume pruning means removing records from the catalog. It does not shrink the size of the Volume or affect the Volume data until the Volume gets overwritten. When a Job requests another volume and there are no Volumes with Volume Status **Append** available, Bacula will begin volume pruning. This means that all Jobs that are older than the **VolumeRetention** period will be pruned from every Volume that has Volume Status **Full** or **Used** and has Recycle set to **yes**. Pruning consists of deleting the corresponding Job, File, and JobMedia records from the catalog database. No change to the physical data on the Volume occurs during the pruning process. When all files are pruned from a Volume (i.e. no records in the catalog), the Volume will be marked as **Purged** implying that no Jobs remain on the volume. The Pool records that control the pruning are described below.

AutoPrune = <yes—no> If AutoPrune is set to **yes** (default), Bacula will automatically apply the Volume retention period when running a Job and it needs a new Volume but no appendable volumes are available. At that point, Bacula will prune all Volumes that can be pruned (i.e. AutoPrune set) in an attempt to find a usable volume.

If during the autopruning, all files are pruned from the Volume, it will be marked with VolStatus **Purged**. The default is **yes**. Note, that although the File and Job records may be pruned from the catalog, a Volume will be marked Purged (and hence ready for recycling) if the Volume status is Append, Full, Used, or Error. If the Volume has another status, such as Archive, Read-Only, Disabled, Busy, or Cleaning, the Volume status will not be changed to Purged.

Volume Retention = <time-period-specification> The Volume Retention record defines the length of time that Bacula will guarantee that the Volume is not reused counting from the time the last job stored on the Volume terminated.

When this time period expires, and if **AutoPrune** is set to **yes**, and a new Volume is needed, but no appendable Volume is available, Bacula will prune (remove) Job records that are older than the specified Volume Retention period.

The Volume Retention period takes precedence over any Job Retention period you have specified in the Client resource. It should also be noted, that the Volume Retention period is obtained by reading the Catalog Database Media record rather than the Pool resource record. This means that if you change the VolumeRetention in the Pool resource record, you must ensure that the corresponding change is made in the catalog by using the **update pool** command. Doing so will insure that any new Volumes will be created with the changed Volume Retention period. Any existing Volumes will have their own copy of the Volume Retention period that can only be changed on a Volume by Volume basis using the **update volume** command.

When all file catalog entries are removed from the volume, its VolStatus is set to **Purged**. The files remain physically on the Volume until the volume is overwritten.

Retention periods are specified in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years on the record. See the Configuration chapter of this manual for additional details of time specification.

The default is 1 year.

Recycle = <yes—no> This statement tells Bacula whether or not the particular Volume can be recycled (i.e. rewritten). If Recycle is set to **no** (the default), then even if Bacula prunes all the Jobs on the volume and it is marked **Purged**, it will not consider the tape for recycling. If Recycle is set to **yes** and all Jobs have been pruned, the volume status will be set to **Purged** and the volume may then be reused when another volume is needed. If the volume is reused, it is

reabeled with the same Volume Name, however all previous data will be lost.

It is also possible to "force" pruning of all Volumes in the Pool associated with a Job by adding **Prune Files = yes** to the Job resource.

Recycling Algorithm

After all Volumes of a Pool have been pruned (as mentioned above, this happens when a Job needs a new Volume and no appendable Volumes are available), Bacula will look for the oldest Volume that is Purged (all Jobs and Files expired), and if the **Recycle** flag is on (Recycle=yes) for that Volume, Bacula will relabel it and write new data on it.

The full algorithm that Bacula uses when it needs a new Volume is:

- Search the Pool for a Volume with VolStatus=Append (if there is more than one, the Volume with the oldest date last written is chosen. If two have the same date then the one with the lowest MediaId is chosen).
- Search the Pool for a Volume with VolStatus=Recycle and the InChanger flag is set true (if there is more than one, the Volume with the oldest date last written is chosen. If two have the same date then the one with the lowest MediaId is chosen).
- Try recycling any purged Volumes.
- Prune volumes applying Volume retention period (Volumes with VolStatus Full, Used, or Append are pruned).
- Search the Pool for a Volume with VolStatus=Purged
- If InChanger was set, go back to the first step above, but this second time, ignore the InChanger flag in step 2.
- Attempt to create a new Volume if automatic labeling enabled If Python is enabled, a Python NewVolume even is generated before the Label Format check is used.
- If a Pool named SScratch exists, search for a Volume and if found move it to the current Pool for the Job and use it.
- Prune the oldest Volume if RecycleOldestVolume=yes (the Volume with the oldest LastWritten date and VolStatus equal to Full, Recycle, Purged, Used, or Append is chosen). This record ensures that all retention periods are properly respected.

- Purge the oldest Volume if `PurgeOldestVolume=yes` (the Volume with the oldest `LastWritten` date and `VolStatus` equal to `Full`, `Recycle`, `Purged`, `Used`, or `Append` is chosen). We strongly recommend against the use of **PurgeOldestVolume** as it can quite easily lead to loss of current backup data.
- Give up and ask operator.

The above occurs when Bacula has finished writing a Volume or when no Volume is present in the drive.

On the other hand, if you have inserted a different Volume after the last job, and Bacula recognizes the Volume as valid, it will request authorization from the Director to use this Volume. In this case, if you have set **Recycle Current Volume = yes** and the Volume is marked as `Used` or `Full`, Bacula will prune the volume and if all jobs were removed during the pruning (respecting the retention periods), the Volume will be recycled and used. The recycling algorithm in this case is:

- If the `VolStatus` is **Append** or **Recycle** and **Accept Any Volume** is set, the volume will be used.
- If **Recycle Current Volume** is set and the volume is marked **Full** or **Used**, Bacula will prune the volume (applying the retention period). If all Jobs are pruned from the volume, it will be recycled.

This permits users to manually change the Volume every day and load tapes in an order different from what is in the catalog, and if the volume does not contain a current copy of your backup data, it will be used.

Recycle Status

Each Volume inherits the Recycle status (yes or no) from the Pool resource record when the Media record is created (normally when the Volume is labeled). This Recycle status is stored in the Media record of the Catalog. Using the Console program, you may subsequently change the Recycle status for each Volume. For example in the following output from **list volumes**:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| VolumeNa | Media | VolSta | VolByte | LastWritte | VolRet | Rec |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| File0001 | File  | Full   | 4190055 | 2002-05-25 | 14400  | 1   |
```

File0002 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1
File0003 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1
File0004 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1
File0005 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1
File0006 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1
File0007 File Purged 1896466 2002-05-26 14400 1

all the volumes are marked as recyclable, and the last Volume, **File0007** has been purged, so it may be immediately recycled. The other volumes are all marked recyclable and when their Volume Retention period (14400 seconds or 4 hours) expires, they will be eligible for pruning, and possibly recycling. Even though Volume **File0007** has been purged, all the data on the Volume is still recoverable. A purged Volume simply means that there are no entries in the Catalog. Even if the Volume Status is changed to **Recycle**, the data on the Volume will be recoverable. The data is lost only when the Volume is re-labeled and re-written.

To modify Volume **File0001** so that it cannot be recycled, you use the **update volume pool=File** command in the console program, or simply **update** and Bacula will prompt you for the information.

VolumeNa	Media	VolSta	VolByte	LastWritten	VolRet	Rec
File0001 File Full 4190055 2002-05-25 14400 0						
File0002 File Full 1897236 2002-05-26 14400 1						
File0003 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1						
File0004 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1						
File0005 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1						
File0006 File Full 1896460 2002-05-26 14400 1						
File0007 File Purged 1896466 2002-05-26 14400 1						

In this case, **File0001** will never be automatically recycled. The same effect can be achieved by setting the Volume Status to Read-Only.

Making Bacula Use a Single Tape

Most people will want Bacula to fill a tape and when it is full, a new tape will be mounted, and so on. However, as an extreme example, it is possible for Bacula to write on a single tape, and every night to rewrite it. To get this to work, you must do two things: first, set the VolumeRetention to less than your save period (one day), and the second item is to make Bacula mark the tape as full after using it once. This is done using **UseVolumeOnce = yes**.

If this latter record is not used and the tape is not full after the first time it is written, Bacula will simply append to the tape and eventually request another volume. Using the tape only once, forces the tape to be marked **Full** after each use, and the next time **Bacula** runs, it will recycle the tape.

An example Pool resource that does this is:

```
Pool {
    Name = DDS-4
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 12h # expire after 12 hours
    Recycle = yes
}
```

A Daily, Weekly, Monthly Tape Usage Example

This example is meant to show you how one could define a fixed set of volumes that Bacula will rotate through on a regular schedule. There are an infinite number of such schemes, all of which have various advantages and disadvantages.

We start with the following assumptions:

- A single tape has more than enough capacity to do a full save.
- There are 10 tapes that are used on a daily basis for incremental backups. They are prelabeled Daily1 ... Daily10.
- There are 4 tapes that are used on a weekly basis for full backups. They are labeled Week1 ... Week4.
- There are 12 tapes that are used on a monthly basis for full backups. They are numbered Month1 ... Month12
- A full backup is done every Saturday evening (tape inserted Friday evening before leaving work).
- No backups are done over the weekend (this is easy to change).
- The first Friday of each month, a Monthly tape is used for the Full backup.
- Incremental backups are done Monday - Friday (actually Tue-Fri mornings).

We start the system by doing a Full save to one of the weekly volumes or one of the monthly volumes. The next morning, we remove the tape and insert a Daily tape. Friday evening, we remove the Daily tape and insert the next tape in the Weekly series. Monday, we remove the Weekly tape and re-insert the Daily tape. On the first Friday of the next month, we insert the next Monthly tape in the series rather than a Weekly tape, then continue. When a Daily tape finally fills up, **Bacula** will request the next one in the series, and the next day when you notice the email message, you will mount it and **Bacula** will finish the unfinished incremental backup.

What does this give? Well, at any point, you will have the last complete Full save plus several Incremental saves. For any given file you want to recover (or your whole system), you will have a copy of that file every day for at least the last 14 days. For older versions, you will have at least 3 and probably 4 Friday full saves of that file, and going back further, you will have a copy of that file made on the beginning of the month for at least a year.

So you have copies of any file (or your whole system) for at least a year, but as you go back in time, the time between copies increases from daily to weekly to monthly.

What would the Bacula configuration look like to implement such a scheme?

```
Schedule {
    Name = "NightlySave"
    Run = Level=Full Pool=Monthly 1st sat at 03:05
    Run = Level=Full Pool=Weekly 2nd-5th sat at 03:05
    Run = Level=Incremental Pool=Daily tue-fri at 03:05
}
Job {
    Name = "NightlySave"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Full
    Client = LocalMachine
    FileSet = "File Set"
    Messages = Standard
    Storage = DDS-4
    Pool = Daily
    Schedule = "NightlySave"
}
# Definition of file storage device
Storage {
    Name = DDS-4
    Address = localhost
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = XXXXXXXXXXXXX
    Device = FileStorage
    Media Type = 8mm
}
```

```

FileSet {
    Name = "File Set"
    Include = signature=MD5 {
        ffffffffffffffff
    }
    Exclude = { *.o }
}
Pool {
    Name = Daily
    Pool Type = Backup
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 10d    # recycle in 10 days
    Maximum Volumes = 10
    Recycle = yes
}
Pool {
    Name = Weekly
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 30d    # recycle in 30 days (default)
    Recycle = yes
}
Pool {
    Name = Monthly
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 365d    # recycle in 1 year
    Recycle = yes
}

```

Automatic Pruning and Recycling Example

Perhaps the best way to understand the various resource records that come into play during automatic pruning and recycling is to run a Job that goes through the whole cycle. If you add the following resources to your Director's configuration file:

```

Schedule {
    Name = "30 minute cycle"
    Run = Level=Full Pool=File Messages=Standard Storage=File
        hourly at 0:05
    Run = Level=Full Pool=File Messages=Standard Storage=File
        hourly at 0:35
}
Job {
    Name = "Filetest"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Full

```

```

Client=XXXXXXXXXX
FileSet="Test Files"
Messages = Standard
Storage = File
Pool = File
Schedule = "30 minute cycle"
}
# Definition of file storage device
Storage {
    Name = File
    Address = XXXXXXXXXXXX
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = XXXXXXXXXXXX
    Device = FileStorage
    Media Type = File
}
FileSet {
    Name = "Test Files"
    Include = signature=MD5 {
        ffffffffffffffff
    }
    Exclude = { *.o }
}
Pool {
    Name = File
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    LabelFormat = "File"
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 4h
    Maximum Volumes = 12
    Recycle = yes
}

```

Where you will need to replace the **ffffff**'s by the appropriate files to be saved for your configuration. For the FileSet Include, choose a directory that has one or two megabytes maximum since there will probably be approximately 8 copies of the directory that **Bacula** will cycle through.

In addition, you will need to add the following to your Storage daemon's configuration file:

```

Device {
    Name = FileStorage
    Media Type = File
    Archive Device = /tmp
    LabelMedia = yes;
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}

```



```
}
```

With the above resources, Bacula will start a Job every half hour that saves a copy of the directory you chose to /tmp/File0001 ... /tmp/File0012. After 4 hours, Bacula will start recycling the backup Volumes (/tmp/File0001 ...). You should see this happening in the output produced. Bacula will automatically create the Volumes (Files) the first time it uses them.

To turn it off, either delete all the resources you've added, or simply comment out the **Schedule** record in the **Job** resource.

Manually Recycling Volumes

Although automatic recycling of Volumes is implemented in version 1.20 and later (see the Automatic Recycling of Volumes chapter of this manual), you may want to manually force reuse (recycling) of a Volume.

Assuming that you want to keep the Volume name, but you simply want to write new data on the tape, the steps to take are:

- Use the **update volume** command in the Console to ensure that the **Recycle** field is set to **1**
- Use the **purge jobs volume** command in the Console to mark the Volume as **Purged**. Check by using **list volumes**.

Once the Volume is marked Purged, it will be recycled the next time a Volume is needed.

If you wish to reuse the tape by giving it a new name, follow the following steps:

- Use the **purge jobs volume** command in the Console to mark the Volume as **Purged**. Check by using **list volumes**.
- In Bacula version 1.30 or greater, use the Console **relabel** command to relabel the Volume.

Please note that the relabel command applies only to tape Volumes.

For Bacula versions prior to 1.30 or to manually relabel the Volume, use the instructions below:

- Use the **delete volume** command in the Console to delete the Volume from the Catalog.
- If a different tape is mounted, use the **unmount** command, remove the tape, and insert the tape to be renamed.
- Write an EOF mark in the tape using the following commands:

```
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind  
mt -f /dev/nst0 weof
```

where you replace **/dev/nst0** with the appropriate device name on your system.

- Use the **label** command to write a new label to the tape and to enter it in the catalog.

Please be aware that the **delete** command can be dangerous. Once it is done, to recover the File records, you must either restore your database as it was before the **delete** command, or use the **bscan** utility program to scan the tape and recreate the database entries.

Basic Volume Management

This chapter presents most all the features needed to do Volume management. Most of the concepts apply equally well to both tape and disk Volumes. However, the chapter was originally written to explain backing up to disk, so you will see it is slanted in that direction, but all the directives presented here apply equally well whether your volume is disk or tape.

If you have a lot of hard disk storage or you absolutely must have your backups run within a small time window, you may want to direct Bacula to backup to disk Volumes rather than tape Volumes. This chapter is intended to give you some of the options that are available to you so that you can manage either disk or tape volumes.

Key Concepts and Resource Records

Getting Bacula to write to disk rather than tape in the simplest case is rather easy. In the Storage daemon's configuration file, you simply define an **Archive Device** to be a directory. For example, if you want your disk backups to go into the directory `/home/bacula/backups`, you could use the following:

```
Device {
  Name = FileBackup
  Media Type = File
  Archive Device = /home/bacula/backups
  Random Access = Yes;
  AutomaticMount = yes;
  RemovableMedia = no;
  AlwaysOpen = no;
}
```

Assuming you have the appropriate **Storage** resource in your Director's configuration file that references the above Device resource,

```
Storage {
  Name = FileStorage
  Address = ...
  Password = ...
  Device = FileBackup
  Media Type = File
}
```

Bacula will then write the archive to the file `/home/bacula/backups/<volume-name>` where `<volume-name>`

is the volume name of a Volume defined in the Pool. For example, if you have labeled a Volume named **Vol001**, Bacula will write to the file **/home/bacula/backups/Vol001**. Although you can later move the archive file to another directory, you should not rename it or it will become unreadable by Bacula. This is because each archive has the filename as part of the internal label, and the internal label must agree with the system filename before Bacula will use it.

Although this is quite simple, there are a number of problems. The first is that unless you specify otherwise, Bacula will always write to the same volume until you run out of disk space. This problem is addressed below.

In addition, if you want to use concurrent jobs that write to several different volumes at the same time, you will need to understand a number of other details. An example of such a configuration is given at the end of this chapter under Concurrent Disk Jobs.

Pool Options to Limit the Volume Usage

Some of the options you have, all of which are specified in the Pool record, are:

- To write each Volume only once (i.e. one Job per Volume or file in this case), use:

UseVolumeOnce = yes.

- To write nnn Jobs to each Volume, use:

Maximum Volume Jobs = nnn.

- To limit the maximum size of each Volume, use:

Maximum Volume Bytes = mmmm.

- To limit the use time (i.e. write the Volume for a maximum of 5 days), use:

Volume Use Duration = ttt.

Note that although you probably would not want to limit the number of bytes on a tape as you would on a disk Volume, the other options can be very useful in limiting the time Bacula will use a particular Volume (be it tape or disk). For example, the above directives can allow you to ensure that you rotate through a set of daily Volumes if you wish.

As mentioned above, each of those directives is specified in the Pool or Pools that you use for your Volumes. In the case of **Maximum Volume Job**, **Maximum Volume Bytes**, and **Volume Use Duration**, you can actually specify the desired value on a Volume by Volume basis. The value specified in the Pool record becomes the default when labeling new Volumes. Once a Volume has been created, it gets its own copy of the Pool defaults, and subsequently changing the Pool will have no effect on existing Volumes. You can either manually change the Volume values, or refresh them from the Pool defaults using the **update volume** command in the Console. As an example of the use of one of the above, suppose your Pool resource contains:

```
Pool {
    Name = File
    Pool Type = Backup
    Volume Use Duration = 23h
}
```

then if you run a backup once a day (every 24 hours), Bacula will use a new Volume for each backup, because each Volume it writes can only be used for 23 hours after the first write. Note, setting the use duration to 23 hours is not a very good solution for tapes unless you have someone on-site during the weekends, because Bacula will want a new Volume and no one will be present to mount it, so no weekend backups will be done until Monday morning.

Automatic Volume Labeling

Use of the above records brings up another problem – that of labeling your Volumes. For automated disk backup, you can either manually label each of your Volumes, or you can have Bacula automatically label new Volumes when they are needed. While, the automatic Volume labeling in version 1.30 and prior is a bit simplistic, but it does allow for automation, the features added in version 1.31 permit automatic creation of a wide variety of labels including information from environment variables and special Bacula Counter variables. In version 1.37 and later, it is probably much better to use Python scripting and the NewVolume event since generating Volume labels in a Python script is much easier than trying to figure out Counter variables. See the Python Scripting chapter of this manual for more details.

Please note that automatic Volume labeling can also be used with tapes, but it is not nearly so practical since the tapes must be pre-mounted. This requires some user interaction. Automatic labeling from templates does NOT work with autochangers since Bacula will not access unknown slots. There

are several methods of labeling all volumes in an autochanger magazine. For more information on this, please see the Autochanger chapter of this manual.

Automatic Volume labeling is enabled by making a change to both the Pool resource (Director) and to the Device resource (Storage daemon) shown above. In the case of the Pool resource, you must provide Bacula with a label format that it will use to create new names. In the simplest form, the label format is simply the Volume name, to which Bacula will append a four digit number. This number starts at 0001 and is incremented for each Volume the pool contains. Thus if you modify your Pool resource to be:

```
Pool {  
    Name = File  
    Pool Type = Backup  
    Volume Use Duration = 23h  
    LabelFormat = "Vol"  
}
```

Bacula will create Volume names Vol0001, Vol0002, and so on when new Volumes are needed. Much more complex and elaborate labels can be created using variable expansion defined in the Variable Expansion chapter of this manual.

The second change that is necessary to make automatic labeling work is to give the Storage daemon permission to automatically label Volumes. Do so by adding **LabelMedia = yes** to the Device resource as follows:

```
Device {  
    Name = File  
    Media Type = File  
    Archive Device = /home/bacula/backups  
    Random Access = Yes;  
    AutomaticMount = yes;  
    RemovableMedia = no;  
    AlwaysOpen = no;  
    LabelMedia = yes  
}
```

You can find more details of the **Label Format** Pool record in Label Format description of the Pool resource records.

Restricting the Number of Volumes and Recycling

Automatic labeling discussed above brings up the problem of Volume management. With the above scheme, a new Volume will be created every day. If you have not specified Retention periods, your Catalog will continue to fill keeping track of all the files Bacula has backed up, and this procedure will create one new archive file (Volume) every day.

The tools Bacula gives you to help automatically manage these problems are the following:

1. Catalog file record retention periods, the File Retention = ttt record in the Client resource.
2. Catalog job record retention periods, the Job Retention = ttt record in the Client resource.
3. The AutoPrune = yes record in the Client resource to permit application of the above two retention periods.
4. The Volume Retention = ttt record in the Pool resource.
5. The AutoPrune = yes record in the Pool resource to permit application of the Volume retention period.
6. The Recycle = yes record in the Pool resource to permit automatic recycling of Volumes whose Volume retention period has expired.
7. The Recycle Oldest Volume = yes record in the Pool resource tells Bacula to Prune the oldest volume in the Pool, and if all files were pruned to recycle this volume and use it.
8. The Recycle Current Volume = yes record in the Pool resource tells Bacula to Prune the currently mounted volume in the Pool, and if all files were pruned to recycle this volume and use it.
9. The Purge Oldest Volume = yes record in the Pool resource permits a forced recycling of the oldest Volume when a new one is needed. **N.B. This record ignores retention periods! We highly recommend not to use this record, but instead use Recycle Oldest Volume**
10. The Maximum Volumes = nnn record in the Pool resource to limit the number of Volumes that can be created.

The first three records (File Retention, Job Retention, and AutoPrune) determine the amount of time that Job and File records will remain in your

Catalog, and they are discussed in detail in the Automatic Volume Recycling chapter of this manual.

Volume Retention, AutoPrune, and Recycle determine how long Bacula will keep your Volumes before reusing them, and they are also discussed in detail in the Automatic Volume Recycling chapter of this manual.

The Maximum Volumes record can also be used in conjunction with the Volume Retention period to limit the total number of archive Volumes (files) that Bacula will create. By setting an appropriate Volume Retention period, a Volume will be purged just before it is needed and thus Bacula can cycle through a fixed set of Volumes. Cycling through a fixed set of Volumes can also be done by setting **Recycle Oldest Volume = yes** or **Recycle Current Volume = yes**. In this case, when Bacula needs a new Volume, it will prune the specified volume.

Concurrent Disk Jobs

Above, we discussed how you could have a single device named **FileBackup** that writes to volumes in **/home/bacula/backups**. You can, in fact, run multiple concurrent jobs using the Storage definition given with this example, and all the jobs will simultaneously write into the Volume that is being written.

Now suppose you want to use multiple Pools, which means multiple Volumes, or suppose you want each client to have its own Volume and perhaps its own directory such as **/home/bacula/client1** and **/home/bacula/client2** ... With the single Storage and Device definition above, neither of these two is possible. Why? Because Bacula disk storage follows the same rules as tape devices. Only one Volume can be mounted on any Device at any time. If you want to simultaneously write multiple Volumes, you will need multiple Device resources in your bacula-sd.conf file, and thus multiple Storage resources in your bacula-dir.conf.

OK, so now you should understand that you need multiple Device definitions in the case of different directories or different Pools, but you also need to know that the catalog data that Bacula keeps contains only the Media Type and not the specific storage device. This permits a tape for example to be re-read on any compatible tape drive. The compatibility being determined by the Media Type. The same applies to disk storage. Since a volume that is written by a Device in say directory **/home/bacula/backups** cannot be read by a Device with an Archive Device definition of **/home/bacula/client1**, you will not be able to restore all your files if you

give both those devices **Media Type = File**. During the restore, Bacula will simply choose the first available device, which may not be the correct one. If this is confusing, just remember that the Director has only the Media Type and the Volume name. It does not know the **Archive Device** (or the full path) that is specified in the Storage daemon. Thus you must explicitly tie your Volumes to the correct Device by using the Media Type.

The example shown below shows a case where there are two clients, each using its own Pool and storing their Volumes in different directories.

An Example

The following example is not very practical, but can be used to demonstrate the proof of concept in a relatively short period of time. The example consists of a two clients that are backed up to a set of 12 archive files (Volumes) for each client into different directories on the Storage machine. Each Volume is used (written) only once, and there are four Full saves done every hour (so the whole thing cycles around after three hours).

What is key here is that each physical device on the Storage daemon has a different Media Type. This allows the Director to choose the correct device for restores ...

The Director's configuration file is as follows:

```
Director {
    Name = my-dir
    QueryFile = "~/bacula/bin/query.sql"
    PidDirectory = "~/bacula/working"
    WorkingDirectory = "~/bacula/working"
    Password = dir_password
}
Schedule {
    Name = "FourPerHour"
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:05
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:20
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:35
    Run = Level=Full hourly at 0:50
}
Job {
    Name = "RecycleExample"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Full
    Client = Rufus
    FileSet= "Example FileSet"
    Messages = Standard
    Storage = FileStorage
}
```

```
    Pool = Recycle
    Schedule = FourPerHour
}

Job {
    Name = "RecycleExample2"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Full
    Client = Roxie
    FileSet= "Example FileSet"
    Messages = Standard
    Storage = FileStorage1
    Pool = Recycle1
    Schedule = FourPerHour
}

FileSet {
    Name = "Example FileSet"
    Include = compression=GZIP signature=SHA1 {
        /home/kern/bacula/bin
    }
}

Client {
    Name = Rufus
    Address = rufus
    Catalog = BackupDB
    Password = client_password
}

Client {
    Name = Roxie
    Address = roxie
    Catalog = BackupDB
    Password = client1_password
}

Storage {
    Name = FileStorage
    Address = rufus
    Password = local_storage_password
    Device = RecycleDir
    Media Type = File
}

Storage {
    Name = FileStorage1
    Address = rufus
    Password = local_storage_password
    Device = RecycleDir1
    Media Type = File1
}

Catalog {
    Name = BackupDB
}
```

```

    dbname = bacula; user = bacula; password = ""
}
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    ...
}
Pool {
    Name = Recycle
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    LabelFormat = "Recycle-"
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 2h
    Maximum Volumes = 12
    Recycle = yes
}

Pool {
    Name = Recycle1
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    LabelFormat = "Recycle1-"
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 2h
    Maximum Volumes = 12
    Recycle = yes
}

```

and the Storage daemon's configuration file is:

```

Storage {
    Name = my-sd
    WorkingDirectory = "~/bacula/working"
    Pid Directory = "~/bacula/working"
    MaximumConcurrentJobs = 10
}
Director {
    Name = my-dir
    Password = local_storage_password
}
Device {
    Name = RecycleDir
    Media Type = File
    Archive Device = /home/bacula/backups
    LabelMedia = yes;
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}

```

```
Device {
    Name = RecycleDir1
    Media Type = File1
    Archive Device = /home/bacula/backups1
    LabelMedia = yes;
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}

Messages {
    Name = Standard
    director = my-dir = all
}
```

With a little bit of work, you can change the above example into a weekly or monthly cycle (take care about the amount of archive disk space used).

Backing up to Multiple Disks

Bacula can, of course, use multiple disks, but in general, each disk must be a separate Device specification in the Storage daemon's conf file, and you must then select what clients to backup to each disk. You will also want to give each Device specification a different Media Type so that during a restore, Bacula will be able to find the appropriate drive.

The situation is a bit more complicated if you want to treat two different physical disk drives (or partitions) logically as a single drive, which Bacula does not directly support. However, it is possible to back up your data to multiple disks as if they were a single drive by linking the Volumes from the first disk to the second disk.

For example, assume that you have two disks named **/disk1** and **/disk2**. If you then create a standard Storage daemon Device resource for backing up to the first disk, it will look like the following:

```
Device {
    Name = client1
    Media Type = File
    Archive Device = /disk1
    LabelMedia = yes;
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}
```

Since there is no way to get the above Device resource to reference both **/disk1** and **/disk2** we do it by pre-creating Volumes on **/disk2** with the following:

```
ln -s /disk2/Disk2-vol001 /disk1/Disk2-vol001
ln -s /disk2/Disk2-vol002 /disk1/Disk2-vol002
ln -s /disk2/Disk2-vol003 /disk1/Disk2-vol003
...
```

At this point, you can label the Volumes as Volume **Disk2-vol001**, **Disk2-vol002**, ... and Bacula will use them as if they were on **/disk1** but actually write the data to **/disk2**. The only minor inconvenience with this method is that you must explicitly name the disks and cannot use automatic labeling unless you arrange to have the labels exactly match the links you have created.

An important thing to know is that Bacula treats disks like tape drives as much as it can. This means that you can only have a single Volume mounted at one time on a disk as defined in your Device resource in the Storage daemon's conf file. You can have multiple concurrent jobs running that all write to the one Volume that is being used, but if you want to have multiple concurrent jobs that are writing to separate disks drives (or partitions), you will need to define separate Device resources for each one, exactly as you would do for two different tape drives. There is one fundamental difference, however. The Volumes that you create on the two drives cannot be easily exchanged as they can for a tape drive, because they are physically resident (already mounted in a sense) on the particular drive. As a consequence, you will probably want to give them different Media Types so that Bacula can distinguish what Device resource to use during a restore. An example would be the following:

```
Device {
  Name = Disk1
  Media Type = File1
  Archive Device = /disk1
  LabelMedia = yes;
  Random Access = Yes;
  AutomaticMount = yes;
  RemovableMedia = no;
  AlwaysOpen = no;
}
```

```
Device {
  Name = Disk2
  Media Type = File2
  Archive Device = /disk2
```

```

LabelMedia = yes;
Random Access = Yes;
AutomaticMount = yes;
RemovableMedia = no;
AlwaysOpen = no;
}

```

With the above device definitions, you can run two concurrent jobs each writing at the same time, one to **/disk2** and the other to **/disk2**. The fact that you have given them different Media Types will allow Bacula to quickly choose the correct Storage resource in the Director when doing a restore.

Considerations for Multiple Clients

If we take the above example and add a second Client, here are a few considerations:

- Although the second client can write to the same set of Volumes, you will probably want to write to a different set.
- You can write to a different set of Volumes by defining a second Pool, which has a different name and a different **LabelFormat**.
- If you wish the Volumes for the second client to go into a different directory (perhaps even on a different filesystem to spread the load), you would do so by defining a second Device resource in the Storage daemon. The **Name** must be different, and the **Archive Device** could be different. To ensure that Volumes are never mixed from one pool to another, you might also define a different MediaType (e.g. **File1**).

In this example, we have two clients, each with a different Pool and a different number of archive files retained. They also write to different directories with different Volume labeling.

The Director's configuration file is as follows:

```

Director {
  Name = my-dir
  QueryFile = "~/bacula/bin/query.sql"
  PidDirectory = "~/bacula/working"
  WorkingDirectory = "~/bacula/working"
  Password = dir_password
}
# Basic weekly schedule

```

```

Schedule {
    Name = "WeeklySchedule"
    Run = Level=Full fri at 1:30
    Run = Level=Incremental sat-thu at 1:30
}
FileSet {
    Name = "Example FileSet"
    Include = compression=GZIP signature=SHA1 {
        /home/kern/bacula/bin
    }
}
Job {
    Name = "Backup-client1"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Full
    Client = client1
    FileSet= "Example FileSet"
    Messages = Standard
    Storage = File1
    Pool = client1
    Schedule = "WeeklySchedule"
}
Job {
    Name = "Backup-client2"
    Type = Backup
    Level = Full
    Client = client2
    FileSet= "Example FileSet"
    Messages = Standard
    Storage = File2
    Pool = client2
    Schedule = "WeeklySchedule"
}
Client {
    Name = client1
    Address = client1
    Catalog = BackupDB
    Password = client1_password
    File Retention = 7d
}
Client {
    Name = client2
    Address = client2
    Catalog = BackupDB
    Password = client2_password
}
# Two Storage definitions with differen Media Types
# permits different directories
Storage {
    Name = File1
    Address = rufus
    Password = local_storage_password
    Device = client1
    Media Type = File1

```

```

}
Storage {
    Name = File2
    Address = rufus
    Password = local_storage_password
    Device = client2
    Media Type = File2
}
Catalog {
    Name = BackupDB
    dbname = bacula; user = bacula; password = ""
}
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    ...
}
# Two pools permits different cycling periods and Volume names
# Cycle through 15 Volumes (two weeks)
Pool {
    Name = client1
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    LabelFormat = "Client1-"
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 13d
    Maximum Volumes = 15
    Recycle = yes
}
# Cycle through 8 Volumes (1 week)
Pool {
    Name = client2
    Use Volume Once = yes
    Pool Type = Backup
    LabelFormat = "Client2-"
    AutoPrune = yes
    VolumeRetention = 6d
    Maximum Volumes = 8
    Recycle = yes
}

```

and the Storage daemon's configuration file is:

```

Storage {
    Name = my-sd
    WorkingDirectory = "~/bacula/working"
    Pid Directory = "~/bacula/working"
    MaximumConcurrentJobs = 10
}
Director {
    Name = my-dir
    Password = local_storage_password
}

```



```
# Archive directory for Client1
Device {
    Name = client1
    Media Type = File1
    Archive Device = /home/bacula/client1
    LabelMedia = yes;
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}
# Archive directory for Client2
Device {
    Name = client2
    Media Type = File2
    Archive Device = /home/bacula/client2
    LabelMedia = yes;
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    director = my-dir = all
}
```

DVD Volumes

Bacula allows you to specify that you want to write to DVD. However, this feature is implemented only in version 1.37 or later. You may in fact write to DVD+RW, DVD+R, DVD-R, or DVD-RW media. The actual process used by Bacula is to first write the image to a spool directory, then when the Volume reaches a certain size or, at your option, at the end of a Job, Bacula will transfer the image from the spool directory to the DVD. The actual work of transferring the image is done by a script **dvd-handler**, and the heart of that script is a program called **growisofs** which allows creating or adding to a DVD ISO filesystem.

You must have **dvd+rw-tools** loaded on your system for DVD writing to work. Please note that the original **dvd+rw-tools** package does **NOT** work with Bacula. You must apply a patch which can be found in the **patches** directory of Bacula sources with the name **dvd+rw-tools-5.21.4.10.8.bacula.patch**.

The fact that Bacula cannot use the OS to write directly to the DVD makes the whole process a bit more error prone than writing to a disk or a tape, but nevertheless, it does work if you use some care to set it up properly. However, at the current time (28 October 2005) we still consider this code to be experimental and of BETA quality. As a consequence, please do careful testing before relying on DVD backups in production.

The remainder of this chapter explains the various directives that you can use to control the DVD writing.

DVD Specific SD Directives

The following directives are added to the Storage daemon's Device resource.

Requires Mount = *Yes—No* You must set this directive to **yes** for DVD-writers, and to **no** for all other devices (tapes/files). This directive indicates if the device requires to be mounted using the **Mount Command**. To be able to write a DVD, the following directives must also be defined: **Mount Point**, **Mount Command**, **Unmount Command** and **Write Part Command**.

Mount Point = *directory* Directory where the device can be mounted.

Mount Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to mount the device. Although the device is written directly, the mount

command is necessary in order to determine the free space left on the DVD. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, and %m with the Mount Point.

Most frequently, you will define it as follows:

```
Mount Command = "/bin/mount -t iso9660 -o ro %a %m"
```

Unmount Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to unmount the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, and %m with the Mount Point.

Most frequently, you will define it as follows:

```
Unmount Command = "/bin/umount %m"
```

Write Part Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to write a part to the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, %m with the Mount Point, %e is replaced with 1 if we are writing the first part, and with 0 otherwise, and %v with the current part filename.

For a DVD, you will most frequently specify the Bacula supplied **dvd-handler** script as follows:

```
Write Part Command = "/path/dvd-handler %a write %e %v"
```

Where **/path** is the path to your scripts install directory, and dvd-handler is the Bacula supplied script file. This command will already be present, but commented out, in the default bacula-sd.conf file. To use it, simply remove the comment (#) symbol.

Free Space Command = *name-string* Command that must be executed to check how much free space is left on the device. Before the command is executed, %a is replaced with the Archive Device, %m with the Mount Point, %e is replaced with 1 if we are writing the first part, and with 0 otherwise, and %v with the current part filename.

For a DVD, you will most frequently specify the Bacula supplied **dvd-handler** script as follows:

```
Free Space Command = "/path/dvd-handler %a free"
```

Where **/path** is the path to your scripts install directory, and dvd-freespace is the Bacula supplied script file. If you want to specify your own command, please look at the code in dvd-handler to see what

output Bacula expects from this command. This command will already be present, but commented out, in the default bacula-sd.conf file. To use it, simply remove the comment (**#**) symbol.

If you do not set it, Bacula will expect there is always free space on the device.

In addition to the directives specified above, you must also specify the other standard Device resource directives. Please see the sample DVD Device resource in the default bacula-sd.conf file. Be sure to specify the raw device name for **Archive Device**. It should be a name such as **/dev/cdrom** or **/media/cdrecorder** or **/dev/dvd** depending on your system. It will not be a name such as **/mnt/cdrom**.

DVD Specific Director Directives

The following directives are added to the Director's Job resource.

Write Part After Job = <yes—no> If this directive is set to **yes** (default **no**), the Volume written to a temporary spool file for the current Job will be written to the DVD as a new part file will be created after the job is finished.

It should be set to **yes** when writing to devices that require a mount (for example DVD), so you are sure that the current part, containing this job's data, is written to the device, and that no data is left in the temporary file on the hard disk. However, on some media, like DVD+R and DVD-R, a lot of space (about 10Mb) is lost everytime a part is written. So, if you run several jobs each after another, you could set this directive to **no** for all jobs, except the last one, to avoid wasting too much space, but to ensure that the data is written to the medium when all jobs are finished.

This directive is ignored for devices other than DVDs.

Other Points

- Writing and reading of DVD+RW seems to work quite reliably provided you are using the patched dvd+rw-mediainfo programs. On the other hand, we do not have enough information to ensure that DVD-RW or other forms of DVDs work correctly.

- DVD+RW supports only about 1000 overwrites. Every time you mount the filesystem read/write will count as one write. This can add up quickly, so it is best to mount your DVD+RW filesystem read-only. Bacula does not need the DVD to be mounted read-write, since it uses the raw device for writing.
- Reformatting DVD+RW 10-20 times can apparently make the medium unusable. Normally you should not have to format or reformat DVD+RW media. If it is necessary, current versions of growisofs will do so automatically.
- We have had several problems writing to DVD-RWs (this does NOT concern DVD+RW), because these media have two writing-modes: **Incremental Sequential** and **Restricted Overwrite**. Depending on your device and the media you use, one of these modes may not work correctly (e.g. **Incremental Sequential** does not work with my NEC DVD-writer and Verbatim DVD-RW).

To retrieve the current mode of a DVD-RW, run:

```
dvd+rw-mediainfo /dev/xxx
```

where you replace xxx with your DVD device name.

Mounted Media line should give you the information.

To set the device to **Restricted Overwrite** mode, run:

```
dvd+rw-format /dev/xxx
```

If you want to set it back to the default **Incremental Sequential** mode, run:

```
dvd+rw-format -blank /dev/xxx
```

- Bacula only accepts to write to blank DVDs. To quickly blank a DVD+/-RW, run this command:

```
dd if=/dev/zero bs=1024 count=512 | growisofs -Z /dev/xxx=/dev/fd/0
```

Then, try to mount the device, if it cannot be mounted, it will be considered as blank by Bacula, if it can be mounted, try a full blank (see below).

- If you wish to blank completely a DVD+/-RW, use the following:

```
growisofs -Z /dev/xxx=/dev/zero
```

where you replace xxx with your DVD device name. However, note that this blanks the whole DVD, which takes quite a long time (16 minutes on mine).

- DVD+RW and DVD-RW support only about 1000 overwrites (i.e. don't use the same medium for years if you don't want to have problems...).
- For more informations about DVD writing, please look at the [dvd+rw-tools homepage](#).

Automated Disk Backup

If you manage 5 or 10 machines and have a nice tape backup, you don't need Pools, and you may wonder what they are good for. In this chapter, you will see that Pools can help you optimize disk storage space. The same techniques can be applied to a shop that has multiple tape drives, or that wants to mount various different Volumes to meet their needs.

The rest of this chapter will give an example involving backup to disk Volumes, but most of the information applies equally well to tape Volumes.

The Problem

A site that I administer (a charitable organization) had a tape DDS-3 tape drive that was failing. The exact reason for the failure is still unknown. Worse yet, their full backup size is about 15GB whereas the capacity of their broken DDS-3 was at best 8GB (rated 6/12). A new DDS-4 tape drive and the necessary cassettes was more expensive than their budget could handle.

The Solution

They want to maintain 6 months of backup data, and be able to access the old files on a daily basis for a week, a weekly basis for a month, then monthly for 6 months. In addition, offsite capability was not needed (well perhaps it really is, but it was never used). Their daily changes amount to about 300MB on the average, or about 2GB per week.

As a consequence, the total volume of data they need to keep to meet their needs is about 100GB ($15\text{GB} \times 6 + 2\text{GB} \times 5 + 0.3 \times 7 = 102.1\text{GB}$).

The chosen solution was to buy a 120GB hard disk for next to nothing – far less than 1/10th the price of a tape drive and the cassettes to handle the same amount of data, and to have Bacula write to disk files.

The rest of this chapter will explain how to setup Bacula so that it would automatically manage a set of disk files with the minimum intervention on my part. The system has been running since 22 January 2004 until today (08 April 2004) with no intervention. Since we have not yet crossed the six month boundary, we still lack some data to be sure the system performs as desired.

Overall Design

Getting Bacula to write to disk rather than tape in the simplest case is rather easy, and is documented in the previous chapter. In addition, all the directives discussed here are explained in that chapter. We'll leave it to you to look at the details there. If you haven't read it and are not familiar with Pools, you probably should at least read it once quickly for the ideas before continuing here.

One needs to consider about what happens if we have only a single large Bacula Volume defined on our hard disk. Everything works fine until the Volume fills, then Bacula will ask you to mount a new Volume. This same problem applies to the use of tape Volumes if your tape fills. Being a hard disk and the only one you have, this will be a bit of a problem. It should be obvious that it is better to use a number of smaller Volumes and arrange for Bacula to automatically recycle them so that the disk storage space can be reused. The other problem with a single Volume, is that at the current time (1.34.0) Bacula does not seek within a disk Volume, so restoring a single file can take more time than one would expect.

As mentioned, the solution is to have multiple Volumes, or files on the disk. To do so, we need to limit the use and thus the size of a single Volume, by time, by number of jobs, or by size. Any of these would work, but we chose to limit the use of a single Volume by putting a single job in each Volume with the exception of Volumes containing Incremental backup where there will be 6 jobs (a week's worth of data) per volume. The details of this will be discussed shortly.

The next problem to resolve is recycling of Volumes. As you noted from above, the requirements are to be able to restore monthly for 6 months, weekly for a month, and daily for a week. So to simplify things, why not do a Full save once a month, a Differential save once a week, and Incremental saves daily. Now since each of these different kinds of saves needs to remain valid for differing periods, the simplest way to do this (and possibly the only) is to have a separate Pool for each backup type.

The decision was to use three Pools: one for Full saves, one for Differential saves, and one for Incremental saves, and each would have a different number of volumes and a different Retention period to accomplish the requirements.

Full Pool

Putting a single Full backup on each Volume, will require six Full save Volumes, and a retention period of six months. The Pool needed to do that is:

```
Pool {
    Name = Full-Pool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 6 months
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 1
    Label Format = Full-
    Maximum Volumes = 6
}
```

Since these are disk Volumes, no space is lost by having separate Volumes for each backup (done once a month in this case). The items to note are the retention period of six months (i.e. they are recycled after 6 months), that there is one job per volume (Maximum Volume Jobs = 1), the volumes will be labeled Full-0001, ... Full-0006 automatically. One could have labeled these manual from the start, but why not use the features of Bacula.

Differential Pool

For the Differential backup Pool, we choose a retention period of a bit longer than a month and ensure that there is at least one Volume for each of the maximum of five weeks in a month. So the following works:

```
Pool {
    Name = Diff-Pool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 40 days
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 1
    Label Format = Diff-
    Maximum Volumes = 6
}
```

As you can see, the Differential Pool can grow to a maximum of six volumes, and the Volumes are retained 40 days and thereafter they can be recycled.

Finally there is one job per volume. This, of course, could be tightened up a lot, but the expense here is a few GB which is not too serious.

Incremental Pool

Finally, here is the resource for the Incremental Pool:

```
Pool {
    Name = Inc-Pool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 20 days
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 6
    Label Format = Inc-
    Maximum Volumes = 5
}
```

We keep the data for 20 days rather than just a week as the needs require. To reduce the proliferation of volume names, we keep a week's worth of data (6 incremental backups) in each Volume. In practice, the retention period should be set to just a bit more than a week and keep only two or three volumes instead of five. Again, the lost is very little and as the system reaches the full steady state, we can adjust these values so that the total disk usage doesn't exceed the disk capacity.

The Actual Conf Files

The following example shows you the actual files used, with only a few minor modifications to simplify things.

The Director's configuration file is as follows:

```
Director {          # define myself
    Name = bacula-dir
    DIRport = 9101
    QueryFile = "/home/bacula/bin/query.sql"
    WorkingDirectory = "/home/bacula/working"
    PidDirectory = "/home/bacula/working"
    Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 1
    Password = " "
    Messages = Standard
}
```

```

# By default, this job will back up to disk in /tmp
Job {
    Name = client
    Type = Backup
    Client = client-fd
    FileSet = "Full Set"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycle"
    Storage = File
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
    Full Backup Pool = Full-Pool
    Incremental Backup Pool = Inc-Pool
    Differential Backup Pool = Diff-Pool
    Write Bootstrap = "/home/bacula/working/client.bsr"
    Priority = 10
}
# List of files to be backed up
FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include = signature=SHA1 compression=GZIP9 {
        /
        /usr
        /home
    }
    Exclude = {
        /proc /tmp /.journal /.fsck
    }
}
Schedule {
    Name = "WeeklyCycle"
    Run = Full 1st sun at 1:05
    Run = Differential 2nd-5th sun at 1:05
    Run = Incremental mon-sat at 1:05
}
Client {
    Name = client-fd
    Address = client
    FDPort = 9102
    Catalog = MyCatalog
    Password = " "
    AutoPrune = yes      # Prune expired Jobs/Files
    Job Retention = 6 months
    File Retention = 60 days
}
Storage {
    Name = File
    Address = localhost
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = " "
    Device = FileStorage
    Media Type = File
}
Catalog {
    Name = MyCatalog

```

```

    dbname = bacula; user = bacula; password = ""
}
Pool {
    Name = Full-Pool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes          # automatically recycle Volumes
    AutoPrune = yes        # Prune expired volumes
    Volume Retention = 6 months
    Accept Any Volume = yes # write on any volume in the pool
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 1
    Label Format = Full-
    Maximum Volumes = 6
}
Pool {
    Name = Inc-Pool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes          # automatically recycle Volumes
    AutoPrune = yes        # Prune expired volumes
    Volume Retention = 20 days
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 6
    Label Format = Inc-
    Maximum Volumes = 5
}
Pool {
    Name = Diff-Pool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 40 days
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 1
    Label Format = Diff-
    Maximum Volumes = 6
}
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    mailcommand = "bsmtp -h mail.domain.com -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
                  -s \"Bacula: %t %e of %c %l\" %r"
    operatorcommand = "bsmtp -h mail.domain.com -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
                      -s \"Bacula: Intervention needed for %j\" %r"
    mail = root@domain.com = all, !skipped
    operator = root@domain.com = mount
    console = all, !skipped, !saved
    append = "/home/bacula/bin/log" = all, !skipped
}

```

and the Storage daemon's configuration file is:

```

Storage {
    # definition of myself
    Name = bacula-sd
    SDPort = 9103      # Director's port

```

```
WorkingDirectory = "/home/bacula/working"
Pid Directory = "/home/bacula/working"
}
Director {
    Name = bacula-dir
    Password = " "
}
Device {
    Name = FileStorage
    Media Type = File
    Archive Device = /files/bacula
    LabelMedia = yes;    # lets Bacula label unlabeled media
    Random Access = Yes;
    AutomaticMount = yes;    # when device opened, read it
    RemovableMedia = no;
    AlwaysOpen = no;
}
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    director = bacula-dir = all
}
```

Backup Strategies

Although Recycling and Backing Up to Disk Volume have been discussed in previous chapters, this chapter is meant to give you an overall view of possible backup strategies and to explain their advantages and disadvantages.

Simple One Tape Backup

Probably the simplest strategy is to back everything up to a single tape and insert a new (or recycled) tape when it fills and Bacula requests a new one.

Advantages

- The operator intervenes only when a tape change is needed. (once a month at my site).
- There is little chance of operator error because the tape is not changed daily.
- A minimum number of tapes will be needed for a full restore. Typically the best case will be one tape and worst two.
- You can easily arrange for the Full backup to occur a different night of the month for each system, thus load balancing and shortening the backup time.

Disadvantages

- If your site burns down, you will lose your current backups, and in my case about a month of data.
- After a tape fills and you have put in a blank tape, the backup will continue, and this will generally happen during working hours.

Practical Details

This system is very simple. When the tape fills and Bacula requests a new tape, you **unmount** the tape from the Console program, insert a new tape

and **label** it. In most cases after the label, Bacula will automatically mount the tape and resume the backup. Otherwise, you simply **mount** the tape.

Using this strategy, one typically does a Full backup once a week followed by daily Incremental backups. To minimize the amount of data written to the tape, one can do (as I do) a Full backup once a month on the first Sunday of the month, a Differential backup on the 2nd-5th Sunday of the month, and incremental backups the rest of the week.

Manually Changing Tapes

If you use the strategy presented above, Bacula will ask you to change the tape, and you will **unmount** it and then remount it when you have inserted the new tape.

If you do not wish to interact with Bacula to change each tape, there are several ways to get Bacula to release the tape:

- In your Storage daemon's Device resource, set **AlwaysOpen = no**. In this case, Bacula will release the tape after every job. If you run several jobs, the tape will be rewound and repositioned to the end at the beginning of every job. This is not very efficient, but does let you change the tape whenever you want.
- Use a **RunAfterJob** statement to run a script after your last job. This could also be an **Admin** job that runs after all your backup jobs. The script could be something like:

```
#!/bin/sh
/full-path/console -c /full-path/console.conf <<END_OF_DATA
release storage=your-storage-name
END_OF_DATA
```

In this example, you would have **AlwaysOpen=yes**, but the **release** command would tell Bacula to rewind the tape and on the next job assume the tape has changed. This strategy may not work on some systems, or on autochangers because Bacula will still keep the drive open.

- The final strategy is similar to the previous case except that you would use the **unmount** command to force Bacula to release the drive. Then you would eject the tape, and remount it as follows:

```
#!/bin/sh
/full-path/console -c /full-path/console.conf <\&lt;END_OF_DATA
umount storage=your-storage-name
END_OF_DATA
# the following is a shell command
mt eject
/full-path/console -c /full-path/console.conf <<END_OF_DATA
mount storage=your-storage-name
END_OF_DATA
```

Daily Tape Rotation

This scheme is quite different from the one mentioned above in that a Full backup is done to a different tape every day of the week. Generally, the backup will cycle continuously through 5 or 6 tapes each week. Variations are to use a different tape each Friday, and possibly at the beginning of the month. Thus if backups are done Monday through Friday only, you need only 5 tapes, and by having two Friday tapes, you need a total of 6 tapes. Many sites run this way, or using modifications of it based on two week cycles or longer.

Advantages

- All the data is stored on a single tape, so recoveries are simple and faster.
- Assuming the previous day's tape is taken offsite each day, a maximum of one days data will be lost if the site burns down.

Disadvantages

- The tape must be changed every day requiring a lot of operator intervention.
- More errors will occur because of human mistakes.
- If the wrong tape is inadvertently mounted, the Backup for that day will not occur exposing the system to data loss.
- There is much more movement of the tape each day (rewinds) leading to shorter tape drive life time.

- Initial setup of Bacula to run in this mode is more complicated than the Single tape system described above.
- Depending on the number of systems you have and their data capacity, it may not be possible to do a Full backup every night for time reasons or reasons of tape capacity.

Practical Details

The simplest way to "force" Bacula to use a different tape each day is to define a different Pool for each day of the the week a backup is done. In addition, you will need to specify appropriate Job and File retention periods so that Bacula will relabel and overwrite the tape each week rather than appending to it. Nic Bellamy has supplied an actual working model of this which we include here.

What is important is to create a different Pool for each day of the week, and on the **run** statement in the Schedule, to specify which Pool is to be used. He has one Schedule that accomplishes this, and a second Schedule that does the same thing for the Catalog backup run each day after the main backup (Priorities were not available when this script was written). In addition, he uses a **Max Start Delay** of 22 hours so that if the wrong tape is premounted by the operator, the job will be automatically canceled, and the backup cycle will re-synchronize the next day. He has named his Friday Pool **WeeklyPool** because in that Pool, he wishes to have several tapes to be able to restore to a time older than one week.

And finally, in his Storage daemon's Device resource, he has **Automatic Mount = yes** and **Always Open = No**. This is necessary for the tape ejection to work in his **end_of_backup.sh** script below.

For example, his bacula-dir.conf file looks like the following:

```
# /etc/bacula/bacula-dir.conf
#
# Bacula Director Configuration file
#
Director {
  Name = ServerName
  DIRport = 9101
  QueryFile = "/etc/bacula/query.sql"
  WorkingDirectory = "/var/lib/bacula"
  PidDirectory = "/var/run"
  SubSysDirectory = "/var/lock/subsys"
  Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 1
}
```

```

    Password = "console-pass"
    Messages = Standard
}
#
# Define the main nightly save backup job
#
Job {
    Name = "NightlySave"
    Type = Backup
    Client = ServerName
    FileSet = "Full Set"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycle"
    Storage = Tape
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
    Write Bootstrap = "/var/lib/bacula/NightlySave.bsr"
    Max Start Delay = 22h
}
# Backup the catalog database (after the nightly save)
Job {
    Name = "BackupCatalog"
    Type = Backup
    Client = ServerName
    FileSet = "Catalog"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycleAfterBackup"
    Storage = Tape
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
    # This creates an ASCII copy of the catalog
    RunBeforeJob = "/usr/lib/bacula/make_catalog_backup -u bacula"
    # This deletes the copy of the catalog, and ejects the tape
    RunAfterJob = "/etc/bacula/end_of_backup.sh"
    Write Bootstrap = "/var/lib/bacula/BackupCatalog.bsr"
    Max Start Delay = 22h
}
# Standard Restore template, changed by Console program
Job {
    Name = "RestoreFiles"
    Type = Restore
    Client = ServerName
    FileSet = "Full Set"
    Storage = Tape
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = Default
    Where = /tmp/bacula-restores
}
# List of files to be backed up
FileSet {
    Name = "Full Set"
    Include = signature=MD5 {
        /
        /data
    }
    Exclude = { /proc /tmp /.journal }
}

```

```

}
#
# When to do the backups
#
Schedule {
    Name = "WeeklyCycle"
    Run = Level=Full Pool=MondayPool Monday at 8:00pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=TuesdayPool Tuesday at 8:00pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=WednesdayPool Wednesday at 8:00pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=ThursdayPool Thursday at 8:00pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=WeeklyPool Friday at 8:00pm
}
# This does the catalog. It starts after the WeeklyCycle
Schedule {
    Name = "WeeklyCycleAfterBackup"
    Run = Level=Full Pool=MondayPool Monday at 8:15pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=TuesdayPool Tuesday at 8:15pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=WednesdayPool Wednesday at 8:15pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=ThursdayPool Thursday at 8:15pm
    Run = Level=Full Pool=WeeklyPool Friday at 8:15pm
}
# This is the backup of the catalog
FileSet {
    Name = "Catalog"
    Include = signature=MD5 {
        /var/lib/bacula/bacula.sql
    }
}
# Client (File Services) to backup
Client {
    Name = ServerName
    Address = dionysus
    FDPort = 9102
    Catalog = MyCatalog
    Password = "client-pass"
    File Retention = 30d
    Job Retention = 30d
    AutoPrune = yes
}
# Definition of file storage device
Storage {
    Name = Tape
    Address = dionysus
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = "storage-pass"
    Device = Tandberg
    Media Type = MLR1
}
# Generic catalog service
Catalog {
    Name = MyCatalog
    dbname = bacula; user = bacula; password = ""
}
# Reasonable message delivery -- send almost all to email address

```

```

# and to the console
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    mailcommand = "/usr/sbin/bsmtp -h localhost -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
        -s \"Bacula: %t %e of %c %l\" %r"
    operatorcommand = "/usr/sbin/bsmtp -h localhost -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
        -s \"Bacula: Intervention needed for %j\" %r"
    mail = root@localhost = all, !skipped
    operator = root@localhost = mount
    console = all, !skipped, !saved
    append = "/var/lib/bacula/log" = all, !skipped
}

# Pool definitions
#
# Default Pool for jobs, but will hold no actual volumes
Pool {
    Name = Default
    Pool Type = Backup
}
Pool {
    Name = MondayPool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 6d
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 2
}
Pool {
    Name = TuesdayPool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 6d
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 2
}
Pool {
    Name = WednesdayPool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 6d
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 2
}
Pool {
    Name = ThursdayPool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 6d
    Accept Any Volume = yes

```

```

    Maximum Volume Jobs = 2
}
Pool {
    Name = WeeklyPool
    Pool Type = Backup
    Recycle = yes
    AutoPrune = yes
    Volume Retention = 12d
    Accept Any Volume = yes
    Maximum Volume Jobs = 2
}
# EOF

```

Note, the mailcommand and operatorcommand should be on a single line each. They were split to preserve the proper page width. In order to get Bacula to release the tape after the nightly backup, he uses a **RunAfterJob** script that deletes the ASCII copy of the database back and then rewinds and ejects the tape. The following is a copy of **end_of_backup.sh**

```

#!/bin/sh
/usr/lib/bacula/delete_catalog_backup
mt rewind
mt eject
exit 0

```

Finally, if you list his Volumes, you get something like the following:

```

*list media
Using default Catalog name=MyCatalog DB=bacula
Pool: WeeklyPool
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MeId| VolumeName| MedTyp| VolStat| VolBytes | LastWritten | VolRet| Recyc|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5   | Friday_1  | MLR1  | Used   | 2157171998| 2003-07-11 20:20| 103680| 1    |
| 6   | Friday_2  | MLR1  | Append | 0          | 0              | 103680| 1    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Pool: MondayPool
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MeId| VolumeName| MedTyp| VolStat| VolBytes | LastWritten | VolRet| Recyc|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2   | Monday    | MLR1  | Used   | 2260942092| 2003-07-14 20:20| 518400| 1    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Pool: TuesdayPool
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MeId| VolumeName| MedTyp| VolStat| VolBytes | LastWritten | VolRet| Recyc|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3   | Tuesday   | MLR1  | Used   | 2268180300| 2003-07-15 20:20| 518400| 1    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Pool: WednesdayPool

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MeId| VolumeName| MedTyp| VolStat| VolBytes | LastWritten | VolRet| Recyc|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4   | Wednesday | MLR1  | Used   | 2138871127| 2003-07-09 20:2 | 518400| 1     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Pool: ThursdayPool
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MeId| VolumeName| MedTyp| VolStat| VolBytes | LastWritten | VolRet| Recyc|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Thursday  | MLR1  | Used   | 2146276461| 2003-07-10 20:50| 518400| 1     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Pool: Default
No results to list.

```

Note, I have truncated a number of the columns so that the information fits on the width of a page.

Autochanger Support

Autochangers – General

Bacula provides autochanger support for reading and writing tapes. In order to work with an autochanger, Bacula requires three things, each of which is explained in more detail after this list:

- A script that actually controls the autochanger according to commands sent by Bacula. We furnish such a script that works with **mtx** found in the **depkgs** distribution. This script works only with single drive autochangers.
- That each Volume (tape) to be used must be defined in the Catalog and have a Slot number assigned to it so that Bacula knows where the Volume is in the autochanger. This is generally done with the **label** command. See below for more details. You must pre-label the tapes manually before using them.
- Modifications to your Storage daemon's Device configuration resource to identify that the device is a changer, as well as a few other parameters.
- You should also modify your Storage resource definition in the Director's configuration file so that you are automatically prompted for the Slot when labeling a Volume.
- You need to ensure that your Storage daemon (if not running as root) has access permissions to both the tape drive and the control device.
- You need to have **Autochanger = yes** in your Storage resource in your bacula-dir.conf file so that you will be prompted for the slot number when you label Volumes.

In version 1.37, there is a new Autochanger resource that permits you to group Device resources thus creating a multi-drive autochanger. If you have a multi-drive autochanger, you must use this new resource. If you have a single drive autochanger, it is recommended, but not required.

Bacula uses its own **mtx-changer** script to interface with a program that actually does the tape changing. Thus in principle, **mtx-changer** can be adapted to function with any autochanger program. The current version of **mtx-changer** works with the **mtx** program. However, FreeBSD users have

provided a script in the **examples/autochangers** directory that allows Bacula to use the **chio** program.

Bacula also supports autochangers with barcode readers. This support includes two Console commands: **label barcodes** and **update slots**. For more details on these commands, see the "Barcode Support" section below.

Current Bacula autochanger support does not include cleaning, stackers, or silos. However, under certain conditions, you may be able to make Bacula work with stackers (gravity feed and such). Support for multi-drive autochangers requires the Autochanger resource introduced in version 1.37. This resource is also recommended for single drive autochangers.

In principle, if **mtx** will operate your changer correctly, then it is just a question of adapting the **mtx-changer** script (or selecting one already adapted) for proper interfacing. You can find a list of autochangers supported by **mtx** at the following link: <http://mtx.badtux.net/compatibility.php>. The home page for the **mtx** project can be found at: <http://mtx.badtux.net/>.

If you are having troubles, please use the **auto** command in the **btape** program to test the functioning of your autochanger with Bacula. When Bacula is running, please remember that for many distributions (e.g. FreeBSD, Debian, ...) the Storage daemon runs as **bacula.tape** rather than **root.root**, so you will need to ensure that the Storage daemon has sufficient permissions to access the autochanger.

Knowing What SCSI Devices You Have

Under Linux, you can

```
cat /proc/scsi/scsi
```

to see what SCSI devices you have available. You can also:

```
cat /proc/scsi/sg/device_hdr /proc/scsi/sg/devices
```

to find out how to specify their control address (**/dev/sg0** for the first, **/dev/sg1** for the second, ...) on the **Changer Device =** Bacula directive.

Under FreeBSD, you can use:

```
camcontrol devlist
```


To list the SCSI devices as well as the `/dev/passn` that you will use on the Bacula **Changer Device** = directive.

Please check that your Storage daemon has permission to access this device.

The following tip for FreeBSD users comes from Danny Butroyd: n reboot bacula will NOT have permissions to control the device `/dev/pass0` (assuming this is your changer device). To get around this just edit the `/etc/devfs.conf` file and add the following to the bottom of the config file:

```
own    pass0    root:bacula
perm   pass0    0666
own    nsa0.0   root:bacula
perm   nsa0.0   0666
```

I have given the bacula group permission to write to the nsa0.0 device too just to be on the safe side. To bring these changes into effect just run:-

```
/etc/rc.d/devfs restart
```

Basically this will stop you having to change permissions on these devices to make bacula work when operating the AutoChanger after a reboot.

Example Scripts

Please read the sections below so that you understand how autochangers work with Bacula. Although we supply a default **mtx-changer** script, your autochanger may require some additional changes. If you want to see examples of configuration files and scripts, please look in the `<bacula-src>/examples/devices` directory where you will find an example **HP-autoloader.conf** Bacula Device resource, and several **mtx-changer** scripts that have been modified to work with different autochangers.

Slots

To properly address autochangers, Bacula must know which Volume is in each **slot** of the autochanger. Slots are where the changer cartridges reside when not loaded into the drive. Bacula numbers these slots from one to the number of cartridges contained in the autochanger.

Bacula will not automatically use a Volume in your autochanger unless it is labeled and the slot number is stored in the catalog and the Volume is marked as InChanger. For each Volume in your changer, you will, using the Console program, assign a slot. This information is kept in **Bacula's** catalog

database along with the other data for the volume. If no slot is given, or the slot is set to zero, Bacula will not attempt to use the autochanger even if all the necessary configuration records are present. In addition, the console **mount** command does not cause Bacula to operate the autochanger, it only tells Bacula to read any tape that may be in the drive.

You can check if the Slot number and InChanger flag are set by doing a:

```
list Volumes
```

in the Console program.

Multiple Devices

Some autochangers have more than one read/write device (drive). The new Autochanger resource introduced in version 1.37 permits you to group Device resources, where each device represents a drive. The Director may still reference the Devices (drives) directly, but doing so, bypasses the proper functioning of the drives together. Instead, the Director (in the Storage resource) should reference the Autochanger resource name. Doing so permits the Storage daemon to ensure that only one drive uses the mtx-changer script at a time, and also that two drives don't reference the same Volume.

Multi-drive requires the use of the **Drive Index** directive in the Device resource of the Storage daemon's configuration file. Drive numbers or the Device Index are numbered beginning at zero, which is the default. To use the second Drive in an autochanger, you need to define a second Device resource and set the Drive Index to 1 for that device. In general, the second device will have the same **Changer Device** (control channel) as the first drive, but a different **Archive Device**.

Device Configuration Records

Configuration of autochangers within Bacula is done in the Device resource of the Storage daemon. Four records: **Autochanger**, **Changer Device**, **Changer Command**, and **Maximum Changer Wait** control how Bacula uses the autochanger.

These four records, permitted in **Device** resources, are described in detail below. Note, however, that the **Changer Device** and the **Changer Command** directives are not needed in the Device resource if they are present in the **Autochanger** resource.

Autochanger = *Yes—No* The **Autochanger** record specifies that the current device is or is not an autochanger. The default is **no**.

Changer Device = **<device-name>** In addition to the Archive Device name, you must specify a **Changer Device** name. This is because most autochangers are controlled through a different device than is used for reading and writing the cartridges. For example, on Linux, one normally uses the generic SCSI interface for controlling the autochanger, but the standard SCSI interface for reading and writing the tapes. On Linux, for the **Archive Device** = **/dev/nst0**, you would typically have **Changer Device** = **/dev/sg0**. Note, some of the more advanced autochangers will locate the changer device on **/dev/sg1**. Such devices typically have several drives and a large number of tapes. On FreeBSD systems, the changer device will typically be on **/dev/pass0** through **/dev/passn**.

On Solaris, the changer device will typically be some file under **/dev/rdisk**.

Please ensure that your Storage daemon has permission to access this device.

Changer Command = **<command>** This record is used to specify the external program to call and what arguments to pass to it. The command is assumed to be a standard program or shell script that can be executed by the operating system. This command is invoked each time that Bacula wishes to manipulate the autochanger. The following substitutions are made in the **command** before it is sent to the operating system for execution:

```
%% = %
%a = archive device name
%c = changer device name
%d = changer drive index base 0
%f = Client's name
%j = Job name
%o = command (loaded, load, or unload)
%s = Slot base 0
%S = Slot base 1
%v = Volume name
```

An actual example for using **mtx** with the **mtx-changer** script (part of the Bacula distribution) is:

```
Changer Command = "/etc/bacula/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
```

Where you will need to adapt the **/etc/bacula** to be the actual path on your system where the **mtx-changer** script resides. Details of the

three commands currently used by Bacula (loaded, load, unload) as well as the output expected by Bacula are give in the **Bacula Auto-changer Interface** section below.

Maximum Changer Wait = <time> This record is used to define the maximum amount of time that Bacula will wait for an autoloader to respond to a command (e.g. load). The default is set to 120 seconds. If you have a slow autoloader you may want to set it longer.

If the autoloader program fails to respond in this time, it will be killed and Bacula will request operator intervention.

Drive Index = <number> This record allows you to tell Bacula to use the second or subsequent drive in an autochanger with multiple drives. Since the drives are numbered from zero, the second drive is defined by

```
Device Index = 1
```

To use the second drive, you need a second Device resource definition in the Bacula configuration file. See the Multiple Drive section above in this chapter for more information.

In addition, for proper functioning of the Autochanger, you must define an Autochanger resource.

Autochanger Resource

The Autochanger resource supports single or multiple drive autochangers by grouping one or more Device resources into one unit called an autochanger in Bacula (often referred to as a "tape library" by autochanger manufacturers).

Name = <Autochanger-Name> Specifies the Name of the Autochanger. This name is used in the Director's Storage definition to refer to the autochanger. This directive is required.

Device = <Device-name1, device-name2, ...> Specifies the names of the Device resource or resources that correspond to the autochanger drive. If you have a multiple drive autochanger, you must specify multiple Device names, each one referring to a separate Device resource that contains a the Drive Index specification that corresponds to the drive number. You may specify multiple device names on a single line separated by commas, and/or you may specify multiple Device directives. This directive is required.

Changer Device = *name-string* The specified **name-string** gives the system file name of the autochanger device name. If specified in this resource, the Changer Device name is not needed in the Device resource. If it is specified in the Device resource (see above), it will take precedence over one specified in the Autochanger resource.

Changer Command = *name-string* The **name-string** specifies an external program to be called that will automatically change volumes as required by **Bacula**. Most frequently, you will specify the Bacula supplied **mtx-changer** script as follows. If it is specified here, it need not be specified in the Device resource. If it is specified in the Device resource, it will take precedence over the one specified in the Autochanger resource.

The following is an example of a valid Autochanger resource definition:

```
Autochanger {
    Name = "DDS-4-changer"
    Device = DDS-4-1, DDS-4-2, DDS-4-3
    Changer Device = /dev/sg0
    Changer Command = "/etc/bacula/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
}
Device {
    Name = "DDS-4-1"
    Drive Index = 0
    Autochanger = yes
    ...
}
Device {
    Name = "DDS-4-2"
    Drive Index = 1
    Autochanger = yes
    ...
}
Device {
    Name = "DDS-4-3"
    Drive Index = 2
    Autochanger = yes
    Autoselect = no
    ...
}
```

Please note that it is important to include the **Autochanger = yes** directive in each Device definition that belongs to an Autochanger. A device definition should not belong to more than one Autochanger resource. Also, your Device directive in the Storage resource of the Director's conf file should have the Autochanger's resource name rather than a name of one of the Devices.

If you have a drive that physically belongs to an Autochanger but you don't want to have it automatically used when Bacula references the Autochanger for backups, for example, you want to reserve it for restores, you can add the directive:

```
Autoselect = no
```

to the Device resource for that drive. In that case, Bacula will not automatically select that drive when accessing the Autochanger. You can, still use the drive by referencing it by the Device name rather than the Autochanger name. An example of such a definition is shown above for the Device DDS-4-3, which will not be selected when the name DDS-4-changer is used in a Storage definition, but will be used if DDS-4-3 is used.

An Example Configuration File

The following two resources implement an autochanger:

```
Autochanger {
    Name = "Autochanger"
    Device = DDS-4
    Changer Device = /dev/sg0
    Changer Command = "/etc/bacula/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
}

Device {
    Name = DDS-4
    Media Type = DDS-4
    Archive Device = /dev/nst0    # Normal archive device
    Autochanger = yes
    LabelMedia = no;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    Mount Anonymous Volumes = no;
}
```

where you will adapt the **Archive Device**, the **Changer Device**, and the path to the **Changer Command** to correspond to the values used on your system.

A Multi-drive Example Configuration File

The following resources implement a multi-drive autochanger:

```

Autochanger {
    Name = "Autochanger"
    Device = Drive-1, Drive-2
    Changer Device = /dev/sg0
    Changer Command = "/etc/bacula/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
}

Device {
    Name = Drive-1
    Drive Index = 0
    Media Type = DDS-4
    Archive Device = /dev/nst0    # Normal archive device
    Autochanger = yes
    LabelMedia = no;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    Mount Anonymous Volumes = no;
}

Device {
    Name = Drive-2
    Drive Index = 1
    Media Type = DDS-4
    Archive Device = /dev/nst1    # Normal archive device
    Autochanger = yes
    LabelMedia = no;
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    Mount Anonymous Volumes = no;
}

```

where you will adapt the **Archive Device**, the **Changer Device**, and the path to the **Changer Command** to correspond to the values used on your system.

Specifying Slots When Labeling

If you add an **Autochanger = yes** record to the Storage resource in your Director's configuration file, the Bacula Console will automatically prompt you for the slot number when the Volume is in the changer when you **add** or **label** tapes for that Storage device. If your **mtx-changer** script is properly installed, Bacula will automatically load the correct tape during the label command.

You must also set **Autochanger = yes** in the Storage daemon's Device resource as we have described above in order for the autochanger to be used. Please see the Storage Resource in the Director's chapter and the

Device Resource in the Storage daemon chapter for more details on these records.

Thus all stages of dealing with tapes can be totally automated. It is also possible to set or change the Slot using the **update** command in the Console and selecting **Volume Parameters** to update.

Even though all the above configuration statements are specified and correct, Bacula will attempt to access the autochanger only if a **slot** is non-zero in the catalog Volume record (with the Volume name).

If your autochanger has barcode labels, you can label all the Volumes in your autochanger one after another by using the **label barcodes** command. For each tape in the changer containing a barcode, Bacula will mount the tape and then label it with the same name as the barcode. An appropriate Media record will also be created in the catalog. Any barcode that begins with the same characters as specified on the "CleaningPrefix=xxx" command, will be treated as a cleaning tape, and will not be labeled. For example with:

Please note that Volumes must be pre-labeled to be automatically used in the autochanger during a backup. If you do not have a barcode reader, this is done manually (or via a script).

```
Pool {  
    Name ...  
    Cleaning Prefix = "CLN"  
}
```

Any slot containing a barcode of CLNxxxxx will be treated as a cleaning tape and will not be mounted.

Dealing with Multiple Magazines

If you have several magazines or if you insert or remove cartridges from a magazine, you should notify Bacula of this. By doing so, Bacula will as a preference, use Volumes that it knows to be in the autochanger before accessing Volumes that are not in the autochanger. This prevents unneeded operator intervention.

If your autochanger has barcodes (machine readable tape labels), the task of informing Bacula is simple. Every time, you change a magazine, or add or remove a cartridge from the magazine, simply do

```
update slots
```


in the Console program. This will cause Bacula to request the autochanger to return the current Volume names in the magazine. This will be done without actually accessing or reading the Volumes because the barcode reader does this during inventory when the autochanger is first turned on. Bacula will ensure that any Volumes that are currently marked as being in the magazine are marked as no longer in the magazine, and the new list of Volumes will be marked as being in the magazine. In addition, the Slot numbers of the Volumes will be corrected in Bacula's catalog if they are incorrect (added or moved).

If you do not have a barcode reader on your autochanger, you have several alternatives.

1. You can manually set the Slot and InChanger flag using the **update volume** command in the Console (quite painful).
2. You can issue a

```
update slots scan
```

command that will cause Bacula to read the label on each of the cartridges in the magazine in turn and update the information (Slot, InChanger flag) in the catalog. This is quite effective but does take time to load each cartridge into the drive in turn and read the Volume label.

3. You can modify the `mtx-changer` script so that it simulates an autochanger with barcodes. See below for more details.

Simulating Barcodes in your Autochanger

You can simulate barcodes in your autochanger by making the **mtx-changer** script return the same information that an autochanger with barcodes would do. This is done by commenting out the one and only line in the **list** case, which is:

```
${MTX} -f $ctl status | grep " *Storage Element [0-9]*:.*Full" | awk "{print \$3 \$4}" | sed "s/Full *\(Vol
```

at approximately line 99 by putting a `#` in column one of that line, or by simply deleting it. Then in its place add a new line that prints the contents of a file. For example:

```
cat /etc/bacula/changer.volumes
```

Be sure to include a full path to the file, which can have any name. The contents of the file must be of the following format:

```
1:Volume1
2:Volume2
3:Volume3
...
```

Where the 1, 2, 3 are the slot numbers and Volume1, Volume2, ... are the Volume names in those slots. You can have multiple files that represent the Volumes in different magazines, and when you change magazines, simply copy the contents of the correct file into your `/etc/bacula/changer.volumes` file. There is no need to stop and start Bacula when you change magazines, simply put the correct data in the file, then run the **update slots** command, and your autochanger will appear to Bacula to be an autochanger with barcodes.

The Full Form of the Update Slots Command

If you change only one cartridge in the magazine, you may not want to scan all Volumes, so the **update slots** command (as well as the **update slots scan** command) has the additional form:

```
update slots=n1,n2,n3-n4, ...
```

where the keyword **scan** can be appended or not. The n1,n2, ... represent Slot numbers to be updated and the form n3-n4 represents a range of Slot numbers to be updated (e.g. 4-7 will update Slots 4,5,6, and 7).

This form is particularly useful if you want to do a scan (time expensive) and restrict the update to one or two slots.

For example, the command:

```
update slots=1,6 scan
```

will cause Bacula to load the Volume in Slot 1, read its Volume label and update the Catalog. It will do the same for the Volume in Slot 6. The command:

```
update slots=1-3,6
```

will read the barcoded Volume names for slots 1,2,3 and 6 and make the appropriate updates in the Catalog. If you don't have a barcode reader or have not modified the `mtx-changer` script as described above, the above command will not find any Volume names so will do nothing.

FreeBSD Issues

If you are having problems on FreeBSD when Bacula tries to select a tape, and the message is **Device not configured**, this is because FreeBSD has made the tape device `/dev/nsa1` disappear when there is no tape mounted in the autochanger slot. As a consequence, Bacula is unable to open the device. The solution to the problem is to make sure that some tape is loaded into the tape drive before starting Bacula. This problem is corrected in Bacula versions 1.32f-5 and later.

Please see the Tape Testing chapter of this manual for **important** information concerning your tape drive before doing the autochanger testing.

Testing the Autochanger and Adapting Your `mtx-changer` Script

Before attempting to use the autochanger with Bacula, it is preferable to "hand-test" that the changer works. To do so, we suggest you do the following commands (assuming that the `mtx-changer` script is installed in `/etc/bacula/mtx-changer`):

Make sure Bacula is not running.

```
/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 list 0 /dev/nst0 0
```

This command should print:

```
1:
2:
3:
...
```

or one number per line for each slot that is occupied in your changer, and the number should be terminated by a colon (:). If your changer

has barcodes, the barcode will follow the colon. If an error message is printed, you must resolve the problem (e.g. try a different SCSI control device name if `/dev/sg0` is incorrect. For example, on FreeBSD systems, the autochanger SCSI control device is generally `/dev/pass2`.

`/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 slots 0 /dev/nst0 0` This command should return the number of slots in your autochanger.

`/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 unload` If a tape is loaded, this should cause it to be unloaded.

`/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 load 3 /dev/nst0 0`
Assuming you have a tape in slot 3, it will be loaded into the read slot (0).

`/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 loaded 0 /dev/nst0 0` It should print "3"

`/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 unload`

Once all the above commands work correctly, assuming that you have the right **Changer Command** in your configuration, Bacula should be able to operate the changer. The only remaining area of problems will be if your autoloader needs some time to get the tape loaded after issuing the command. After the **mtx-changer** script returns, Bacula will immediately rewind and read the tape. If Bacula gets rewind I/O errors after a tape change, you will probably need to insert a **sleep 20** after the **mtx** command, but be careful to exit the script with a zero status by adding **exit 0** after any additional commands you add to the script. This is because Bacula checks the return status of the script, which should be zero if all went well.

You can test whether or not you need a **sleep** by putting the following commands into a file and running it as a script:

```
#!/bin/sh
/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 unload
/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 load 3
mt -f /dev/st0 rewind
mt -f /dev/st0 weof
```

If the above script runs, you probably have no timing problems. If it does not run, start by putting a **sleep 30** or possibly a **sleep 60** in the script just after the **mtx-changer** load command. If that works, then you should move the sleep into the actual **mtx-changer** script so that it will be effective when Bacula runs.

A second problem that comes up with a small number of autochangers is that they need to have the cartridge ejected before it can be removed. If this is the case, the **load 3** will never succeed regardless of how long you wait. If this seems to be your problem, you can insert an eject just after the unload so that the script looks like:

```
#!/bin/sh
/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 unload
mt -f /dev/st0 offline
/etc/bacula/mtx-changer /dev/sg0 load 3
mt -f /dev/st0 rewind
mt -f /dev/st0 weof
```

Obviously, if you need the **offline** command, you should move it into the `mtx-changer` script ensuring that you save the status of the **mtx** command or always force an **exit 0** from the script, because Bacula checks the return status of the script.

As noted earlier, there are several scripts in `<bacula-source>/examples/devices` that implement the above features, so they may be a help to you in getting your script to work.

If Bacula complains "Rewind error on /dev/nst0. ERR=Input/output error." you most likely need more sleep time in your **mtx-changer** before returning to Bacula after a load command has been completed.

Using the Autochanger

Let's assume that you have properly defined the necessary Storage daemon Device records, and you have added the **Autochanger = yes** record to the Storage resource in your Director's configuration file.

Now you fill your autochanger with say six blank tapes.

What do you do to make Bacula access those tapes?

One strategy is to prelabel each of the tapes. Do so by starting Bacula, then with the Console program, enter the **label** command:

```
./console
Connecting to Director rufus:8101
1000 OK: rufus-dir Version: 1.26 (4 October 2002)
*label
```

it will then print something like:

```
Using default Catalog name=BackupDB DB=bacula
The defined Storage resources are:
    1: Autochanger
    2: File
Select Storage resource (1-2): 1
```

I select the autochanger (1), and it prints:

```
Enter new Volume name: TestVolume1
Enter slot (0 for none): 1
```

where I entered **TestVolume1** for the tape name, and slot **1** for the slot. It then asks:

```
Defined Pools:
    1: Default
    2: File
Select the Pool (1-2): 1
```

I select the Default pool. This will be automatically done if you only have a single pool, then Bacula will proceed to unload any loaded volume, load the volume in slot 1 and label it. In this example, nothing was in the drive, so it printed:

```
Connecting to Storage daemon Autochanger at localhost:9103 ...
Sending label command ...
3903 Issuing autochanger "load slot 1" command.
3000 OK label. Volume=TestVolume1 Device=/dev/nst0
Media record for Volume=TestVolume1 successfully created.
Requesting mount Autochanger ...
3001 Device /dev/nst0 is mounted with Volume TestVolume1
You have messages.
*
```

You may then proceed to label the other volumes. The messages will change slightly because Bacula will unload the volume (just labeled TestVolume1) before loading the next volume to be labeled.

Once all your Volumes are labeled, Bacula will automatically load them as they are needed.

To see how you have labeled your Volumes, simply enter the **list volumes** command from the Console program, which should print something like the following:

```

*{\bf list volumes}
Using default Catalog name=BackupDB DB=bacula
Defined Pools:
    1: Default
    2: File
Select the Pool (1-2): 1

```

MedId	VolName	MedTyp	VolStat	Bites	LstWrt	VolReten	Recyc	Slot
1	TestVol1	DDS-4	Append	0	0	30672000	0	1
2	TestVol2	DDS-4	Append	0	0	30672000	0	2
3	TestVol3	DDS-4	Append	0	0	30672000	0	3
...								

Barcode Support

Bacula provides barcode support with two Console commands, **label barcodes** and **update slots**.

The **label barcodes** will cause Bacula to read the barcodes of all the cassettes that are currently installed in the magazine (cassette holder) using the **mtx-changer list** command. Each cassette is mounted in turn and labeled with the same Volume name as the barcode.

The **update slots** command will first obtain the list of cassettes and their barcodes from **mtx-changer**. Then it will find each volume in turn in the catalog database corresponding to the barcodes and set its Slot to correspond to the value just read. If the Volume is not in the catalog, then nothing will be done. This command is useful for synchronizing Bacula with the current magazine in case you have changed magazines or in case you have moved cassettes from one slot to another.

The **Cleaning Prefix** statement can be used in the Pool resource to define a Volume name prefix, which if it matches that of the Volume (barcode) will cause that Volume to be marked with a VolStatus of **Cleaning**. This will prevent Bacula from attempting to write on the Volume.

Bacula Autochanger Interface

Bacula calls the autochanger script that you specify on the **Changer Device** statement. Normally this script will be the **mtx-changer** script that we can provide, but it can in fact be any program. The only requirements are that the "commands" that Bacula uses are **loaded**, **load**, **unload**, **list**, and

slots. In addition, each of those commands must return the information in the precise format as specified below:

- Currently the changer commands used are:
 - loaded -- returns number of the slot that is loaded, base 1, in the drive or 0 if the drive is empty.
 - load -- loads a specified slot (note, some autochangers require a 30 second pause after this command) into the drive.
 - unload -- unloads the device (returns cassette to its slot).
 - list -- returns one line for each cassette in the autochanger in the format <slot>:<barcode>. Where the {\bf slot} is the non-zero integer representing the slot number, and {\bf barcode} is the barcode associated with the cassette if it exists and if you autoloader supports barcodes. Otherwise the barcode field is blank.
 - slots -- returns total number of slots in the autochanger.

Bacula checks the exit status of the program called, and if it is zero, the data is accepted. If the exit status is non-zero, Bacula ignores any information returned and treats the drive as if it is not an autochanger.

Supported Autochangers

Supported Autochanger Models

I hesitate to call these supported autochangers because the only autochangers that I have in my possession and am able to test are the HP SureStore DAT40X6 and the Overland PowerLoader LTO-2. All the other autochangers have been reported to work by Bacula users. Note, in the Capacity/Slot column below, I quote the Compressed capacity per tape (or Slot).

OS	Man.	Media	Model	Slots	Cap/Slot
Linux	Adic	DDS-3	Adic 1200G	12	-
Linux	Adic	DLT	FastStore 4000	7	20GB
Linux	Adic	LTO-1/2, SDLT 320	Adic Scalar 24	24	100GB
Linux	Adic	LTO-2	Adic FastStor 2, Sun Storage L8	8	200GB
-	CA-VM	??	Tape	??	??
Linux Gentoo	Dell	DLT VI,LTO-2	PowerVault 122T/132T/136T	-	100GB
-	DFSMS	??	VM RMM	-	??
z/VM	IBM	??	IBM Tape Manager	-	??
z/VM	IBM	??	native tape	-	??
Linux	Exabyte	VXA2	VXA Packet-Loader 1x10 2U	10	80/160GB
-	Exabyte	LTO	Magnum 1x7 LTO Tape Autoloader	7	200/400GB
Linux Gentoo 1.4	Exabyte	AIT-2	215A	15 (2 drives)	50GB

Linux	HP	DDS-4	SureStore DAT-40X6	6	40GB
Linux	HP	Ultrium-2/LTO	MSL 6000/ 60030/ 5052	28	200/400GB
-	HP	DLT	A4853 DLT	30	40/70GB
Linux	HP (Com- paq)	DLT VI	Compaq TL-895	96+4 import export	35/70GB
SuSE 9.0	IBM	LTO	IBM 3581 Ultrium Ta- pe Loader	7	200/400GB
FreeBSD 5.4	IBM	DLT	IBM 3502- R14 – rebranded ATL L-500	14	35/70GB
Debian	Overland	LTO	Overland LoaderX- press LTO/DLT8000	10-19	40-100GB
Fedora	Overland	LTO	Overland PowerLoa- der LTO-2	10-19	200/400GB
FreeBSD 5.4- Stable	Overland	LTO-2	Overland Powerloa- der tape	17	100GB
-	Overland	LTO	Overland Neo2000 LTO	26-30	100GB
-	Quantum	??	Super Loa- der	??	??
FreeBSD 4.9	QUALSTAR TLS-4210 (Qualstar)	AIT1: 36GB, AIT2: 50GB all uncomp	QUALSTAR TLS-4210	12	AIT1: 36GB, AIT2: 50GB all uncomp
Linux	Skydata	DLT	ATL-L200	8	40/80
-	Sony	DDS-4	TSL-11000	8	40GB

Linux	Sony	AIT-2	LIB-304(SDX-500C)	?	200GB
Linux	Sony	AIT-3	LIB-D81)	?	200GB
FreeBSD 4.9-STABLE	Sony	AIT-1	TSL-SA300C	4	45/70GB
-	Storagetek	DLT	Timberwolf DLT	6	40/70
-	Storagetek	??	ACSLs	??	??
Solaris	Sun	4mm DLT	Sun Desktop Archive Python 29279	4	20GB
Linux	Tandberg	DLT VI	VS 640	8?	35/70GB
Linux 2.6.x	Tandberg Data	SLR100	SLR100 Autoloader	8	50/100GB

Data Spooling

Bacula allows you to specify that you want the Storage daemon to initially write your data to disk and then subsequently to tape. This serves several important purposes.

- It can take a long time for data to come in from the File daemon during an Incremental backup. If it is directly written to tape, the tape will start and stop or shoe-shine as it is often called causing tape wear. By first writing the data to disk, then writing it to tape, the tape can be kept in continual motion.
- While the spooled data is being written to the tape, the despooling process has exclusive use of the tape. This means that you can spool multiple simultaneous jobs to disk, then have them very efficiently despoiled one at a time without having the data blocks from several jobs intermingled, thus substantially improving the time needed to restore files.
- Writing to a tape can be slow. By first spooling your data to disk, you can often reduce the time the File daemon is running on a system, thus reducing downtime, and/or interference with users.

Data spooling is exactly that “spooling”. It is not a way to first write a “backup” to a disk file and then to a tape. When the backup has only been spooled to disk, it is not complete yet and cannot be restored until it is written to tape. In a future version, Bacula will support writing a backup to disk then later **Migrating** or **Copying** it to a tape.

The remainder of this chapter explains the various directives that you can use in the spooling process.

Data Spooling Directives

The following directives can be used to control data spooling.

- To turn data spooling on/off at the Job level in the Job resource in the Director’s conf file (default **no**).
SpoolData = yes—no
- To override the Job specification in a Schedule Run directive in the Director’s conf file.

SpoolData = yes—no

- To limit the maximum total size of the spooled data for a particular device. Specified in the Device resource of the Storage daemon's conf file (default unlimited).

Maximum Spool Size = size Where size is a the maximum spool size for all jobs specified in bytes.

- To limit the maximum total size of the spooled data for a particular device for a single job. Specified in the Device Resource of the Storage daemon's conf file (default unlimited).

Maximum Job Spool Size = size Where size is the maximum spool file size for a single job specified in bytes.

- To specify the spool directory for a particular device. Specified in the Device Resource of the Storage daemon's conf file (default, the working directory).

Spool Directory = directory

!!! MAJOR WARNING !!!

Please be very careful to exclude the spool directory from any backup, otherwise, your job will write enormous amounts of data to the Volume, and most probably terminate in error. This is because in attempting to backup the spool file, the backup data will be written a second time to the spool file, and so on ad infinitum.

Another advice is to always specify the maximum spool size so that your disk doesn't completely fill up. In principle, data spooling will properly detect a full disk, and despool data allowing the job to continue. However, attribute spooling is not so kind to the user. If the disk on which attributes are being spooled fills, the job will be canceled. In addition, if your working directory is on the same partition as the spool directory, then Bacula jobs will fail possibly in bizarre ways when the spool fills.

Other Points

- When data spooling is enabled, Bacula automatically turns on attribute spooling. In other words, it also spools the catalog entries to disk. This is done so that in case the job fails, there will be no catalog entries pointing to non-existent tape backups.

- Attribute despooling is done at the end of the job, as a consequence, after Bacula stops writing the data to the tape, there may be a pause while the attributes are sent to the Directory and entered into the catalog before the job terminates.
- Attribute spool files are always placed in the working directory.
- When Bacula begins despooling data spooled to disk, it takes exclusive use of the tape. This has the major advantage that in running multiple simultaneous jobs at the same time, the blocks of several jobs will not be intermingled.
- It probably does not make a lot of sense to enable data spooling if you are writing to disk files.
- It is probably best to provide as large a spool file as possible to avoid repeatedly spooling/despooling. Also, while a job is despooling to tape, the File daemon must wait (i.e. spooling stops for the job while it is despooling).
- If you are running multiple simultaneous jobs, Bacula will continue spooling other jobs while one is despooling to tape, provided there is sufficient spool file space.

Python Scripting

You may be asking what Python is and why a scripting language is needed in Bacula. The answer to the first question is that Python is an Object Oriented scripting language with features similar to those found in Perl, but the syntax of the language is much cleaner and simpler. The answer to why have scripting in Bacula is to give the user more control over the whole backup process. Probably the simplest example is when Bacula needs a new Volume name, with a scripting language such as Python, you can generate any name you want, based on the current state of Bacula.

Python Configuration

Python must be enabled during the configuration process by adding a `--with-python`, and possibly specifying an alternate directory if your Python is not installed in a standard system location. If you are using RPMs you will need the `python-devel` package installed.

When Python is configured, it becomes an integral part of Bacula and runs in Bacula's address space, so even though it is an interpreted language, it is very efficient.

When the Director starts, it looks to see if you have a **Scripts Directory** Directive defined, if so, it looks in that directory for a file named **DirStartup.py**. If it is found, Bacula will pass this file to Python for execution. The **Scripts Directory** is a new directive that you add to the Director resource of your `bacula-dir.conf` file.

Bacula Events

A Bacula event is a point in the Bacula code where Bacula will call a subroutine (actually a method) that you have defined in the Python StartUp script. Events correspond to some significant event such as a Job Start, a Job End, Bacula needs a new Volume Name, ... When your script is called, it will have access to all the Bacula variables specific to the Job (attributes of the Job Object), and it can even call some of the Job methods (subroutines) or set new values in the Job attributes, such as the Priority. You will see below how the events are used.

Python Objects

There are four Python objects that you will need to work with:

The Bacula Object The Bacula object is created by the Bacula daemon (the Director in the present case) when the daemon starts. It is available to the Python startup script, **DirStartup.py**, by importing the Bacula definitions with **import bacula**. The methods available with this object are described below.

The Bacula Events Class You create this class in the startup script, and you pass it to the Bacula Object's **set_events** method. The purpose of the Bacula Events Class is to define what global or daemon events you want to monitor. When one of those events occurs, your Bacula Events Class will be called at the method corresponding to the event. There are currently three events, JobStart, JobEnd, and Exit, which are described in detail below.

The Job Object When a Job starts, and assuming you have defined a JobStart method in your Bacula Events Class, Bacula will create a Job Object. This object will be passed to the JobStart event. The Job Object has a has good number of read-only members or attributes providing many details of the Job, and it also has a number of writable attributes that allow you to pass information into the Job. These attributes are described below.

The Job Events Class You create this class in the JobStart method of your Bacula Events class, and it allows you to define which of the possible Job Object events you want to see. You must pass an instance of your Job Events class to the Job Object **set_events()** method. Normally, you will probably only have one Job Events Class, which will be instantiated for each Job. However, if you wish to see different events in different Jobs, you may have as many Job Events classes as you wish.

The first thing the startup script must do is to define what global Bacula events (daemon events), it wants to see. This is done by creating a Bacula Events class, instantiating it, then passing it to the **set_events** method. There are three possible events.

JobStart This Python method, if defined, will be called each time a Job is started. The method is passed the class instantiation object as the first argument, and the Bacula Job object as the second argument. The

Bacula Job object has several built-in methods, and you can define which ones you want called. If you do not define this method, you will not be able to interact with Bacula jobs.

JobEnd This Python method, if defined, will be called each time a Job terminates. The method is passed the class instantiation object as the first argument, and the Bacula Job object as the second argument.

Exit This Python method, if defined, will be called when the Director terminates. The method is passed the class instantiation object as the first argument.

Access to the Bacula variables and methods is done with:

```
import bacula
```

The following are the read-only attributes provided by the bacula object.

Name

ConfigFile

WorkingDir

Version string consisting of "Version Build-date"

A simple definition of the Bacula Events Class might be the following:

```
import sys, bacula
class BaculaEvents:
    def JobStart(self, job):
        ...
```

Then to instantiate the class and pass it to Bacula, you would do:

```
bacula.set_events(BaculaEvents()) # register Bacula Events wanted
```

And at that point, each time a Job is started, your BaculaEvents JobStart method will be called.

Now to actually do anything with a Job, you must define which Job events you want to see, and this is done by defining a JobEvents class containing the methods you want called. Each method name corresponds to one of the Job Events that Bacula will generate.

A simple Job Events class might look like the following:

```
class JobEvents:
    def NewVolume(self, job):
        ...
```

Here, your JobEvents class method NewVolume will be called each time the Job needs a new Volume name. To actually register the events defined in your class with the Job, you must instantiate the JobEvents class and set it in the Job **set_events** variable. Note, this is a bit different from how you registered the Bacula events. The registration process must be done in the Bacula JobStart event (your method). So, you would modify Bacula Events (not the Job events) as follows:

```
import sys, bacula
class BaculaEvents:
    def JobStart(self, job):
        events = JobEvents()          # create instance of Job class
        job.set_events(events)        # register Job events desired
        ...
```

When a job event is triggered, the appropriate event definition is called in the JobEvents class. This is the means by which your Python script or code gets control. Once it has control, it may read job attributes, or set them. See below for a list of read-only attributes, and those that are writable.

In addition, the Bacula **job** object in the Director has a number of methods (subroutines) that can be called. They are:

set_events The set_events takes a single argument, which is the instantiation of the Job Events class that contains the methods that you want called. The method names that will be called must correspond to the Bacula defined events. You may define additional methods but Bacula will not use them.

run The run method takes a single string argument, which is the run command (same as in the Console) that you want to submit to start a new Job. The value returned by the run method is the JobId of the job that started, or -1 if there was an error.

write The write method is used to be able to send print output to the Job Report. This will be described later.

DoesVolumeExist The DoesVolumeExist takes a single string argument, which is the Volume name, and returns 1 if the volume exists in the Catalog and 0 if the volume does not exist.

The following attributes are read/write within the Director for the **job** object.

Priority Read or set the Job priority. Note, that setting a Job Priority is effective only before the Job actually starts. (not functional yet)

The following read-only attributes are available within the Director for the **job** object.

Level This attribute contains a string representing the Job level, e.g. Full, Differential, Incremental, ...

Type This attribute contains a string representing the Job type, e.g. Backup, Restore, Verify, ...

JobId This attribute contains an integer representing the JobId.

Client This attribute contains a string with the name of the Client for this job.

NumVols This attribute contains an integer with the number of Volumes in the Pool being used by the Job.

Pool This attribute contains a string with the name of the Pool being used by the Job.

Storage This attribute contains a string with the name of the Storage resource being used by the Job.

Catalog This attribute contains a string with the name of the Catalog resource being used by the Job.

MediaType This attribute contains a string with the name of the Media Type associated with the Storage resource being used by the Job.

Job This attribute contains a string containing the name of the Job resource used by this job (not unique).

JobName This attribute contains a string representing the full unique Job name.

JobStatus This attribute contains a single character string representing the current Job status. The status may change during execution of the job.

Priority This attribute contains an integer with the priority assigned to the job.

CatalogRes tuple consisting of (DBName, Address, User, Password, Socket, Port, Database Vendor) taken from the Catalog resource for the Job with the exception of Database Vendor, which is one of the following: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, Internal, depending on what database you configured.

VolumeName After a Volume has been purged, this attribute will contain the name of that Volume. At other times, this value may have no meaning.

The following write-only attributes are available within the Director:

JobReport Send line to the Job Report.

VolumeName Set a new Volume name. Valid only during the NewVolume event.

Python Console Command

There is a new Console command named **python**. It takes a single argument **restart**. Example:

```
python restart
```

This command restarts the Python interpreter in the Director. This can be useful when you are modifying the DirStartupScript script, because normally Python will cache it, and thus the script will be read one time.

Python Example

An example script for the Director startup file is provided in **examples/python/DirStartup.py** as follows:

```
#
# Bacula Python interface script for the Director
#

# You must import both sys and bacula
import sys, bacula

# This is the list of Bacula daemon events that you
```

```

# can receive.
class BaculaEvents:
    def __init__(self):
        # Called here when a new Bacula Events class is
        # is created. Normally not used
        noop = 1

    def JobStart(self, job):
        """
        Called here when a new job is started. If you want
        to do anything with the Job, you must register
        events you want to receive.
        """
        events = JobEvents()          # create instance of Job class
        events.job = job              # save Bacula's job pointer
        job.set_events(events)        # register events desired
        sys.stderr = events           # send error output to Bacula
        sys.stdout = events           # send stdout to Bacula
        jobid = job.JobId; client = job.Client
        numvols = job.NumVols
        job.JobReport="Python Dir JobStart: JobId=%d Client=%s NumVols=%d\n" % (jobid,client,numvols)

# Bacula Job is going to terminate
def JobEnd(self, job):
    jobid = job.JobId
    client = job.Client
    job.JobReport="Python Dir JobEnd output: JobId=%d Client=%s.\n" % (jobid, client)

# Called here when the Bacula daemon is going to exit
def Exit(self, job):
    print "Daemon exiting."

bacula.set_events(BaculaEvents()) # register daemon events desired

"""
These are the Job events that you can receive.
"""
class JobEvents:
    def __init__(self):
        # Called here when you instantiate the Job. Not
        # normally used
        noop = 1

    def JobInit:
        # Called when the job is first scheduled
        noop = 1

    def JobRun:
        # Called just before running the job after initializing
        # This is the point to change most Job parameters.
        # It is equivalent to the JobRunBefore point.
        noop = 1

    def NewVolume(self, job):

```

```
# Called when Bacula wants a new Volume name. The Volume
# name returned, if any, must be stored in job.VolumeName
jobid = job.JobId
client = job.Client
numvol = job.NumVols
volname = "TestA-001"
job.JobReport = "JobId=%d Client=%s NumVols=%d VolumeName=%s" % (jobid, client, numvol, volname)
job.JobReport="Python before New Volume set for Job.\n"
job.VolumeName=volname

def VolumePurged(self, job):
    # Called when a Volume is purged. The Volume name can be referenced
    # with job.VolumeName
    noop = 1
```

ANSI and IBM Tape Labels

Bacula supports ANSI or IBM tape labels as long as you enable it. In fact, with the proper configuration, you can force Bacula to require ANSI or IBM labels.

Bacula can create an ANSI or IBM label, but if Check Labels is enabled (see below), Bacula will look for an existing label, and if it is found, it will keep the label. Consequently, you can label the tapes with programs other than Bacula, and Bacula will recognize and support them.

Even though Bacula will recognize and write ANSI and IBM labels, it always writes its own tape labels as well.

When using ANSI or IBM tape labeling, you must restrict your Volume names to a maximum of 6 characters.

If you have labeled your Volumes outside of Bacula, then the ANSI/IBM label will be recognized by Bacula only if you have created the HDR1 label with **BACULA.DATA** in the Filename field (starting with character 5). If Bacula writes the labels, it will use this information to recognize the tape as a Bacula tape. This allows ANSI/IBM labeled tapes to be used at sites with multiple machines and multiple backup programs.

Director Pool Directive

Label Type = ANSI — IBM — Bacula This directive is implemented in the Director Pool resource and in the SD Device resource. If it is specified in the SD Device resource, it will take precedence over the value passed from the Director to the SD. The default is Label Type = Bacula.

Storage Daemon Device Directives

Label Type = ANSI — IBM — Bacula This directive is implemented in the Director Pool resource and in the SD Device resource. If it is specified in the the SD Device resource, it will take precedence over the value passed from the Director to the SD.

Check Labels = yes — no This directive is implemented in the the SD Device resource. If you intend to read ANSI or IBM labels, this **must** be set. Even if the volume is not ANSI labeled, you can set this to yes,

and Bacula will check the label type. Without this directive set to yes, Bacula will assume that labels are of Bacula type and will not check for ANSI or IBM labels. In other words, if there is a possibility of Bacula encountering an ANSI/IBM label, you must set this to yes.

Bacula Frequently Asked Questions

These are questions that have been submitted over time by the Bacula users.

Please also see the bugs section of this document for a list of known bugs and solutions.

What is Bacula?

What is Bacula? Bacula is a network backup and restore program.

Does Bacula support Windows?

Does Bacula support Windows? Yes, Bacula compiles and runs on Windows machines (Win98, WinMe, WinXP, WinNT, and Win2000). We provide a binary version of the Client (bacula-fd), but have not tested the Director nor the Storage daemon. Note, Win95 is no longer supported because it doesn't have the GetFileAttributesExA API call.

What language is Bacula written in?

What language is Bacula written in? It is written in C++, but it is mostly C code using only a limited set of the C++ extensions over C. Thus Bacula is completely compiled using the C++ compiler. There are several modules, including the Win32 interface, that are written using the object oriented C++ features. Over time, we are slowly adding a larger subset of C++.

On what machines does Bacula run?

On what machines does Bacula run? Bacula builds and executes on RedHat Linux (versions RH7.1-RHEL 3.0, SuSE, Gentoo, Debian, Mandriva, ...), FreeBSD, Solaris, Alpha, SGI (client), NetBSD, OpenBSD, Mac OS X (client), and Win32 (client).

Bacula has been my only backup tool for over four years backing up 5 machines nightly (3 Linux boxes running RedHat, a WinXP machine, and a WinNT machine).

Is Bacula Stable?

Is Bacula Stable? Yes, it is remarkably stable, but remember, there are still a lot of unimplemented or partially implemented features. With

a program of this size (100,000+ lines of C++ code not including the SQL programs) there are bound to be bugs. The current test environment (a twisted pair local network and a HP DLT backup tape) is not exactly ideal, so additional testing on other sites is necessary. The File daemon has never crashed – running months at a time with no intervention. The Storage daemon is remarkably stable with most of the problems arising during labeling or switching tapes. Storage daemon crashes are rare. The Director, given the multitude of functions it fulfills is also relatively stable. In a production environment, it rarely if ever crashes. Of the three daemons, the Director is the most prone to having problems. Still, it frequently runs several months with no problems.

There are a number of reasons for this stability.

1. The program was largely written by one person to date (Kern).
2. The program is constantly checking the chain of allocated memory buffers to ensure that no overruns have occurred.
3. All memory leaks (orphaned buffers) are reported each time the program terminates.
4. Any signal (segmentation fault, ...) generates a traceback that is emailed to the developer. This permits quick resolution of bugs even if they only show up rarely in a production system.
5. There is a reasonably comprehensive set of regression tests that avoids re-creating the most common errors in new versions of Bacula.

I'm Getting Authorization Errors. What is Going On?

I'm Getting Authorization Errors. What is Going On? For security reasons, Bacula requires that both the File daemon and the Storage daemon know the name of the Director as well as its password. As a consequence, if you change the Director's name or password, you must make the corresponding change in the Storage daemon's and in the File daemon's configuration files.

During the authorization process, the Storage daemon and File daemon also require that the Director authenticates itself, so both ends require the other to have the correct name and password.

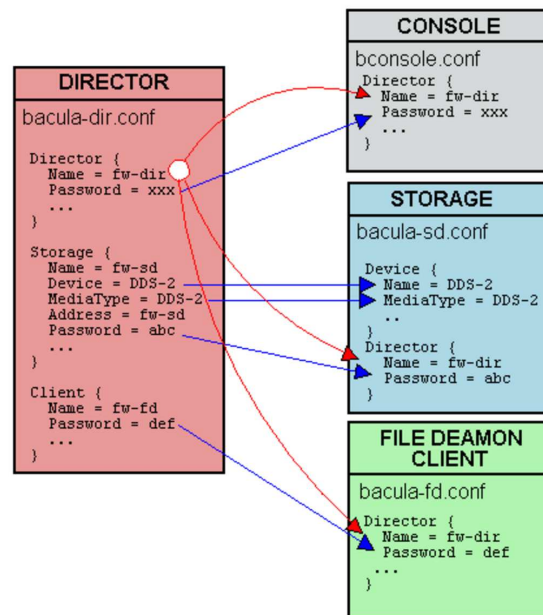
If you have edited the conf files and modified any name or any password, and you are getting authentication errors, then your best bet is to go back to the original conf files generated by the Bacula installation process. Make only the absolutely necessary modifications to these files – e.g. add the correct email address. Then follow the instructions in the `Running Bacula` chapter of this manual. You will run a backup to disk and a restore. Only when that works, should you begin customization of the conf files.

Another reason that you can get authentication errors is if you are running Multiple Concurrent Jobs in the Director, but you have not set them in the File daemon or the Storage daemon. Once you reach their limit, they will reject the connection producing authentication (or connection) errors.

If you are having problems connecting to a Windows machine that previously worked, you might try restarting the Bacula service since Windows frequently encounters networking connection problems.

Some users report that authentication fails if there is not a proper reverse DNS lookup entry for the machine. This seems to be a requirement of `gethostbyname()`, which is what Bacula uses to translate names into IP addresses. If you cannot add a reverse DNS entry, or you don't know how to do so, you can avoid the problem by specifying an IP address rather than a machine name in the appropriate Bacula conf file.

Here is a picture that indicates what names/passwords in which files/Resources must match up:



In the left column, you will find the Director, Storage, and Client resources, with their names and passwords – these are all in **bacula-dir.conf**. The right column is where the corresponding values should be found in the Console, Storage daemon (SD), and File daemon (FD) configuration files.

Another thing to check is to ensure that the Bacula component you are trying to access has **Maximum Concurrent Jobs** set large enough to handle each of the Jobs and the Console that want to connect simultaneously. Once the maximum connections has been reached, each Bacula component will reject all new connections.

Finally, make sure you have no **hosts.allow** or **hosts.deny** file that is not permitting access to the site trying to connect.

Bacula Runs Fine but Cannot Access a Client on a Different Machine. Why?

Bacula Runs Fine but Cannot Access a Client on a Different Machine. Why?

There are several reasons why Bacula could not contact a client on a different machine. They are:

- It is a Windows Client, and the client died because of an improper configuration file. Check that the Bacula icon is in the system tray and the menu items work. If the client has died, the icon will disappear only when you move the mouse over the icon.

- The Client address or port is incorrect or not resolved by DNS. See if you can ping the client machine using the same address as in the Client record.
- You have a firewall, and it is blocking traffic on port 9102 between the Director's machine and the Client's machine (or on port 9103 between the Client and the Storage daemon machines).
- Your password or names are not correct in both the Director and the Client machine. Try configuring everything identical to how you run the client on the same machine as the Director, but just change the Address. If that works, make the other changes one step at a time until it works.
- You may also be having problems between your File daemon and your Storage daemon. The name you use in the Storage resource of your Director's conf file must be known (resolvable) by the File daemon, because it is passed symbolically to the File daemon, which then resolves it to get an IP address used to contact the Storage daemon.
- You may have a **hosts.allow** or **hosts.deny** file that is not permitting access.

My Catalog is Full of Test Runs, How Can I Start Over?

My Catalog is Full of Test Runs, How Can I Start Over? If you are using MySQL do the following:

```
cd <bacula-source>/src/cats
./drop_mysql_tables
./make_mysql_tables
```

If you are using SQLite, do the following:

```
Delete bacula.db from your working directory.
cd <bacula-source>/src/cats
./drop_sqlite_tables
./make_sqlite_tables
```

Then write an EOF on each tape you used with **Bacula** using:

```
mt -f /dev/st0 rewind
mt -f /dev/st0 weof
```

where you need to adjust the device name for your system.

I Run a Restore Job and Bacula Hangs. What do I do?

I Run a Restore Job and Bacula Hangs. What do I do? On Bacula version 1.25 and prior, it expects you to have the correct tape mounted prior to a restore. On Bacula version 1.26 and higher, it will ask you for the tape, and if the wrong one is mounted, it will inform you. If you have previously done an **unmount** command, all Storage daemon sessions (jobs) will be completely blocked from using the drive unmounted, so be sure to do a **mount** after your unmount. If in doubt, do a second **mount**, it won't cause any harm.

I Cannot Get My Windows Client to Start Automatically?

I Cannot Get My Windows Client to Start Automatically? You are probably having one of two problems: either the Client is dying due to an incorrect configuration file, or you didn't do the Installation commands necessary to install it as a Windows Service.

For the first problem, see the next FAQ question. For the second problem, please review the Windows Installation instructions in this manual.

My Windows Client Immediately Dies When I Start It

My Windows Client Immediately Dies When I Start It The most common problem is either that the configuration file is not where it expects it to be, or that there is an error in the configuration file. You must have the configuration file in **c:\bacula\bin\bacula-fd.conf**.

To **see** what is going on when the File daemon starts on Windows, do the following:

```
Start a DOS shell Window.  
cd c:\bacula\bin  
bacula-fd -d100 -c c:\bacula\bin\bacula-fd.conf
```

This will cause the FD to write a file **bacula.trace** in the current directory, which you can examine and thereby determine the problem.

When I Start the Console, the Error Messages Fly By. How can I see them?

Either use a shell window with a scroll bar, or use the **gnome-console**. In any case, you probably should be logging all output to a file, and then you can simply view the file using an editor or the **less** program.

To log all output, I have the following in my Director's Message resource definition:

```
append = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/log" = all, !skipped
```

Obviously you will want to change the filename to be appropriate for your system.

**My backups are not working on my Windows Client.
What should I do?**

I didn't realize that the backups were not working on my Windows Client. What should I do?

You should be sending yourself an email message for each job. This will avoid the possibility of not knowing about a failed backup. To do so put something like:

```
Mail = yourname@yourdomain = all, !skipped
```

in your Director's message resource. You should then receive one email for each Job that ran. When you are comfortable with what is going on (it took me 9 months), you might change that to:

```
MailOnError = yourname@yourdomain = all, !skipped
```

then you only get email messages when a Job errors as is the case for your Windows machine.

You should also be logging the Director's messages, please see the previous FAQ for how to do so.

All my Jobs are scheduled for the same time. Will this cause problems?

All my Jobs are scheduled for the same time. Will this cause problems?

No, not at all. Bacula will schedule all the Jobs at the same time, but will run them one after another unless you have increased the number of simultaneous jobs in the configuration files for the Director, the File daemon, and the Storage daemon. The appropriate configuration record is **Maximum Concurrent Jobs = nn**. At the current time, we recommend that you leave this set to **1** for the Director.

Can Bacula Backup My System To Files instead of Tape?

Can Bacula Backup My System To Files instead of Tape? Yes, in principle, Bacula can backup to any storage medium as long as you have correctly defined that medium in the Storage daemon's Device resource. For an example of how to backup to files, please see the Pruning Example in the Recycling chapter of this manual. Also, there is a whole chapter devoted to Basic Volume Management. This chapter was originally written to explain how to write to disk, but was expanded to include volume management. It is, however, still quite a good chapter to read.

Can Bacula Backup and Restore Files Greater than 2 Gigabytes?

Can Bacula Backup and Restore Files Greater than 2 Gigabytes in Size?

If your operating system permits it, and you are running Bacula version 1.26 or later, the answer is yes. To the best of our knowledge all client system supported by Bacula can handle files larger than 2 Gigabytes.

I want to stop a job. Is there a better way than ./bacula stop to stop it?

I Started A Job then Decided I Really Did Not Want to Run It. Is there a better way?

Yes, you normally should use the Console command **cancel** to cancel a Job that is either scheduled or running. If the Job is scheduled, it will be marked for cancellation and will be canceled when it is scheduled to start. If it is running, it will normally terminate after a few minutes. If the Job is waiting on a tape mount, you may need to do a **mount** command before it will be canceled.

Why have You Trademarked the Name Bacula[®]?

Why have You Trademarked the Name Bacula[®]? We have trademarked the name Bacula to ensure that all media written by any program named Bacula will always be compatible. Anyone may use the name Bacula, even in a derivative product as long as it remains totally compatible in all respects with the program defined here.

Why is Your Online Document for Version 1.37 but the Released Version is 1.36?

Why is Your Online Document for Version 1.37 of Bacula when the Currently Release Version

As Bacula is being developed, the document is also being enhanced, more often than not it has clarifications of existing features that can be very useful to our users, so we publish the very latest document. Fortunately it is rare that there are confusions with new features.

If you want to read a document that pertains only to a specific version, please use the one distributed in the source code.

Does Bacula really save and restore all files?

How Can I Be Sure that Bacula Really Saves and Restores All Files?

It is really quite simple, but took me a while to figure out how to "prove it". First make a Bacula Rescue disk, see the Disaster Recovery Using Bacula of this manual. Second, you run a full backup of all your files on all partitions. Third, you run an Verify InitCatalog Job on the same FileSet, which effectively makes a record of all the files on your system. Fourth, you run a Verify Catalog job and assure yourself that nothing has changed (well, between an InitCatalog and Catalog one doesn't expect anything). Then do the unthinkable, write zeros on your MBR (master boot record) wiping out your hard disk. Now, restore your whole system using your Bacula Rescue disk and the Full backup you made, and finally re-run the Verify Catalog job. You will see that with the exception of the directory modification and access dates and the files changed during the boot, your system is identical to what it was before you wiped your hard disk. Alternatively you could do the wiping and restoring to another computer of the same type.

I want an Incremental but Bacula runs it as a Full backup. Why?

I did a Full backup last week, but now in running an Incremental, Bacula says it did not find

Before doing an Incremental or a Differential backup, Bacula checks to see if there was a prior Full backup of the same Job that terminated successfully. If so, it uses the date that full backup started as the time for comparing if files have changed. If Bacula does not find a successful full backup, it proceeds to do one. Perhaps you canceled the full backup, or it terminated in error. In such cases, the full backup will not be successful. You can check by entering **list jobs** and look

to see if there is a prior Job with the same Name that has Level F and JobStatus T (normal termination).

Another reason why Bacula may not find a suitable Full backup is that every time you change the FileSet, Bacula will require a new Full backup. This is necessary to ensure that all files are properly backed up in the case where you have added more files to the FileSet. Beginning with version 1.31, the FileSets are also dated when they are created, and this date is displayed with the name when you are listing or selecting a FileSet. For more on backup levels see below.

Do you really handle unlimited path lengths?

How Can You Claim to Handle Unlimited Path and Filename Lengths when All Other

Most of those other programs have been around for a long time, in fact since the beginning of Unix, which means that they were designed for rather small fixed length path and filename lengths. Over the years, these restrictions have been relaxed allowing longer names. Bacula on the other hand was designed in 2000, and so from the start, Path and Filenames have been kept in buffers that start at 256 bytes in length, but can grow as needed to handle any length. Most of the work is carried out by lower level routines making the coding rather easy.

Note that due to limitations Win32 path and filenames cannot exceed 260 characters. By using Win32 Unicode functions, we will remove this restriction in later versions of Bacula.

What Is the Really Unique Feature of Bacula?

What Is the Really Unique Feature of Bacula? Well, it is hard to come up with unique features when backup programs for Unix machines have been around since the 1960s. That said, I believe that Bacula is the first and only program to use a standard SQL interface to catalog its database. Although this adds a bit of complexity and possibly overhead, it provides an amazingly rich set of features that are easy to program and enhance. The current code has barely scratched the surface in this regard (version 1.31).

The second feature, which gives a lot of power and flexibility to Bacula is the Bootstrap record definition.

The third unique feature, which is currently (1.30) unimplemented, and thus can be called vaporware :-), is Base level saves. When implemented, this will enormously reduce tape usage.

How can I force one job to run after another?

If I Run Multiple Simultaneous Jobs, How Can I Force One Particular Job to Run After Another?

Yes, you can set Priorities on your jobs so that they run in the order you specify. Please see: the Priority record in the Job resource.

I Am Not Getting Email Notification, What Can I Do?

I Am Not Getting Email Notification, What Can I Do? The

most common problem is that you have not specified a fully qualified email address and your bsmtplib server is rejecting the mail. The next most common problem is that your bsmtplib server doesn't like the syntax on the From part of the message. For more details on this and other problems, please see the Getting Email Notification to Work section of the Tips chapter of this manual. The section Getting Notified of Job Completion of the Tips chapter may also be useful. For more information on the **bsmtplib** mail program, please see bsmtplib in the Volume Utility Tools chapter of this manual.

My retention periods don't work

I Change Recycling, Retention Periods, or File Sizes in my Pool Resource and they Still Don't Work

The different variables associated with a Pool are defined in the Pool Resource, but are actually read by Bacula from the Catalog database. On Bacula versions prior to 1.30, after changing your Pool Resource, you must manually update the corresponding values in the Catalog by using the **update pool** command in the Console program. In Bacula version 1.30, Bacula does this for you automatically every time it starts.

When Bacula creates a Media record (Volume), it uses many default values from the Pool record. If you subsequently change the Pool record, the new values will be used as a default for the next Volume that is created, but if you want the new values to apply to existing Volumes, you must manually update the Volume Catalog entry using the **update volume** command in the Console program.

Why aren't my files compressed?

I Have Configured Compression On, But None of My Files Are Compressed. Why?

There are two kinds of compression. One is tape compression. This is done by the tape drive hardware, and you either enable or disable it

with system tools such as **mt**. This compression works independently of Bacula.

Bacula also has compression code, which is normally used only when backing up to file Volumes. There are two conditions for this software to become enabled.

1. You must have the zip development libraries loaded on your system when building Bacula and Bacula must find this library, normally **/usr/lib/libz.a**. On RedHat systems, this library is provided by the **zlib-devel** rpm.

If the library is found by Bacula during the **./configure** it will be mentioned in the **config.out** line by:

```
ZLIB support:  yes
```

2. You must add the **compression=gzip** option on your Include statement in the Director's configuration file.

Bacula is Asking for a New Tape After 2 GB of Data but My Tape holds 33 GB. Why?

There are several reasons why Bacula will request a new tape.

- There is an I/O error on the tape. Bacula prints an error message and requests a new tape. Bacula does not attempt to continue writing after an I/O error.
- Bacula encounters end of medium on the tape. This is not always distinguishable from an I/O error.
- You have specifically set some size limitation on the tape. For example the **Maximum Volume Bytes** or **Maximum Volume Files** in the Director's Pool resource, or **Maximum Volume Size** in the Storage daemon's Device resource.

Incremental backups are not working

Bacula is Not Doing the Right Thing When I Request an Incremental Backup. Why?

As explained in one of the previous questions, Bacula will automatically upgrade an Incremental or Differential job to a Full backup if it cannot find a prior Full backup or a suitable Full backup. For the gory details on how/when Bacula decides to upgrade levels please see the Level record in the Director's configuration chapter of this manual.

If after reading the above mentioned section, you believe that Bacula is not correctly handling the level (Differential/Incremental), please send us the following information for analysis:

- Your Director's configuration file.
- The output from **list jobs** covering the period where you are having the problem.
- The Job report output from the prior Full save (not critical).
- An **llist jobid=nnn** where nnn is the JobId of the prior Full save.
- The Job report output from the save that is doing the wrong thing (not critical).
- An **llist jobid=nnn** where nnn is the JobId of the job that was not correct.
- An explanation of what job went wrong and why you think it did.

The above information can allow us to analyze what happened, without it, there is not much we can do.

I am waiting forever for a backup of an offsite machine

I am Backing Up an Offsite Machine with an Unreliable Connection. The Director Waits Forever

Bacula was written on the assumption that it will have a good TCP/IP connection between all the daemons. As a consequence, the current Bacula doesn't deal with faulty connections very well. This situation is slowly being corrected over time.

There are several things you can do to improve the situation.

- Upgrade to version 1.32 and use the new `SDConnectTimeout` record. For example, set:

```
SD Connect Timeout = 5 min
```

in the `FileDaemon` resource.

- Run these kinds of jobs after all other jobs.

SSH hangs forever after starting Bacula

When I ssh into a machine and start Bacula then attempt to exit, ssh hangs forever.

This happens because Bacula leaves `stdin`, `stdout`, and `stderr` open for debug purposes. To avoid it, the simplest thing to do is to redirect the output of those files to `/dev/null` or another file in your startup script (the RedHat autostart scripts do this automatically). For example, you start the Director with:

```
bacula-dir -c bacula-dir.conf ... 0>\&1 2>\&1 >/dev/null
```

and likewise for the other daemons.

I'm confused by retention periods

I'm confused by the different Retention periods: File Retention, Job Retention, Volume Retention

Yes, this certainly can be confusing. The basic reason for so many is to allow flexibility. The File records take quite a lot of space in the catalog, so they are typically records you want to remove rather quickly. The Job records, take very little space, and they can be useful even without the File records to see what Jobs actually ran and when. One must understand that if the File records are removed from the catalog, you cannot use the **restore** command to restore an individual file since Bacula no longer knows where it is. However, as long as the Volume Retention period has not expired, the data will still be on the tape, and can be recovered from the tape.

For example, I keep a 30 day retention period for my Files to keep my catalog from getting too big, but I keep my tapes for a minimum of one year, just in case.

MaxVolumeSize is ignored

Why Does Bacula Ignore the MaxVolumeSize Set in my Pool?

The MaxVolumeSize that Bacula uses comes from the Media record, so most likely you changed your Pool, which is used as the default for creating Media records, **after** you created your Volume. Check what is in the Media record by doing:

```
llist Volume=xxx
```

If it doesn't have the right value, you can use:

```
update Volume=xxx
```

to change it.

I get a Connection refused when connecting to my Client

In connecting to my Client, I get ERR:Connection Refused. Packet Size too big from

This is typically a communications error resulting from one of the following:

- Old versions of Bacula, usually a Win32 client, where two threads were using the same I/O packet. Fixed in more recent versions. Please upgrade.
- Some other program such as an HP Printer using the same port (9102 in this case).

If it is neither of the above, please submit a bug report at bugs.bacula.org.

Another solution might be to run the daemon with the debug option by:

```
Start a DOS shell Window.
cd c:\bacula\bin
bacula-fd -d100 -c c:\bacula\bin\bacula-fd.conf
```

This will cause the FD to write a file **bacula.trace** in the current directory, which you can examine to determine the problem.

Long running jobs die with Pipe Error

During long running jobs my File daemon dies with Pipe Error, or some other communication

There are a number of reasons why a connection might break. Most often, it is a router between your two computers that times out inactive lines (not respecting the keepalive feature that Bacula uses). In that case, you can use the **Heartbeat Interval** directive in both the Storage daemon and the File daemon.

In at least one case, the problem has been a bad driver for a Win32 NVidia NForce 3 ethernet card with driver (4.4.2 17/05/2004). In this case, a good driver is (4.8.2.0 06/04/2005). Moral of the story, make sure you have the latest ethernet drivers loaded, or use the following workaround as suggested by Thomas Simmons for Win32 machines:

Browse to: Start > Control Panel > Network Connections

Right click the connection for the nvidia adapter and select properties. Under the General tab, click "Configure...". Under the Advanced tab set "Checksum Offload" to disabled and click OK to save the change.

Lack of communications, or communications that get interrupted can also be caused by Linux firewalls where you have a rule that throttles connections or traffic. For example, if you have:

```
iptables -t filter -A INPUT -m limit --limit 3/second --limit-burst 3 -j DROP
```

you will want to add the following rules **before** the above rule:

```
iptables -t filter -A INPUT --dport 9101 -j ACCEPT
iptables -t filter -A INPUT --dport 9102 -j ACCEPT
iptables -t filter -A INPUT --dport 9103 -j ACCEPT
```

This will ensure that any Bacula traffic will not get terminated because of high usage rates.

How to I tell the Job which Volume to use?

I can't figure out how to tell the job which volume to use This is an interesting statement. I now see that a number of people new to Bacula have the same problem as you, probably from using programs like tar.

In fact, you do not tell Bacula what tapes to use. It is the inverse. Bacula tells you what tapes it wants. You put tapes at its disposition and it chooses.

Now, if you **really** want to be tricky and try to tell Bacula what to do, it will be reasonable if for example you mount a valid tape that it can use on a drive, it will most likely go ahead and use it. It also has a documented algorithm for choosing tapes – but you are asking for problems ...

So, the trick is to invert your concept of things and put Bacula in charge of handling the tapes. Once you do that, you will be fine. If you want to anticipate what it is going to do, you can generally figure it out correctly and get what you want.

If you start with the idea that you are going to force or tell Bacula to use particular tapes or you insist on trying to run in that kind of mode, you will probably not be too happy.

I don't want to worry about what tape has what data. That is what Bacula is designed for.

If you have an application where you **really** need to remove a tape each day and insert a new one, it can be done the directives exist to accomplish that. In such a case, one little "trick" to knowing what tape Bacula will want at 2am while you are asleep is to run a tiny job at 4pm while you are still at work that backs up say one directory, or even one file. You will quickly find out what tape it wants, and you can mount it before you go home ...

Tips and Suggestions

Examples

There are a number of example scripts for various things that can be found in the **example** subdirectory and its subdirectories of the Bacula source distribution.

Upgrading Bacula Versions

The first thing to do before upgrading from one version to another is to ensure that you don't overwrite or delete your production (current) version of Bacula until you have tested that the new version works.

If you have installed Bacula into a single directory, this is simple: simply make a copy of your Bacula directory.

If you have done a more typical Unix installation where the binaries are placed in one directory and the configuration files are placed in another, then the simplest way is to configure your new Bacula to go into a single file. Alternatively, make copies of all your binaries and especially your conf files.

Whatever your situation may be (one of the two just described), you should probably start with the **defaultconf** script that can be found in the **examples** subdirectory. Copy this script to the main Bacula directory, modify it as necessary (there should not need to be many modifications), configure Bacula, build it, install it, then stop your production Bacula, copy all the ***.conf** files from your production Bacula directory to the test Bacula directory, start the test version, and run a few test backups. If all seems good, then you can proceed to install the new Bacula in place of or possibly over the old Bacula.

When installing a new Bacula you need not worry about losing the changes you made to your configuration files as the installation process will not overwrite them providing that you do not do a **make uninstall**.

If the new version of Bacula requires an upgrade to the database, you can upgrade it with the script **update_bacula_tables**, which will be installed in your scripts directory (`default/etc/bacula`), or alternatively, you can find it in the source `src/cats` directory.

Getting Notified of Job Completion

One of the first things you should do is to ensure that you are being properly notified of the status of each Job run by Bacula, or at a minimum of each Job that terminates with an error.

Until you are completely comfortable with Bacula, we recommend that you send an email to yourself for each Job that is run. This is most easily accomplished by adding an email notification address in the Messages resource of your Director's configuration file. An email is automatically configured in the default configuration files, but you must ensure that the default root address is replaced by your email address.

For examples of how I (Kern) configure my system, please take a look at the .conf files found in the examples sub-directory. We recommend the following configuration (where you change the paths and email address to correspond to your setup). Note, the mailcommand and operatorcommand should be on a single line. They were split here for presentation:

```
Messages {
    Name = Standard
    mailcommand = "/home/bacula/bin/bsmtp -h localhost
                  -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
                  -s \"Bacula: %t %e of %c %l\" %r"
    operatorcommand = "/home/bacula/bin/bsmtp -h localhost
                      -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
                      -s \"Bacula: Intervention needed for %j\" %r"
    Mail = your-email-address = all, !skipped, !terminate
    append = "/home/bacula/bin/log" = all, !skipped, !terminate
    operator = your-email-address = mount
    console = all, !skipped, !saved
}
```

You will need to ensure that the /home/bacula/bin path on the mailcommand and the operatorcommand lines point to your Bacula binary directory where the bsmtp program will be installed. You will also want to ensure that the your-email-address is replaced by your email address, and finally, you will also need to ensure that the /home/bacula/bin/log points to the file where you want to log all messages.

With the above Messages resource, you will be notified by email of every Job that ran, all the output will be appended to the log file you specify, all output will be directed to the console program, and

all mount messages will be emailed to you. Note, some messages will be sent to multiple destinations.

The form of the mailcommand is a bit complicated, but it allows you to distinguish whether the Job terminated in error or terminated normally. Please see the Mail Command section of the Messages Resource chapter of this manual for the details of the substitution characters used above.

Once you are totally comfortable with Bacula as I am, or if you have a large number of nightly Jobs as I do (eight), you will probably want to change the Mail command to Mail On Error which will generate an email message only if the Job terminates in error. If the Job terminates normally, no email message will be sent, but the output will still be appended to the log file as well as sent to the Console program.

Getting Email Notification to Work

The section above describes how to get email notification of job status. Occasionally, however, users have problems receiving any email at all. In that case, the things to check are the following:

- Ensure that you have a valid email address specified on your Mail record in the Director's Messages resource. The email address should be fully qualified. Simply using root generally will not work, rather you should use root@localhost or better yet your full domain.
- Ensure that you do not have a Mail record in the Storage daemon's or File daemon's configuration files. The only record you should have is director:

```
director = director-name = all
```

- If all else fails, try replacing the mailcommand with

```
mailcommand = "mail -s test your@domain.com"
```

- Once the above is working, assuming you want to use bsmtplib, submit the desired bsmtplib command by hand and ensure that the email is delivered, then put that command into Bacula.

Small differences in things such as the parenthesis around the word Bacula can make a big difference to some bsmtplib programs. For example, you might start simply by using:

```
mailcommand = "/home/bacula/bin/bsmtplib -f \"root@localhost\" %r"
```

Getting Notified that Bacula is Running

If like me, you have setup Bacula so that email is sent only when a Job has errors, as described in the previous section of this chapter, inevitably, one day, something will go wrong and Bacula can stall. This could be because Bacula crashes, which is very rare, or more likely the network has caused Bacula to hang for some unknown reason.

To avoid this, you can use the RunAfterJob command in the Job resource to schedule a Job nightly, or weekly that simply emails you a message saying that Bacula is still running. For example, I have setup the following Job in my Director's configuration file:

```
Schedule {
    Name = "Watchdog"
    Run = Level=Full sun-sat at 6:05
}
Job {
    Name = "Watchdog"
    Type = Admin
    Client=Watchdog
    FileSet="Verify Set"
    Messages = Standard
    Storage = DLTDrive
    Pool = Default
    Schedule = "Watchdog"
    RunAfterJob = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/watchdog %c %d"
}
Client {
    Name = Watchdog
    Address = rufus
    FDPort = 9102
    Catalog = Verify
    Password = ""
    File Retention = 1day
    Job Retention = 1 month
    AutoPrune = yes
}
```

Where I established a schedule to run the Job nightly. The Job

itself is type `Admin` which means that it doesn't actually do anything, and I've defined a `FileSet`, `Pool`, `Storage`, and `Client`, all of which are not really used (and probably don't need to be specified). The key aspect of this `Job` is the command:

```
RunAfterJob = "/home/kern/bacula/bin/watchdog %c %d"
```

which runs my `watchdogscript`. As an example, I have added the `Job` codes `%c` and `%d` which will cause the `Client` name and the `Director's` name to be passed to the script. For example, if the `Client's` name is `Watchdog` and the `Director's` name is `main-dir` then referencing `$1` in the script would get `Watchdog` and referencing `$2` would get `main-dir`. In this case, having the script know the `Client` and `Director's` name is not really useful, but in other situations it may be.

You can put anything in the `watchdog` script. In my case, I like to monitor the size of my catalog to be sure that `Bacula` is really pruning it. The following is my `watchdog` script:

```
#!/bin/sh
cd /home/kern/mysql/var/bacula
du . * |
/home/kern/bacula/bin/bsmtp \
  -f "\(Bacula\) abuse@whitehouse.com" -h mail.yyyy.com \
  -s "Bacula running" abuse@whitehouse.com
```

If you just wish to send yourself a message, you can do it with:

```
#!/bin/sh
cd /home/kern/mysql/var/bacula
/home/kern/bacula/bin/bsmtp \
  -f "\(Bacula\) abuse@whitehouse.com" -h mail.yyyy.com \
  -s "Bacula running" abuse@whitehouse.com <<END-OF-DATA
Bacula is still running!!!
END-OF-DATA
```

Maintaining a Valid Bootstrap File

By using a `WriteBootstrap` record in each of your `Director's` `Job` resources, you can constantly maintain a bootstrap file that will enable you to recover the state of your system as of the last backup

without having the Bacula catalog. This permits you to more easily recover from a disaster that destroys your Bacula catalog.

When a Job resource has a WriteBootstrap record, Bacula will maintain the designated file (normally on another system but mounted by NSF) with up to date information necessary to restore your system. For example, in my Director's configuration file, I have the following record:

```
Write Bootstrap = "/mnt/deuter/files/backup/client-name.bsr"
```

where I replace client-name by the actual name of the client that is being backed up. Thus, Bacula automatically maintains one file for each of my clients. The necessary bootstrap information is appended to this file during each Incremental backup, and the file is totally rewritten during each Full backup.

Note, one disadvantage of writing to an NFS mounted volume as I do is that if the other machine goes down, the OS will wait forever on the fopen() call that Bacula makes. As a consequence, Bacula will completely stall until the machine exporting the NSF mounts comes back up. A possible solution to this problem was provided by Andrew Hilborne, and consists of using the soft option instead of the hard option when mounting the NFS volume, which is typically done in /etc/fstab/. The NFS documentation explains these options in detail. However, I found that with the soft option NFS disconnected frequently causing even more problems.

If you are starting off in the middle of a cycle (i.e. with Incremental backups) rather than at the beginning (with a Full backup), the bootstrap file will not be immediately valid as it must always have the information from a Full backup as the first record. If you wish to synchronize your bootstrap file immediately, you can do so by running a restore command for the client and selecting a full restore, but when the restore command asks for confirmation to run the restore Job, you simply reply no, then copy the bootstrap file that was written to the location specified on the Write Bootstrap record. The restore bootstrap file can be found in restore.bsr in the working directory that you defined. In the example given below for the client rufus, my input is shown in bold. Note, the JobId output has been partially truncated to fit on the page here:

```
(in the Console program)
*{\bf restore}
```

First you select one or more JobIds that contain files to be restored. You will then be presented several methods of specifying the JobIds. Then you will be allowed to select which files from those JobIds are to be restored.

To select the JobIds, you have the following choices:

- 1: List last 20 Jobs run
- 2: List Jobs where a given File is saved
- 3: Enter list of JobIds to select
- 4: Enter SQL list command
- 5: Select the most recent backup for a client
- 6: Cancel

Select item: (1-6): {\bf 5}

The defined Client resources are:

- 1: Minimatou
- 2: Rufus
- 3: Timmy

Select Client (File daemon) resource (1-3): {\bf 2}

The defined FileSet resources are:

- 1: Kerns Files

Item 1 selected automatically.

JobId	Levl	Files	StrtTim	VolName	File	SesId	VolSesTime
2	F	84	...	test1	0	1	1035645259

You have selected the following JobId: 2

Building directory tree for JobId 2 ...

The defined Storage resources are:

- 1: File

Item 1 selected automatically.

You are now entering file selection mode where you add and remove files to be restored. All files are initially added.

Enter "done" to leave this mode.

cwd is: /

\$ {\bf done}

84 files selected to restore.

Run Restore job

JobName: kernsrestore

Bootstrap: /home/kern/bacula/working/restore.bsr

Where: /tmp/bacula-restores

FileSet: Kerns Files

Client: Rufus

Storage: File

JobId: *None*

OK to run? (yes/mod/no): {\bf no}

{\bf quit}

(in a shell window)

{\bf cp ../working/restore.bsr /mnt/deuter/files/backup/rufus.bsr}

Rejected Volumes After a Crash

Bacula keeps a count of the number of files on each Volume in its Catalog database so that before appending to a tape, it can verify that the number of files are correct, and thus prevent overwriting valid data. If the Director or the Storage daemon crashes before the job has completed, the tape will contain one more file than is noted in the Catalog, and the next time you attempt to use the same Volume, Bacula will reject it due to a mismatch between the physical tape (Volume) and the catalog.

The easiest solution to this problem is to label a new tape and start fresh. If you wish to continue appending to the current tape, you can do so by using the update command in the console program to change the Volume Files entry in the catalog. A typical sequence of events would go like the following:

- Bacula crashes
- You restart Bacula

Bacula then prints:

```
17-Jan-2003 16:45 rufus-dir: Start Backup JobId 13,
                  Job=kernsave.2003-01-17_16.45.46
17-Jan-2003 16:45 rufus-sd: Volume test01 previously written,
                  moving to end of data.
17-Jan-2003 16:46 rufus-sd: kernsave.2003-01-17_16.45.46 Error:
                  I cannot write on this volume because:
                  The number of files mismatch! Volume=11 Catalog=10
17-Jan-2003 16:46 rufus-sd: Job kernsave.2003-01-17_16.45.46 waiting.
                  Cannot find any appendable volumes.
Please use the "label" command to create a new Volume for:
  Storage:      SDT-10000
  Media type:   DDS-4
  Pool:         Default
```

(note, lines wrapped for presentation) The key here is the line that reads:

```
The number of files mismatch! Volume=11 Catalog=10
```

It says that Bacula found eleven files on the volume, but that the catalog says there should be ten. When you see this, you can be reasonably sure that the SD was interrupted while writing before

it had a chance to update the catalog. As a consequence, you can just modify the catalog count to eleven, and even if the catalog contains references to files saved in file 11, everything will be OK and nothing will be lost. Note that if the SD had written several file marks to the volume, the difference between the Volume count and the Catalog count could be larger than one, but this is unusual.

If on the other hand the catalog is marked as having more files than Bacula found on the tape, you need to consider the possible negative consequences of modifying the catalog. Please see below for a more complete discussion of this.

Continuing with the example of Volume = 11 Catalog = 10, to enable to Bacula to append to the tape, you do the following:

```
{\bf update}
Update choice:
  1: Volume parameters
  2: Pool from resource
  3: Slots from autochanger
Choose catalog item to update (1-3): {\bf 1}
Defined Pools:
  1: Default
  2: File
Select the Pool (1-2):
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MedId | VolName | MedTyp | VolStat | VolBytes | Last | VolReten | Recy | Slt |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | test01  | DDS-4  | Error   | 352427156 | ...  | 31536000 | 1    | 0    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Enter MediaId or Volume name: {\bf 1}
```

(note table output truncated for presentation) First, you chose to update the Volume parameters by entering a 1. In the volume listing that follows, notice how the VolStatus is Error. We will correct that after changing the Volume Files. Continuing, you respond 1,

```
Updating Volume "test01"
Parameters to modify:
  1: Volume Status
  2: Volume Retention Period
  3: Volume Use Duration
  4: Maximum Volume Jobs
  5: Maximum Volume Files
  6: Maximum Volume Bytes
  7: Recycle Flag
  8: Slot
```

```

    9: Volume Files
    10: Pool
    11: Done
Select parameter to modify (1-11): {\bf 9}
Warning changing Volume Files can result
in loss of data on your Volume
Current Volume Files is: 10
Enter new number of Files for Volume: {\bf 11}
New Volume Files is: 11
Updating Volume "test01"
Parameters to modify:
    1: Volume Status
    2: Volume Retention Period
    3: Volume Use Duration
    4: Maximum Volume Jobs
    5: Maximum Volume Files
    6: Maximum Volume Bytes
    7: Recycle Flag
    8: Slot
    9: Volume Files
   10: Pool
   11: Done
Select parameter to modify (1-10): {\bf 1}
```

Here, you have selected 9 in order to update the Volume Files, then you changed it from 10 to 11, and you now answer 1 to change the Volume Status.

```

Current Volume status is: Error
Possible Values are:
    1: Append
    2: Archive
    3: Disabled
    4: Full
    5: Used
    6: Read-Only
Choose new Volume Status (1-6): {\bf 1}
New Volume status is: Append
Updating Volume "test01"
Parameters to modify:
    1: Volume Status
    2: Volume Retention Period
    3: Volume Use Duration
    4: Maximum Volume Jobs
    5: Maximum Volume Files
    6: Maximum Volume Bytes
    7: Recycle Flag
    8: Slot
    9: Volume Files
   10: Pool
   11: Done
Select parameter to modify (1-11): {\bf 11}
```

Selection done.

At this point, you have changed the Volume Files from 10 to 11 to account for the last file that was written but not updated in the database, and you changed the Volume Status back to Append.

This was a lot of words to describe something quite simple.

The Volume Files option exists only in version 1.29 and later, and you should be careful using it. Generally, if you set the value to that which Bacula said is on the tape, you will be OK, especially if the value is one more than what is in the catalog.

Now lets consider the case:

```
The number of files mismatch! Volume=10 Catalog=12
```

Here the Bacula found fewer files on the volume than what is marked in the catalog. Now, in this case, you should hesitate a lot before modifying the count in the catalog, because if you force the catalog from 12 to 10, Bacula will start writing after the file 10 on the tape, possibly overwriting valid data, and if you ever try to restore any of the files that the catalog has marked as saved on Files 11 and 12, all chaos will break out. In this case, you will probably be better off using a new tape. In fact, you might want to see what files the catalog claims are actually stored on that Volume, and back them up to another tape and recycle this tape.

Security Considerations

Only the File daemon needs to run with root permission (so that it can access all files). As a consequence, you may run your Director, Storage daemon, and MySQL or PostgreSQL database server as non-root processes. Version 1.30 has the -u and the -g options that allow you to specify a userid and groupid on the command line to be used after Bacula starts.

As of version 1.33, thanks to Dan Langille, it is easier to configure the Bacula Director and Storage daemon to run as non-root.

You should protect the Bacula port addresses (normally 9101, 9102, and 9103) from outside access by a firewall or other means of protection to prevent unauthorized use of your daemons.

You should ensure that the configuration files are not world readable since they contain passwords that allow access to the daemons. Anyone who can access the Director using a console program can restore any file from a backup Volume.

You should protect your Catalog database. If you are using SQLite, make sure that the working directory is readable only by root (or your Bacula userid), and ensure that bacula.db has permissions -rw-r--r-- (i.e. 640) or more strict. If you are using MySQL or PostgreSQL, please note that the Bacula setup procedure leaves the database open to anyone. At a minimum, you should assign the user bacula a userid and add it to your Director's configuration file in the appropriate Catalog resource.

Creating Holiday Schedules

If you normally change tapes every day or at least every Friday, but Thursday is a holiday, you can use a trick proposed by Lutz Kittler to ensure that no job runs on Thursday so that you can insert Friday's tape and be sure it will be used on Friday. To do so, define a RunJobBefore script that normally returns zero, so that the Bacula job will normally continue. You can then modify the script to return non-zero on any day when you do not want Bacula to run the job.

Automatic Labeling Using Your Autochanger

If you have an autochanger but it does not support barcodes, using a "trick" you can make Bacula automatically label all the volumes in your autochanger's magazine.

First create a file containing one line for each slot in your autochanger that has a tape to be labeled. The line will contain the slot number a colon (:) then the Volume name you want to use. For example, create a file named volume-list, which contains:

```
1:Volume001
2:TestVolume02
5:LastVolume
```

The records do not need to be in any order and you don't need to mention all the slots. Normally, you will have a consistent set

of Volume names and a sequential set of numbers for each slot you want labeled. In the example above, I've left out slots 3 and 4 just as an example. Now, modify your `mtx-changer` script and comment out all the lines in the `list`) case by putting a `#` in column 1. Then add the following two lines:

```
cat <absolute-path>/volume-list
exit 0
```

so that the whole case looks like:

```
list)
#
# commented out lines
  cat <absolute-path>/volume-list
  exit 0
;;
```

where you replace `<absolute-path>` with the full path to the `volume-list` file. Then using the console, you enter the following command:

```
label barcodes
```

and Bacula will proceed to mount the autochanger Volumes in the list and label them with the Volume names you have supplied. Bacula will think that the list was provided by the autochanger barcodes, but in reality, it was you who supplied the `<barcodes>`.

If it seems to work, when it finishes, enter:

```
list volumes
```

and you should see all the volumes nicely created.

Backing Up Portables Using DHCP

You may want to backup laptops or portables that are not always connected to the network. If you are using DHCP to assign an IP address to those machines when they connect, you will need to use the Dynamic Update capability of DNS to assign a name to those machines that can be used in the Address field of the Client resource in the Director's conf file.

Going on Vacation

At some point, you may want to be absent for a week or two and you want to make sure Bacula has enough tape left so that the backups will complete. You start by doing a list volumes in the Console program:

```
{\bf list volumes}
```

```
Using default Catalog name=BackupDB DB=bacula
```

```
Pool: Default
```

MediaId	VolumeName	MediaType	VolStatus	VolBytes
23	DLT-30Nov02	DLT8000	Full	54,739,278,128
24	DLT-21Dec02	DLT8000	Full	56,331,524,629
25	DLT-11Jan03	DLT8000	Full	67,863,514,895
26	DLT-02Feb03	DLT8000	Full	63,439,314,216
27	DLT-03Mar03	DLT8000	Full	66,022,754,598
28	DLT-04Apr03	DLT8000	Full	60,792,559,924
29	DLT-28Apr03	DLT8000	Full	62,072,494,063
30	DLT-17May03	DLT8000	Full	65,901,767,839
31	DLT-07Jun03	DLT8000	Used	56,558,490,015
32	DLT-28Jun03	DLT8000	Full	64,274,871,265
33	DLT-19Jul03	DLT8000	Full	64,648,749,480
34	DLT-08Aug03	DLT8000	Full	64,293,941,255
35	DLT-24Aug03	DLT8000	Append	9,999,216,782

Note, I have truncated the output for presentation purposes. What is significant, is that I can see that my current tape has almost 10 Gbytes of data, and that the average amount of data I get on my tapes is about 60 Gbytes. So if I go on vacation now, I don't need to worry about tape capacity (at least not for short absences).

Equally significant is the fact that I did go on vacation the 28th of June 2003, and when I did the list volumes command, my current tape at that time, DLT-07Jun03 MediaId 31, had 56.5 Gbytes written. I could see that the tape would fill shortly. Consequently, I manually marked it as Used and replaced it with a fresh tape that I labeled as DLT-28Jun03, thus assuring myself that the backups would all complete without my intervention.

How to Exclude File on Windows Regardless of Case

This tip was submitted by Marc Brueckner who wasn't sure of the case of some of his files on Win32, which is case insensitive. The problem is that Bacula thinks that /UNIMPORTANT FILES is different from /Unimportant Files. Marc was aware that the file exclusion permits wild-cards. So, he specified:

```
"/[Uu] [Nn] [Ii] [Mm] [Pp] [Oo] [Rr] [Tt] [Aa] [Nn] [Tt] [Ff] [Ii] [Ll] [Ee] [Ss]"
```

As a consequence, the above exclude works for files of any case.

Please note that this works only in Bacula Exclude statement and not in Include.

Executing Scripts on a Remote Machine

This tip also comes from Marc Brueckner. (Note, this tip is probably outdated by the addition of ClientRunBeforeJob and ClientRunAfterJob Job records, but the technique still could be useful.) First I thought the "Run Before Job" statement in the Job-resource is for executing a script on the remote machine (the machine to be backed up). It could be useful to execute scripts on the remote machine e.g. for stopping databases or other services while doing the backup. (Of course I have to start the services again when the backup has finished) I found the following solution: Bacula could execute scripts on the remote machine by using ssh. The authentication is done automatically using a private key. First You have to generate a keypair. I've done this by:

```
ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t dsa -f Bacula_key
```

This statement may take a little time to run. It creates a public/private key pair with no passphrase. You could save the keys in /etc/bacula. Now you have two new files : Bacula_key which contains the private key and Bacula_key.pub which contains the public key.

Now you have to append the Bacula_key.pub file to the file authorized_keys in the \root\.ssh directory of the remote machine. Then you have to add (or uncomment) the line

```
AuthorizedKeysFile          %h/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

to the `sshd_config` file on the remote machine. Where the `%h` stands for the home-directory of the user (root in this case).

Assuming that your `sshd` is already running on the remote machine, you can now enter the following on the machine where Bacula runs:

```
ssh -i Bacula_key -l root "ls -la"
```

This should execute the `"ls -la"` command on the remote machine.

Now you could add lines like the following to your Director's conf file:

```
...
Run Before Job = ssh -i /etc/bacula/Bacula_key 192.168.1.1 \
                  "/etc/init.d/database stop"
Run After Job = ssh -i /etc/bacula/Bacula_key 192.168.1.1 \
                  "/etc/init.d/database start"
...
```

Even though Bacula version 1.32 has a `ClientRunBeforeJob`, the `ssh` method still could be useful for updating all the Bacula clients on several remote machines in a single script.

Recycling All Your Volumes

This tip comes from Phil Stracchino.

If you decide to blow away your catalog and start over, the simplest way to re-add all your prelabeled tapes with a minimum of fuss (provided you don't care about the data on the tapes) is to add the tape labels using the console `add` command, then go into the catalog and manually set the `VolStatus` of every tape to `Recycle`.

The SQL command to do this is very simple:

```
update Media set VolStatus = "Recycle";
```

Bacula will then ignore the data already stored on the tapes and just re-use each tape without further objection.

Backing up ACLs on ext3 or XFS filesystems

This tip comes from Volker Sauer.

Note, this tip was given prior to implementation of ACLs in Bacula (version 1.34.5). It is left here because dumping/displaying ACLs can still be useful in testing/verifying that Bacula is backing up and restoring your ACLs properly. Please see the `aclsupport` FileSet option in the configuration chapter of this manual.

For example, you could dump the ACLs to a file with a script similar to the following:

```
#!/bin/sh
BACKUP_DIRS="/foo /bar"
STORE_ACL=/root/acl-backup
umask 077
for i in $BACKUP_DIRS; do
  cd $i /usr/bin/getfacl -R --skip-base .>$STORE_ACL/${i//\\/_}
done
```

Then use Bacula to backup `/root/acl-backup`.

The ACLs could be restored using Bacula to the `/root/acl-backup` file, then restored to your system using:

```
setfacl --restore/root/acl-backup
```

Total Automation of Bacula Tape Handling

This tip was provided by Alexander Kuehn.

Bacula is a really nice backup program except that the manual tape changing requires user interaction with the bacula console.

Fortunately I can fix this. NOTE!!! This suggestion applies for people who do ***NOT*** have tape autochangers and must change tapes manually.!!!!

Bacula supports a variety of tape changers through the use of `mtx-changer` scripts/programs. This highly flexible approach allowed me to create this shell script which does the following: Whenever a new tape is required it sends a mail to the operator to insert the new tape. Then it waits until a tape has been inserted, sends a mail

again to say thank you and let's bacula continue it's backup. So you can schedule and run backups without ever having to log on or see the console. To make the whole thing work you need to create a Device resource which looks something like this ("Archive Device", "Maximum Changer Wait", "Media Type" and "Label media" may have different values):

```
Device {
    Name=DDSD3
    Archive Device = # use yours not mine! ;)/dev/nsa0
    Changer Device = # not really required/dev/nsa0
    Changer Command = "# use this (maybe change the path)!
        /usr/local/bin/mtx-changer %o %a %S"
    Maximum Changer Wait = 3d          # 3 days in seconds
    AutomaticMount = yes;              # mount on start
    AlwaysOpen = yes;                 # keep device locked
    Media Type = DDSD3                # it's just a name
    RemovableMedia = yes;             #
    Offline On Unmount = Yes;         # keep this too
    Label media = Yes;                #
}
```

As the script has to emulate the complete wisdom of a mtx-changer it has an internal "database" containing where which tape is stored, you can see this on the following line:

```
labels="VOL-0001 VOL-0002 VOL-0003 VOL-0004 VOL-0005 VOL-0006
VOL-0007 VOL-0008 VOL-0009 VOL-0010 VOL-0011 VOL-0012"
```

The above should be all on one line, and it effectively tells Bacula that volume "VOL-0001" is located in slot 1 (which is our lowest slot), that volume "VOL-0002" is located in slot 2 and so on.. The script also maintains a logfile (/var/log/mtx.log) where you can monitor its operation.

Running Concurrent Jobs

Bacula can run multiple concurrent jobs, but the default configuration files are not set to do so. Using the Maximum Concurrent Jobs directive, you have a lot of control over how many jobs can run at the same time, and which jobs can run simultaneously. The downside is that it can be a bit tricky to set it up for the first time as you need to set the concurrency in at least five different places.

The Director, the File daemon, and the Storage daemon each have a Maximum Concurrent Jobs directive that determines overall number of concurrent jobs the daemon will run. The default is one for the Director and ten for both the File daemon and the Storage daemon, so assuming you will not be running more than ten concurrent jobs, the only changes that are needed are in the Director's conf file (bacula-dir.conf).

Within the Director's configuration file, Maximum Concurrent Jobs can be set in the Direct, Job, Client, and Storage resources. Each one must be set properly, according to your needs, otherwise your jobs may be run one at a time.

For example, if you want two different jobs to run simultaneously backing up the same Client to the same Storage device, they will run concurrently only if you have set Maximum Concurrent Jobs greater than one in the Director resource, the Client resource, and the Storage resource in bacula-dir.conf.

We recommend that you carefully test your multiple concurrent backup including doing thorough restore testing before you put it into production.

Below is a super stripped down bacula-dir.conf file showing you the four places where the file has been modified to allow the same job NightlySave to run up to four times concurrently. The change to the Job resource is not necessary if you want different Jobs to run at the same time, which is the normal case.

```
#
# Bacula Director Configuration file -- bacula-dir.conf
#
Director {
    Name = rufus-dir
    Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 4
    ...
}
Job {
    Name = "NightlySave"
    Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 4
    Client = rufus-fd
    Storage = File
    ...
}
Client {
    Name = rufus-fd
    Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 4
    ...
}
```

```
}  
Storage {  
    Name = File  
    Maximum Concurrent Jobs = 4  
    ...  
}
```

Volume Utility Tools

This document describes the utility programs written to aid Bacula users and developers in dealing with Volumes external to Bacula.

Specifying the Configuration File

Starting with version 1.27, each of the following programs requires a valid Storage daemon configuration file (actually, the only part of the configuration file that these programs need is the Device resource definitions). This permits the programs to find the configuration parameters for your archive device (generally a tape drive). By default, they read bacula-sd.conf in the current directory, but you may specify a different configuration file using the -c option.

Specifying a Device Name For a Tape

Each of these programs require a device-name where the Volume can be found. In the case of a tape, this is the physical device name such as /dev/nst0 or /dev/rmt/0ubn depending on your system. For the program to work, it must find the identical name in the Device resource of the configuration file. See below for specifying Volume names.

Please note that if you have Bacula running and you want to use one of these programs, you will either need to stop the Storage daemon, or unmount any tape drive you want to use, otherwise the drive will be busy because Bacula is using it.

Specifying a Device Name For a File

If you are attempting to read or write an archive file rather than a tape, the device-name should be the full path to the archive location including the filename. The filename (last part of the specification) will be stripped and used as the Volume name, and the path (first part before the filename) must have the same entry in the configuration file. So, the path is equivalent to the archive device name, and the filename is equivalent to the volume name.

Specifying Volumes

In general, you must specify the Volume name to each of the programs below (with the exception of btape). The best method to do so is to specify a bootstrap file on the command line with the `-b` option. As part of the bootstrap file, you will then specify the Volume name or Volume names if more than one volume is needed. For example, suppose you want to read tapes `tape1` and `tape2`. First construct a bootstrap file named say, `list.bsr` which contains:

```
Volume=test1|test2
```

where each Volume is separated by a vertical bar. Then simply use:

```
./bls -b list.bsr /dev/nst0
```

In the case of Bacula Volumes that are on files, you may simply append volumes as follows:

```
./bls /tmp/test1\|test2
```

where the backslash (`\`) was necessary as a shell escape to permit entering the vertical bar (`—`).

And finally, if you feel that specifying a Volume name is a bit complicated with a bootstrap file, you can use the `-V` option (on all programs except `bcopy`) to specify one or more Volume names separated by the vertical bar (`—`). For example,

```
./bls -V Vol1001 /dev/nst0
```

You may also specify an asterisk (`*`) to indicate that the program should accept any volume. For example:

```
./bls -V* /dev/nst0
```

bls

bls can be used to do an **ls** type listing of a Bacula tape or file. It is called:

```
Usage: bls [options] <device-name>
      -b <file>      specify a bootstrap file
      -c <file>      specify a config file
      -d <level>     specify debug level
      -e <file>      exclude list
      -i <file>      include list
      -j             list jobs
      -k             list blocks
      (no j or k option) list saved files
      -L             dump label
      -p             proceed inspite of errors
      -v             be verbose
      -V             specify Volume names (separated by |)
      -?             print this message
```

For example, to list the contents of a tape:

```
./bls -V Volume-name /dev/nst0
```

Or to list the contents of a file:

```
./bls /tmp/Volume-name
or
./bls -V Volume-name /tmp
```

Note that, in the case of a file, the Volume name becomes the filename, so in the above example, you will replace the xxx with the name of the volume (file) you wrote.

Normally if no options are specified, **bls** will produce the equivalent output to the **ls -l** command for each file on the tape. Using other options listed above, it is possible to display only the Job records, only the tape blocks, etc. For example:

```
./bls /tmp/File002
bls: butil.c:148 Using device: /tmp
drwxrwxr-x  3 k  k  4096 02-10-19 21:08  /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/
drwxrwxr-x  2 k  k  4096 02-10-10 18:59  /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/CVS/
```

```

-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 54 02-07-06 18:02 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/CVS/Root
-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 16 02-07-06 18:02 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/CVS/Repository
-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 1783 02-10-10 18:59 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/CVS/Entries
-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 97506 02-10-18 21:07 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/Makefile
-rw-r--r-- 1 k k 3513 02-10-18 21:02 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/Makefile.in
-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 4669 02-07-06 18:02 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/README-config
-rw-r--r-- 1 k k 4391 02-09-14 16:51 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/authenticate.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 k k 3609 02-07-07 16:41 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/autoprunec.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 4418 02-10-18 21:03 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/bacula-dir.conf
...
-rw-rw-r-- 1 k k 83 02-08-31 19:19 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/.cvsignore
bls: Got EOF on device /tmp
84 files found.

```

Listing Jobs

If you are listing a Volume to determine what Jobs to restore, normally the `-j` option provides you with most of what you will need as long as you don't have multiple clients. For example,

```

./bls -j -V Test1 -c stored.conf DDS-4
bls: butil.c:258 Using device: "DDS-4" for reading.
11-Jul 11:54 bls: Ready to read from volume "Test1" on device "DDS-4" (/dev/nst0).
Volume Record: File:blk=0:1 SessId=4 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=0 DataLen=165
Begin Job Session Record: File:blk=0:2 SessId=4 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=1 Level=F Type=B
Begin Job Session Record: File:blk=0:3 SessId=5 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=5 Level=F Type=B
Begin Job Session Record: File:blk=0:6 SessId=3 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=2 Level=F Type=B
Begin Job Session Record: File:blk=0:13 SessId=2 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=4 Level=F Type=B
End Job Session Record: File:blk=0:99 SessId=3 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=2 Level=F Type=B
Files=168 Bytes=1,732,978 Errors=0 Status=T
End Job Session Record: File:blk=0:101 SessId=2 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=4 Level=F Type=B
Files=168 Bytes=1,732,978 Errors=0 Status=T
End Job Session Record: File:blk=0:108 SessId=5 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=5 Level=F Type=B
Files=168 Bytes=1,732,978 Errors=0 Status=T
End Job Session Record: File:blk=0:109 SessId=4 SessTime=1121074625 JobId=1 Level=F Type=B
Files=168 Bytes=1,732,978 Errors=0 Status=T
11-Jul 11:54 bls: End of Volume at file 1 on device "DDS-4" (/dev/nst0), Volume "Test1"
11-Jul 11:54 bls: End of all volumes.

```

shows a full save followed by two incremental saves.

Adding the `-v` option will display virtually all information that is available for each record:

Listing Blocks

Normally, except for debugging purposes, you will not need to list Bacula blocks (the "primitive" unit of Bacula data on the Volume). However, you can do so with:

```
./bls -k /tmp/File002
bls: butil.c:148 Using device: /tmp
Block: 1 size=64512
Block: 2 size=64512
...
Block: 65 size=64512
Block: 66 size=19195
bls: Got EOF on device /tmp
End of File on device
```

By adding the `-v` option, you can get more information, which can be useful in knowing what sessions were written to the volume:

```
./bls -k -v /tmp/File002
Volume Label:
Id           : Bacula 0.9 mortal
VerNo        : 10
VolName      : File002
PrevVolName  :
VolFile      : 0
LabelType    : VOL_LABEL
LabelSize    : 147
PoolName     : Default
MediaType    : File
PoolType     : Backup
HostName     :
Date label written: 2002-10-19 at 21:16
Block: 1 blen=64512 First rec FI=VOL_LABEL SessId=1 SessTim=1035062102 Strm=0 rlen=147
Block: 2 blen=64512 First rec FI=6 SessId=1 SessTim=1035062102 Strm=DATA rlen=4087
Block: 3 blen=64512 First rec FI=12 SessId=1 SessTim=1035062102 Strm=DATA rlen=5902
Block: 4 blen=64512 First rec FI=19 SessId=1 SessTim=1035062102 Strm=DATA rlen=28382
...
Block: 65 blen=64512 First rec FI=83 SessId=1 SessTim=1035062102 Strm=DATA rlen=1873
Block: 66 blen=19195 First rec FI=83 SessId=1 SessTim=1035062102 Strm=DATA rlen=2973
bls: Got EOF on device /tmp
End of File on device
```

Armed with the `SessionId` and the `SessionTime`, you can extract just about anything.

If you want to know even more, add a second `-v` to the command line to get a dump of every record in every block.

```

./bls -k -v -v /tmp/File002
bls: block.c:79 Dump block 80f8ad0: size=64512 BlkNum=1
      Hdrcksum=b1bdfd6d cksum=b1bdfd6d
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=VOL_LABEL Strm=0 len=147 p=80f8b40
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=SOS_LABEL Strm=-7 len=122 p=80f8be7
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=1 Strm=UATTR len=86 p=80f8c75
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=2 Strm=UATTR len=90 p=80f8cdf
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=3 Strm=UATTR len=92 p=80f8d4d
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=3 Strm=DATA len=54 p=80f8dbd
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=3 Strm=MD5 len=16 p=80f8e07
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=4 Strm=UATTR len=98 p=80f8e2b
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=4 Strm=DATA len=16 p=80f8ea1
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=4 Strm=MD5 len=16 p=80f8ec5
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=5 Strm=UATTR len=96 p=80f8ee9
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=5 Strm=DATA len=1783 p=80f8f5d
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=5 Strm=MD5 len=16 p=80f9668
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=6 Strm=UATTR len=95 p=80f968c
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=6 Strm=DATA len=32768 p=80f96ff
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=6 Strm=DATA len=32768 p=8101713
bls: block.c:79 Dump block 80f8ad0: size=64512 BlkNum=2
      Hdrcksum=9acc1e7f cksum=9acc1e7f
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=6 Strm=contDATA len=4087 p=80f8b40
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=6 Strm=DATA len=31970 p=80f9b4b
bls: block.c:92 Rec: VId=1 VT=1035062102 FI=6 Strm=MD5 len=16 p=8101841
...

```

bextract

Normally, you will restore files by running a Restore Job from the Console program. However, **bextract** can be used to extract a single file or a list of files from a Bacula tape or file. In fact, **bextract** can be a useful tool to restore files to an empty system assuming you are able to boot, you have statically linked **bextract** and you have an appropriate bootstrap file.

It is called:

```

Usage: bextract [-d debug_level] <device-name> <directory-to-store-files>
      -b <file>      specify a bootstrap file
      -dnn          set debug level to nn
      -e <file>      exclude list
      -i <file>      include list
      -p            proceed inspite of I/O errors
      -V            specify Volume names (separated by |)
      -?            print this message

```

where device-name is the Archive Device (raw device name or full

filename) of the device to be read, and directory-to-store-files is a path prefix to prepend to all the files restored.

NOTE: On Windows systems, if you specify a prefix of say d:/tmp, any file that would have been restored to c:/My Documents will be restored to d:/tmp/My Documents. That is, the original drive specification will be stripped. If no prefix is specified, the file will be restored to the original drive.

Extracting with Include or Exclude Lists

Using the `-e` option, you can specify a file containing a list of files to be excluded. Wildcards can be used in the exclusion list. This option will normally be used in conjunction with the `-i` option (see below). Both the `-e` and the `-i` options may be specified at the same time as the `-b` option. The bootstrap filters will be applied first, then the include list, then the exclude list.

Likewise, and probably more importantly, with the `-i` option, you can specify a file that contains a list (one file per line) of files and directories to include to be restored. The list must contain the full filename with the path. If you specify a path name only, all files and subdirectories of that path will be restored. If you specify a line containing only the filename (e.g. my-file.txt) it probably will not be extracted because you have not specified the full path.

For example, if the file include-list contains:

```
/home/kern/bacula
/usr/local/bin
```

Then the command:

```
./bextract -i include-list -V Volume /dev/nst0 /tmp
```

will restore from the Bacula archive /dev/nst0 all files and directories in the backup from /home/kern/bacula and from /usr/local/bin. The restored files will be placed in a file of the original name under the directory /tmp (i.e. /tmp/home/kern/bacula/... and /tmp/usr/local/bin/...).

Extracting With a Bootstrap File

The `-b` option is used to specify a bootstrap file containing the information needed to restore precisely the files you want. Specifying a bootstrap file is optional but recommended because it gives you the most control over which files will be restored. For more details on the bootstrap file, please see Restoring Files with the Bootstrap File chapter of this document. Note, you may also use a bootstrap file produced by the `restore` command. For example:

```
./bextract -b bootstrap-file /dev/nst0 /tmp
```

The bootstrap file allows detailed specification of what files you want restored (extracted). You may specify a bootstrap file and include and/or exclude files at the same time. The bootstrap conditions will first be applied, and then each file record seen will be compared to the include and exclude lists.

Extracting From Multiple Volumes

If you wish to extract files that span several Volumes, you can specify the Volume names in the bootstrap file or you may specify the Volume names on the command line by separating them with a vertical bar. See the section above under the `bls` program entitled Listing Multiple Volumes for more information. The same techniques apply equally well to the `bextract` program.

bscan

The `bscan` program can be used to re-create a database (catalog) from the backup information written to one or more Volumes. This is normally needed only if one or more Volumes have been pruned or purged from your catalog so that the records on the Volume are no longer in the catalog.

With some care, it can also be used to synchronize your existing catalog with a Volume. Although we have never seen a case of `bscan` damaging a catalog, since `bscan` modifies your catalog, we recommend that you do a simple ASCII backup

of your database before running `bscan` just to be sure. See [Compacting Your Database](#).

`bscan` can also be useful in a disaster recovery situation, after the loss of a hard disk, if you do not have a valid bootstrap file for reloading your system, or if a Volume has been recycled but not overwritten, you can use `bscan` to re-create your database, which can then be used to restore your system or a file to its previous state.

It is called:

```
Usage: bscan [options] <bacula-archive>
-b bootstrap      specify a bootstrap file
-c <file>         specify configuration file
-d <nn>           set debug level to nn
-m               update media info in database
-n <name>         specify the database name (default bacula)
-u <user>         specify database user name (default bacula)
-P <password>     specify database password (default none)
-h <host>         specify database host (default NULL)
-p               proceed inspite of I/O errors
-r               list records
-s               synchronize or store in database
-v               verbose
-V <Volumes>     specify Volume names (separated by |)
-w <dir>         specify working directory (default from conf file)
-?               print this message
```

If you are using MySQL or PostgreSQL, there is no need to supply a working directory since in that case, `bscan` knows where the databases are. However, if you have provided security on your database, you may need to supply either the database name (`-b` option), the user name (`-u` option), and/or the password (`-p`) options.

As an example, let's suppose that you did a backup to Volumes "Vol001" and "Vol002", then sometime later all records of one or both those Volumes were pruned or purged from the database. By using `bscan` you can recreate the catalog entries for those Volumes and then use the restore command in the Console to restore whatever you want. A command something like:

```
bscan -c bacula-sd.conf -v -V Vol001\\|Vol002 /dev/nst0
```

will give you an idea of what is going to happen without changing

your catalog. Of course, you may need to change the path to the Storage daemon's conf file, the Volume name, and your tape (or disk) device name. This command must read the entire tape, so if it has a lot of data, it may take a long time, and thus you might want to immediately use the command listed below. Note, if you are writing to a disk file, replace the device name with the path to the directory that contains the Volumes. This must correspond to the Archive Device in the conf file.

Then to actually write or store the records in the catalog, add the `-s` option as follows:

```
bscan -s -m -c bacula-sd.conf -v -V Vol001\\|Vol002 /dev/nst0
```

When writing to the database, if `bscan` finds existing records, it will generally either update them if something is wrong or leave them alone. Thus if the Volumes you are scanning are all or partially in the catalog already, no harm will be done to that existing data. Any missing data will simply be added.

If you have multiple tapes, you should scan them with:

```
bscan -s -m -c bacula-sd.conf -v -V Vol001\\|Vol002\\|Vol003 /dev/nst0
```

You should, always try to specify the tapes in the order they are written. However, `bscan` can handle scanning tapes that are not sequential. Any incomplete records at the end of the tape will simply be ignored in that case. If you are simply repairing an existing catalog, this may be OK, but if you are creating a new catalog from scratch, it will leave your database in an incorrect state. If you do not specify all necessary Volumes on a single `bscan` command, `bscan` will not be able to correctly restore the records that span two volumes. In other words, it is much better to specify two or three volumes on a single `bscan` command rather than run `bscan` two or three times, each with a single volume.

Note, the restoration process using `bscan` is not identical to the original creation of the catalog data. This is because certain non-essential data such as volume reads, volume mounts, etc is not stored on the Volume, and thus is not restored by `bscan`. The results of `bscanning` are, however, perfectly valid, and will permit restoration of any or all the files in the catalog using the normal Bacula console commands.

Using bscan to Compare a Volume to an existing Catalog

If you wish to compare the contents of a Volume to an existing catalog without changing the catalog, you can safely do so if and only if you do not specify either the `-m` or the `-s` options. However, at this time (Bacula version 1.26), the comparison routines are not as good or as thorough as they should be, so we don't particularly recommend this mode other than for testing.

Using bscan to Recreate a Catalog from a Volume

This is the mode for which bscan is most useful. You can either bscan into a freshly created catalog, or directly into your existing catalog (after having made an ASCII copy as described above). Normally, you should start with a freshly created catalog that contains no data.

Starting with a single Volume named `TestVolume1`, you run a command such as:

```
./bscan -V TestVolume1 -v -s -m -c bacula-sd.conf /dev/nst0
```

If there is more than one volume, simply append it to the first one separating it with a vertical bar. You may need to precede the vertical bar with a forward slash escape the shell – e.g. `TestVolume1\—TestVolume2` . The `-v` option was added for verbose output (this can be omitted if desired). The `-s` option that tells bscan to store information in the database. The physical device name `/dev/nst0` is specified after all the options.

For example, after having done a full backup of a directory, then two incrementals, I reinitialized the SQLite database as described above, and using the `bootstrap.bsr` file noted above, I entered the following command:

```
./bscan -b bootstrap.bsr -v -s -c bacula-sd.conf /dev/nst0
```

which produced the following output:

```
bscan: bscan.c:182 Using Database: bacula, User: bacula
bscan: bscan.c:673 Created Pool record for Pool: Default
```

```

bscan: bscan.c:271 Pool type "Backup" is OK.
bscan: bscan.c:632 Created Media record for Volume: TestVolume1
bscan: bscan.c:298 Media type "DDS-4" is OK.
bscan: bscan.c:307 VOL_LABEL: OK for Volume: TestVolume1
bscan: bscan.c:693 Created Client record for Client: Rufus
bscan: bscan.c:769 Created new JobId=1 record for original JobId=2
bscan: bscan.c:717 Created FileSet record "Kerns Files"
bscan: bscan.c:819 Updated Job termination record for new JobId=1
bscan: bscan.c:905 Created JobMedia record JobId 1, MediaId 1
bscan: Got EOF on device /dev/nst0
bscan: bscan.c:693 Created Client record for Client: Rufus
bscan: bscan.c:769 Created new JobId=2 record for original JobId=3
bscan: bscan.c:708 Fileset "Kerns Files" already exists.
bscan: bscan.c:819 Updated Job termination record for new JobId=2
bscan: bscan.c:905 Created JobMedia record JobId 2, MediaId 1
bscan: Got EOF on device /dev/nst0
bscan: bscan.c:693 Created Client record for Client: Rufus
bscan: bscan.c:769 Created new JobId=3 record for original JobId=4
bscan: bscan.c:708 Fileset "Kerns Files" already exists.
bscan: bscan.c:819 Updated Job termination record for new JobId=3
bscan: bscan.c:905 Created JobMedia record JobId 3, MediaId 1
bscan: Got EOF on device /dev/nst0
bscan: bscan.c:652 Updated Media record at end of Volume: TestVolume1
bscan: bscan.c:428 End of Volume. VolFiles=3 VolBlocks=57 VolBytes=10,027,437

```

The key points to note are that `bscan` prints a line when each major record is created. Due to the volume of output, it does not print a line for each file record unless you supply the `-v` option twice or more on the command line.

In the case of a Job record, the new JobId will not normally be the same as the original Jobid. For example, for the first JobId above, the new JobId is 1, but the original JobId is 2. This is nothing to be concerned about as it is the normal nature of databases. `bscan` will keep everything straight.

Although `bscan` claims that it created a Client record for Client: Rufus three times, it was actually only created the first time. This is normal.

You will also notice that it read an end of file after each Job (Got EOF on device ...). Finally the last line gives the total statistics for the `bscan`.

If you had added a second `-v` option to the command line, Bacula would have been even more verbose, dumping virtually all the details of each Job record it encountered.

Now if you start Bacula and enter a `list jobs` command to the

console program, you will get:

JobId	Name	StartTime	Type	Lvl	JobFiles	JobBytes	JobStat
1	kernsave	2002-10-07 14:59	B	F	84	4180207	T
2	kernsave	2002-10-07 15:00	B	I	15	2170314	T
3	kernsave	2002-10-07 15:01	B	I	33	3662184	T

which corresponds virtually identically with what the database contained before it was re-initialized and restored with bscan. All the Jobs and Files found on the tape are restored including most of the Media record. The Volume (Media) records restored will be marked as Full so that they cannot be rewritten without operator intervention.

It should be noted that bscan cannot restore a database to the exact condition it was in previously because a lot of the less important information contained in the database is not saved to the tape. Nevertheless, the reconstruction is sufficiently complete, that you can run restore against it and get valid results.

Using bscan to Correct the Volume File Count

If the Storage daemon crashes during a backup Job, the catalog will not be properly updated for the Volume being used at the time of the crash. This means that the Storage daemon will have written say 20 files on the tape, but the catalog record for the Volume indicates only 19 files.

Bacula refuses to write on a tape that contains a different number of files from what is in the catalog. To correct this situation, you may run a bscan with the -m option (but without the -s option) to update only the final Media record for the Volumes read.

After bscan

If you use bscan to enter the contents of the Volume into an existing catalog, you should be aware that the records you entered may be immediately pruned during the next job, particularly if the Volume is very old or had been previously purged. To avoid

this, after running `bscan`, you can manually set the volume status (`VolStatus`) to `Read-Only` by using the `update` command in the catalog. This will allow you to restore from the volume without having it immediately purged. When you have restored and backed up the data, you can reset the `VolStatus` to `Used` and the Volume will be purged from the catalog.

`bcopy`

The `bcopy` program can be used to copy one Bacula archive file to another. For example, you may copy a tape to a file, a file to a tape, a file to a file, or a tape to a tape. For tape to tape, you will need two tape drives. (a later version is planned that will buffer it to disk). In the process of making the copy, no record of the information written to the new Volume is stored in the catalog. This means that the new Volume, though it contains valid backup data, cannot be accessed directly from existing catalog entries. If you wish to be able to use the Volume with the `Console` restore command, for example, you must first `bscan` the new Volume into the catalog.

`bcopy` Command Options

```
Usage: bcopy [-d debug_level] <input-archive> <output-archive>
        -b bootstrap          specify a bootstrap file
        -c <file>             specify configuration file
        -dnn                  set debug level to nn
        -i                    specify input Volume names (separated by |)
        -o                    specify output Volume names (separated by |)
        -p                    proceed inspite of I/O errors
        -v                    verbose
        -w dir                 specify working directory (default /tmp)
        -?                    print this message
```

By using a bootstrap file, you can copy parts of a Bacula archive file to another archive.

One of the objectives of this program is to be able to recover as much data as possible from a damaged tape. However, the current version does not yet have this feature.

As this is a new program, any feedback on its use would be appreciated. In addition, I only have a single tape drive, so I have never been able to test this program with two tape drives.

btape

This program permits a number of elementary tape operations via a tty command interface. The test command, described below, can be very useful for testing older tape drive compatibility problems. Aside from initial testing of tape drive compatibility with Bacula, btape will be mostly used by developers writing new tape drivers.

btape can be dangerous to use with existing Bacula tapes because it will relabel a tape or write on the tape if so requested regardless that the tape may contain valuable data, so please be careful and use it only on blank tapes.

To work properly, btape needs to read the Storage daemon's configuration file. As a default, it will look for bacula-sd.conf in the current directory. If your configuration file is elsewhere, please use the -c option to specify where.

The physical device name must be specified on the command line, and this same device name must be present in the Storage daemon's configuration file read by btape

```
Usage: btape [-c config_file] [-d debug_level] [device_name]
        -c <file>    set configuration file to file
        -dnn         set debug level to nn
        -s           turn off signals
        -t           open the default tape device
        -?           print this message.
```

Using btape to Verify your Tape Drive

An important reason for this program is to ensure that a Storage daemon configuration file is defined so that Bacula will correctly read and write tapes.

It is highly recommended that you run the test command before running your first Bacula job to ensure that the parameters you have defined for your storage device (tape drive) will permit Bacula to function properly. You only need to mount a blank tape, enter the command, and the output should be reasonably self explanatory. Please see the Tape Testing Chapter of this manual for the details.

btape Commands

The full list of commands are:

Command	Description
=====	=====
bsf	backspace file
bsr	backspace record
cap	list device capabilities
clear	clear tape errors
eod	go to end of Bacula data for append
test	General test Bacula tape functions
eom	go to the physical end of medium
fill	fill tape, write onto second volume
unfill	read filled tape
fsf	forward space a file
fsr	forward space a record
help	print this command
label	write a Bacula label to the tape
load	load a tape
quit	quit btape
rd	read tape
readlabel	read and print the Bacula tape label
rectest	test record handling functions
rewind	rewind the tape
scan	read tape block by block to EOT and report
status	print tape status
test	test a tape for compatibility with Bacula
weof	write an EOF on the tape
wr	write a single record of 2048 bytes

The most useful commands are:

- **test** – test writing records and EOF marks and reading them back.
- **fill** – completely fill a volume with records, then write a few records on a second volume, and finally, both volumes will be read back. This command writes blocks containing random data, so your drive will not be able to compress the data, and thus it is a good test of the real physical capacity of your tapes.
- **readlabel** – read and dump the label on a Bacula tape.
- **cap** – list the device capabilities as defined in the configuration file and as perceived by the Storage daemon.

The readlabel command can be used to display the details of a Bacula tape label. This can be useful if the physical tape label was lost or damaged.

In the event that you want to relabel a Bacula, you can simply use the label command which will write over any existing label. However, please note for labeling tapes, we recommend that you use the label command in the Console program since it will never overwrite a valid Bacula tape.

Other Programs

The following programs are general utility programs and in general do not need a configuration file nor a device name.

bsmtp

bsmtp is a simple mail transport program that permits more flexibility than the standard mail programs typically found on Unix systems. It can even be used on Windows machines.

It is called:

```
Usage: bsmtp [-f from] [-h mailhost] [-s subject] [-c copy] [recipient ...]
      -c          set the Cc: field
      -dnn        set debug level to nn
      -f          set the From: field
      -h          use mailhost:port as the bsmtp server
      -s          set the Subject: field
      -?          print this message.
```

If the -f option is not specified, bsmtp will use your userid. If the option is not specified bsmtp will use the value in the environment variable bsmtpSERVER or if there is none localhost. By default port 25 is used.

recipients is a space separated list of email recipients.

The body of the email message is read from standard input.

An example of the use of bsmtp would be to put the following statement in the Messages resource of your bacula-dir.conf file. Note, these commands should appear on a single line each.

```
mailcommand = "/home/bacula/bin/bsmtp -h mail.domain.com -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
              -s \"Bacula: %t %e of %c %l\" %r"
operatorcommand = "/home/bacula/bin/bsmtp -h mail.domain.com -f \"\\(Bacula\\) %r\"
                  -s \"Bacula: Intervention needed for %j\" %r"
```

Where you replace `/home/bacula/bin` with the path to your Bacula binary directory, and you replace `mail.domain.com` with the fully qualified name of your bsmtp (email) server, which normally listens on port 25. For more details on the substitution characters (e.g. `%r`) used in the above line, please see the documentation of the MailCommand in the Messages Resource chapter of this manual.

It is **HIGHLY** recommended that you test one or two cases by hand to make sure that the mailhost that you specified is correct and that it will accept your email requests. Since bsmtp always uses a TCP connection rather than writing in the spool file, you may find that your from address is being rejected because it does not contain a valid domain, or because your message is caught in your spam filtering rules. Generally, you should specify a fully qualified domain name in the from field, and depending on whether your bsmtp gateway is Exim or Sendmail, you may need to modify the syntax of the from part of the message. Please test.

When running bsmtp by hand, you will need to terminate the message by entering a `ctl-d` in column 1 of the last line.

dbcheck

dbcheck is a simple program that will search for inconsistencies in your database, and optionally fix them. The dbcheck program can be found in the `<bacula-source>/src/tools` directory of the source distribution. Though it is built with the make process, it is not normally "installed".

It is called:

```
Usage: dbcheck [-c config] [-C catalog name] [-d debug_level]  []
      -b                batch mode
      -C                catalog name in the director conf file
      -c                director conf filename
      -dnn             set debug level to nn
      -f                fix inconsistencies
      -v                verbose
      -?                print this message
```

If the `-c` option is given with the Director's conf file, there is no need to enter any of the command line arguments, in particular the working directory as `dbcheck` will read them from the file.

If the `-f` option is specified, `dbcheck` will repair (fix) the inconsistencies it finds. Otherwise, it will report only.

If the `-b` option is specified, `dbcheck` will run in batch mode, and it will proceed to examine and fix (if `-f` is set) all programmed inconsistency checks. If the `-b` option is not specified, `dbcheck` will enter interactive mode and prompt with the following:

```
Hello, this is the database check/correct program.
Please select the function you want to perform.
```

- 1) Toggle modify database flag
- 2) Toggle verbose flag
- 3) Repair bad Filename records
- 4) Repair bad Path records
- 5) Eliminate duplicate Filename records
- 6) Eliminate duplicate Path records
- 7) Eliminate orphaned Jobmedia records
- 8) Eliminate orphaned File records
- 9) Eliminate orphaned Path records
- 10) Eliminate orphaned Filename records
- 11) Eliminate orphaned FileSet records
- 12) Eliminate orphaned Client records
- 13) Eliminate orphaned Job records
- 14) Eliminate all Admin records
- 15) Eliminate all Restore records
- 16) All (3-15)
- 17) Quit

```
Select function number:
```

By entering 1 or 2, you can toggle the modify database flag (`-f` option) and the verbose flag (`-v`). It can be helpful and reassuring to turn off the modify database flag, then select one or more of the consistency checks (items 3 through 9) to see what will be done, then toggle the modify flag on and re-run the check.

The inconsistencies examined are the following:

- Duplicate filename records. This can happen if you accidentally run two copies of Bacula at the same time, and they are both adding filenames simultaneously. It is a rare occurrence, but will create an inconsistent database. If this is the case, you will receive error messages during Jobs warning of duplicate database records. If you are not getting these error messages, there is no reason to run this check.

- Repair bad Filename records. This checks and corrects filenames that have a trailing slash. They should not.
- Repair bad Path records. This checks and corrects path names that do not have a trailing slash. They should.
- Duplicate path records. This can happen if you accidentally run two copies of Bacula at the same time, and they are both adding filenames simultaneously. It is a rare occurrence, but will create an inconsistent database. See the item above for why this occurs and how you know it is happening.
- Orphaned JobMedia records. This happens when a Job record is deleted (perhaps by a user issued SQL statement), but the corresponding JobMedia record (one for each Volume used in the Job) was not deleted. Normally, this should not happen, and even if it does, these records generally do not take much space in your database. However, by running this check, you can eliminate any such orphans.
- Orphaned File records. This happens when a Job record is deleted (perhaps by a user issued SQL statement), but the corresponding File record (one for each Volume used in the Job) was not deleted. Note, searching for these records can be very time consuming (i.e. it may take hours) for a large database. Normally this should not happen as Bacula takes care to prevent it. Just the same, this check can remove any orphaned File records. It is recommended that you run this once a year since orphaned File records can take a large amount of space in your database.
- Orphaned Path records. This condition happens any time a directory is deleted from your system and all associated Job records have been purged. During standard purging (or pruning) of Job records, Bacula does not check for orphaned Path records. As a consequence, over a period of time, old unused Path records will tend to accumulate and use space in your database. This check will eliminate them. It is strongly recommended that you run this check at least once a year.
- Orphaned Filename records. This condition happens any time a file is deleted from your system and all associated Job records have been purged. This can happen quite frequently as there are quite a large number of files that are created and then deleted. In addition, if you do a system update or delete an entire directory, there can be a very large number

of Filename records that remain in the catalog but are no longer used.

During standard purging (or pruning) of Job records, Bacula does not check for orphaned Filename records. As a consequence, over a period of time, old unused Filename records will accumulate and use space in your database. This check will eliminate them. It is strongly recommended that you run this check at least once a year, and for large database (more than 200 Megabytes), it is probably better to run this once every 6 months.

- Orphaned Client records. These records can remain in the database long after you have removed a client.
- Orphaned Job records. If no client is defined for a job or you do not run a job for a long time, you can accumulate old job records. This option allow you to remove jobs that are not attached to any client (and thus useless).
- All Admin records. This command will remove all Admin records, regardless of their age.
- All Restore records. This command will remove all Restore records, regardless of their age.

testfind

testfind permits listing of files using the same search engine that is used for the Include resource in Job resources. Note, much of the functionality of this program (listing of files to be included) is present in the estimate command in the Console program.

The original use of testfind was to ensure that Bacula's file search engine was correct and to print some statistics on file name and path length. However, you may find it useful to see what bacula would do with a given Include resource. The testfind program can be found in the <bacula-source>/src/tools directory of the source distribution. Though it is built with the make process, it is not normally "installed".

It is called:

```
Usage: testfind [-d debug_level] [-] [pattern1 ...]
      -a          print extended attributes (Win32 debug)
```

```

-dnn      set debug level to nn
-         read pattern(s) from stdin
-?        print this message.

```

Patterns are used for file inclusion -- normally directories.

Debug level>= 1 prints each file found.

Debug level>= 10 prints path/file for catalog.

Errors are always printed.

Files/paths truncated is a number with len> 255.

Truncation is only in the catalog.

Where a pattern is any filename specification that is valid within an Include resource definition. If none is specified, / (the root directory) is assumed. For example:

```
./testfind /bin
```

Would print the following:

```

Dir: /bin
Reg: /bin/bash
Lnk: /bin/bash2 -> bash
Lnk: /bin/sh -> bash
Reg: /bin/cpio
Reg: /bin/ed
Lnk: /bin/red -> ed
Reg: /bin/chgrp
...
Reg: /bin/ipcalc
Reg: /bin/usleep
Reg: /bin/aumix-minimal
Reg: /bin/mt
Lnka: /bin/gawk-3.1.0 -> /bin/gawk
Reg: /bin/pgawk
Total files      : 85
Max file length: 13
Max path length: 5
Files truncated: 0
Paths truncated: 0

```

Even though testfind uses the same search engine as Bacula, each directory to be listed, must be entered as a separate command line entry or entered one line at a time to standard input if the - option was specified.

Specifying a debug level of one (i.e. -d1) on the command line will cause testfind to print the raw filenames without showing the Bacula internal file type, or the link (if any). Debug levels of 10

or greater cause the filename and the path to be separated using the same algorithm that is used when putting filenames into the Catalog database.

Testing Your Tape Drive With Bacula

This chapter is concerned with testing and configuring your tape drive to make sure that it will work properly with Bacula using the `btape` program.

Summary of Steps to Take to Get Your Tape Drive Working

In general, you should follow the following steps to get your tape drive to work with Bacula. Start with a tape mounted in your drive. If you have an autochanger, load a tape into the drive. We use `/dev/nst0` as the tape drive name, you will need to adapt it according to your system.

Do not proceed to the next item until you have succeeded with the previous one.

1. Use `tar` to write to, then read from your drive:

```
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind
tar cvf /dev/nst0 .
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind
tar tvf /dev/nst0
```

2. Make sure you have a valid and correct Device resource corresponding to your drive. For Linux users, generally, the default one works. For FreeBSD users, there are two possible Device configurations (see below).
3. Run the `btape test` command:

```
./btape -c bacula-sd.conf /dev/nst0
test
```

It isn't necessary to run the autochanger part of the test at this time, but do not go past this point until the basic test succeeds. If you do have an autochanger, please be sure to read the Autochanger chapter of this manual.

4. Run the `btape fill` command, preferably with two volumes. This can take a long time. If you have an autochanger and

it is configured, Bacula will automatically use it. If you do not have it configured, you can manually issue the appropriate `mtx` command, or press the autochanger buttons to change the tape when requested to do so.

5. FreeBSD users, run the `tapetest` program, and make sure your system is patched if necessary. See below for more details.
6. Run Bacula, and backup a reasonably small directory, say 60 Megabytes. Do three successive backups of this directory.
7. Stop Bacula, then restart it. Do another full backup of the same directory. Then stop and restart Bacula.
8. Do a restore of the directory backed up, by entering the following restore command, being careful to restore it to an alternate location:

```
restore select all done
yes
```

Do a diff on the restored directory to ensure it is identical to the original directory.

9. If you have an autochanger, you should now go back to the `btape` program and run the autochanger test:

```
./btape -c bacula-sd.conf /dev/nst0
auto
```

Adjust your autochanger as necessary to ensure that it works correctly. See the Autochanger chapter of this manual for a complete discussion of testing your autochanger.

If you have reached this point, you stand a good chance of having everything work. If you get into trouble at any point, carefully read the documentation given below. If you cannot get past some point, ask the bacula-users email list, but specify which of the steps you have successfully completed. In particular, you may want to look at the `Tips for Resolving Problems` section below.

Problems When no Tape in Drive

When Bacula was first written the Linux 2.4 kernel permitted opening the drive whether or not there was a tape in the drive. Thus the Bacula code is based on the concept that if the drive cannot be opened, there is a serious problem, and the job is failed.

With version 2.6 of the Linux kernel, if there is no tape in the drive, the OS will wait 2 minutes (default) then return a failure, and consequently, Bacula version 1.36 and below will fail the job. This is important to keep in mind, because if you use an option such as `Offline on Unmount = yes`, there will be a point when there is no tape in the drive, and if another job starts or if Bacula asks the operator to mount a tape, when Bacula attempts to open the drive (about a 20 minute delay), it will fail and Bacula will fail the job.

In version 1.38.x, the Bacula code partially gets around this problem – at least in the initial open of the drive. However, functions like Polling the drive do not work correctly if there is no tape in the drive. Providing you do not use `Offline on Unmount = yes`, you should not experience job failures as mentioned above. If you do experience such failures, you can also increase the Maximum Open Wait time interval, which will give you more time to mount the next tape before the job is failed.

Specifying the Configuration File

Starting with version 1.27, each of the tape utility programs including the `btape` program requires a valid Storage daemon configuration file (actually, the only part of the configuration file that `btape` needs is the Device resource definitions). This permits `btape` to find the configuration parameters for your archive device (generally a tape drive). Without those parameters, the testing and utility programs do not know how to properly read and write your drive. By default, they use `bacula-sd.conf` in the current directory, but you may specify a different configuration file using the `-c` option.

Specifying a Device Name For a Tape

`btape device-name` where the Volume can be found. In the case of a tape, this is the physical device name such as `/dev/nst0` or `/dev/rmt/0ubn` depending on your system that you specify on the Archive Device directive. For the program to work, it must find the identical name in the Device resource of the configuration file. If the name is not found in the list of physical names, the utility program will compare the name you entered to the Device names (rather than the Archive device names). See below for specifying Volume names.

Specifying a Device Name For a File

If you are attempting to read or write an archive file rather than a tape, the device-name should be the full path to the archive location including the filename. The filename (last part of the specification) will be stripped and used as the Volume name, and the path (first part before the filename) must have the same entry in the configuration file. So, the path is equivalent to the archive device name, and the filename is equivalent to the volume name.

`btape`

This program permits a number of elementary tape operations via a `tty` command interface. The test command, described below, can be very useful for testing tape drive compatibility problems. Aside from initial testing of tape drive compatibility with Bacula, `btape` will be mostly used by developers writing new tape drivers.

`btape` can be dangerous to use with existing Bacula tapes because it will relabel a tape or write on the tape if so requested regardless of whether or not the tape contains valuable data, so please be careful and use it only on blank tapes.

To work properly, `btape` needs to read the Storage daemon's configuration file. As a default, it will look for `bacula-sd.conf` in the current directory. If your configuration file is elsewhere, please use the `-c` option to specify where.

The physical device name or the Device resource name must be specified on the command line, and this same device name must be

present in the Storage daemon's configuration file read by btape

```
Usage: btape [options] device_name
      -b <file>    specify bootstrap file
      -c <file>    set configuration file to file
      -d <nn>      set debug level to nn
      -p           proceed inspite of I/O errors
      -s           turn off signals
      -v           be verbose
      -?           print this message.
```

Using btape to Verify your Tape Drive

An important reason for this program is to ensure that a Storage daemon configuration file is defined so that Bacula will correctly read and write tapes.

It is highly recommended that you run the test command before running your first Bacula job to ensure that the parameters you have defined for your storage device (tape drive) will permit Bacula to function properly. You only need to mount a blank tape, enter the command, and the output should be reasonably self explanatory. For example:

```
(ensure that Bacula is not running)
./btape -c /usr/bin/bacula/bacula-sd.conf /dev/nst0
```

The output will be:

```
Tape block granularity is 1024 bytes.
btape: btape.c:376 Using device: /dev/nst0
*
```

Enter the test command:

```
test
```

The output produced should be something similar to the following: I've cut the listing short because it is frequently updated to have new tests.


```

=== Append files test ===
This test is essential to Bacula.
I'm going to write one record  in file 0,
                        two records in file 1,
                        and three records in file 2
btape: btape.c:387 Rewound /dev/nst0
btape: btape.c:855 Wrote one record of 64412 bytes.
btape: btape.c:857 Wrote block to device.
btape: btape.c:410 Wrote EOF to /dev/nst0
btape: btape.c:855 Wrote one record of 64412 bytes.
btape: btape.c:857 Wrote block to device.
btape: btape.c:855 Wrote one record of 64412 bytes.
btape: btape.c:857 Wrote block to device.
btape: btape.c:410 Wrote EOF to /dev/nst0
btape: btape.c:855 Wrote one record of 64412 bytes.
btape: btape.c:857 Wrote block to device.
btape: btape.c:855 Wrote one record of 64412 bytes.
btape: btape.c:857 Wrote block to device.
btape: btape.c:855 Wrote one record of 64412 bytes.
btape: btape.c:857 Wrote block to device.
btape: btape.c:410 Wrote EOF to /dev/nst0
btape: btape.c:387 Rewound /dev/nst0
btape: btape.c:693 Now moving to end of media.
btape: btape.c:427 Moved to end of media
We should be in file 3. I am at file 3. This is correct!
Now the important part, I am going to attempt to append to the tape.
...
=== End Append files test ===

```

If you do not successfully complete the above test, please resolve the problem(s) before attempting to use Bacula. Depending on your tape drive, the test may recommend that you add certain records to your configuration. We strongly recommend that you do so and then re-run the above test to insure it works the first time.

Some of the suggestions it provides for resolving the problems may or may not be useful. If at all possible avoid using fixed blocking. If the test suddenly starts to print a long series of:

```

Got EOF on tape.
Got EOF on tape.
...

```

then almost certainly, you are running your drive in fixed block mode rather than variable block mode. Please see below for help on resolving that.

For FreeBSD users, please see the notes below for doing further testing of your tape drive.

Linux SCSI Tricks

You can find out what SCSI devices you have by doing:

```
cat /proc/scsi/scsi
```

For example, I get the following:

```
Attached devices:
Host: scsi2 Channel: 00 Id: 01 Lun: 00
  Vendor: HP          Model: C5713A          Rev: H107
  Type:   Sequential-Access          ANSI SCSI revision: 02
Host: scsi2 Channel: 00 Id: 04 Lun: 00
  Vendor: SONY        Model: SDT-10000       Rev: 0110
  Type:   Sequential-Access          ANSI SCSI revision: 02
```

The above represents first an autochanger and second a simple tape drive. The HP changer (the first entry) uses the same SCSI channel for data and for control, so in Bacula, you would use:

```
Archive Device = /dev/nst0
Changer Device = /dev/sg0
```

If you want to remove the SDT-10000 device, you can do so as root with:

```
echo "scsi remove-single-device 2 0 4 0">/proc/scsi/scsi
```

and you can put add it back with:

```
echo "scsi add-single-device 2 0 4 0">/proc/scsi/scsi
```

where the 2 0 4 0 are the Host, Channel, Id, and Lun as seen on the output from `cat /proc/scsi/scsi`. Note, the Channel must be specified as numeric.

Below is a slightly more complicated output, which is a single autochanger with two drives, and which operates the changer on a different channel from the drives:

Attached devices:

```

Host: scsi0 Channel: 00 Id: 00 Lun: 00
  Vendor: ATA      Model: WDC WD1600JD-75H Rev: 08.0
  Type:   Direct-Access      ANSI SCSI revision: 05
Host: scsi2 Channel: 00 Id: 04 Lun: 00
  Vendor: HP       Model: Ultrium 2-SCSI  Rev: F6CH
  Type:   Sequential-Access  ANSI SCSI revision: 03
Host: scsi2 Channel: 00 Id: 05 Lun: 00
  Vendor: HP       Model: Ultrium 2-SCSI  Rev: F6CH
  Type:   Sequential-Access  ANSI SCSI revision: 03
Host: scsi2 Channel: 00 Id: 06 Lun: 00
  Vendor: OVERLAND Model: LXB             Rev: 0106
  Type:   Medium Changer    ANSI SCSI revision: 02

```

The above tape drives are accessed on `/dev/nst0` and `/dev/nst1`, while the control channel for those two drives is `/dev/sg3`.

Tips for Resolving Problems

Bacula Saves But Cannot Restore Files

If you are getting error messages such as:

```
Volume data error at 0:1! Wanted block-id: "BB02", got "". Buffer discarded
```

It is very likely that Bacula has tried to do block positioning and ended up at an invalid block. This can happen if your tape drive is in fixed block mode while Bacula's default is variable blocks. Note that in such cases, Bacula is perfectly able to write to your Volumes (tapes), but cannot position to read them.

There are two possible solutions.

1. The first and best is to always ensure that your drive is in variable block mode. Note, it can switch back to fixed block mode on a reboot or if another program uses the drive. So on such systems you need to modify the Bacula startup files to explicitly set:

```
mt -f /dev/nst0 defblksize 0
```

or whatever is appropriate on your system.

2. The second possibility, especially, if Bacula wrote while the drive was in fixed block mode, is to turn off block positioning in Bacula. This is done by adding:

```
Block Positioning = no
```

to the Device resource. This is not the recommended procedure because it can enormously slow down recovery of files, but it may help where all else fails. This directive is available in version 1.35.5 or later (and not yet tested).

If you are getting error messages such as:

```
Volume data error at 0:0!  
Block checksum mismatch in block=0 len=32625 calc=345678 blk=123456
```

You are getting tape read errors, and this is most likely due to one of the following things:

1. An old or bad tape.
2. A dirty drive that needs cleaning (particularly for DDS drives).
3. A loose SCSI cable.
4. Old firmware in your drive. Make sure you have the latest firmware loaded.
5. Computer memory errors.
6. Over-clocking your CPU.
7. A bad SCSI card.

Bacula Cannot Open the Device

If you get an error message such as:

```
dev open failed: dev.c:265 stored: unable to open  
device /dev/nst0:> ERR=No such device or address
```

the first time you run a job, it is most likely due to the fact that you specified the incorrect device name on your Archive Device.

If Bacula works fine with your drive, then all off a sudden you get error messages similar to the one shown above, it is quite possible that your driver module is being removed because the kernel deems it idle. This is done via crontab with the use of `rmmod -a`. To fix the problem, you can remove this entry from crontab, or you can manually `modprobe` your driver module (or add it to the local startup script). Thanks to Alan Brown for this tip.

Incorrect File Number

When Bacula moves to the end of the medium, it normally uses the `ioctl(MTEOM)` function. Then Bacula uses the `ioctl(MTIOCGET)` function to retrieve the current file position from the `mt_fileno` field. Some SCSI tape drivers will use a fast means of seeking to the end of the medium and in doing so, they will not know the current file position and hence return a -1. As a consequence, if you get "This is NOT correct!"

in the positioning tests, this may be the cause. You must correct this condition in order for Bacula to work.

There are two possible solutions to the above problem of incorrect file number:

- Figure out how to configure your SCSI driver to keep track of the file position during the MTEOM request. This is the preferred solution.
- Modify the Device resource of your `bacula-sd.conf` file to include:

```
Hardware End of File = no
```

This will cause Bacula to use the MTFSF request to seek to the end of the medium, and Bacula will keep track of the file number itself.

Incorrect Number of Blocks or Positioning Errors during btape Testing

Bacula's preferred method of working with tape drives (sequential devices) is to run in variable block mode, and this is what is set by default. You should first ensure that your tape drive is set for variable block mode (see below).

If your tape drive is in fixed block mode and you have told Bacula to use different fixed block sizes or variable block sizes (default), you will get errors when Bacula attempts to forward space to the correct block (the kernel driver's idea of tape blocks will not correspond to Bacula's).

All modern tape drives support variable tape blocks, but some older drives (in particular the QIC drives) as well as the ATA-PI ide-scsi driver run only in fixed block mode. The Travan tape drives also apparently must run in fixed block mode (to be confirmed).

Even in variable block mode, with the exception of the first record on the second or subsequent volume of a multi-volume backup, Bacula will write blocks of a fixed size. However, in reading a tape, Bacula will assume that for each read request, exactly one block from the tape will be transferred. This the most common way that tape drives work and is well supported by Bacula.

Drives that run in fixed block mode can cause serious problems for Bacula if the drive's block size does not correspond exactly to Bacula's block size. In fixed block size mode, drivers may transmit a partial block or multiple blocks for a single read request. From Bacula's point of view, this destroys the concept of tape blocks. It is much better to run in variable block mode, and almost all modern drives (the OnStream is an exception) run in variable block mode. In order for Bacula to run in fixed block mode, you must include the following records in the Storage daemon's Device resource definition:

```
Minimum Block Size = nnn  
Maximum Block Size = nnn
```

where nnn must be the same for both records and must be identical to the driver's fixed block size.

We recommend that you avoid this configuration if at all possible by using variable block sizes.

If you must run with fixed size blocks, make sure they are not 512 bytes. This is too small and the overhead that Bacula has with each record will become excessive. If at all possible set any fixed block size to something like 64,512 bytes or possibly 32,768 if 64,512 is too large for your drive. See below for the details on checking and setting the default drive block size.

To recover files from tapes written in fixed block mode, see below.

Ensuring that the Tape Modes Are Properly Set – Linux Only

If you have a modern SCSI tape drive and you are having problems with the test command as noted above, it may be that some program has set one or more of your SCSI driver's options to non-default values. For example, if your driver is set to work in SysV manner, Bacula will not work correctly because it expects BSD behavior. To reset your tape drive to the default values, you can try the following, but **ONLY** if you have a SCSI tape drive on a Linux system:

```
become super user
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind
mt -f /dev/nst0 stoptions buffer-writes async-writes read-ahead
```

The above commands will clear all options and then set those specified. None of the specified options are required by Bacula, but a number of other options such as SysV behavior must not be set. Bacula does not support SysV tape behavior. On systems other than Linux, you will need to consult your mt man pages or documentation to figure out how to do the same thing. This should not really be necessary though – for example, on both Linux and Solaris systems, the default tape driver options are compatible with Bacula.

You may also want to ensure that no prior program has set the default block size, as happened to one user, by explicitly turning it off with:

```
mt -f /dev/nst0 defblksize 0
```

If you would like to know what options you have set before making any of the changes noted above, you can now view them on Linux systems, thanks to a tip provided by Willem Riede. Do the following:

```
become super user
mt -f /dev/nst0 stsetoptions 0
grep st0 /var/log/messages
```

and you will get output that looks something like the following:

```
kernel: st0: Mode 0 options: buffer writes: 1, async writes: 1, read ahead: 1
kernel: st0:   can bsr: 0, two FMs: 0, fast mteom: 0, auto lock: 0,
kernel: st0:   defs for wr: 0, no block limits: 0, partitions: 0, s2 log: 0
kernel: st0:   sysv: 0 nowait: 0
```

Note, I have chopped off the beginning of the line with the date and machine name for presentation purposes.

Some people find that the above settings only last until the next reboot, so please check this otherwise you may have unexpected problems.

Beginning with Bacula version 1.35.8, if Bacula detects that you are running in variable block mode, it will attempt to set your drive appropriately. All OSes permit setting variable block mode, but some OSes do not permit setting the other modes that Bacula needs to function properly.

Checking and Setting Tape Hardware Compression and Blocking Size

As far as I can tell, there is no way with the `mt` program to check if your tape hardware compression is turned on or off. You can, however, turn it on by using (on Linux):

```
become super user
mt -f /dev/nst0 defcompression 1
```

and of course, if you use a zero instead of the one at the end, you will turn it off.

If you have built the `mtx` program in the `depkgs` package, you can use `tapeinfo` to get quite a bit of information about your tape drive even if it is not an autochanger. This program is called using the SCSI control device. On Linux for tape drive `/dev/nst0`, this is usually `/dev/sg0`, while on FreeBSD for `/dev/nsa0`, the control device is often `/dev/pass2`. For example on my DDS-4 drive (`/dev/nst0`), I get the following:

```
tapeinfo -f /dev/sg0
Product Type: Tape Drive
Vendor ID: 'HP          '
Product ID: 'C5713A      '
Revision: 'H107'
Attached Changer: No
MinBlock:1
MaxBlock:16777215
SCSI ID: 5
SCSI LUN: 0
Ready: yes
BufferedMode: yes
Medium Type: Not Loaded
Density Code: 0x26
BlockSize: 0
```

where the `DataCompEnabled: yes` means that tape hardware compression is turned on. You can turn it on and off (yes—no) by using the `mt` commands given above. Also, this output will tell you if the `BlockSize` is non-zero and hence set for a particular block size. Bacula is not likely to work in such a situation because it will normally attempt to write blocks of 64,512 bytes, except the last block of the job which will generally be shorter. The first thing to try is setting the default block size to zero using the `mt -f /dev/nst0 defblksize 0` command as shown above. On FreeBSD, this would be something like: `mt -f /dev/nsa0 blocksize 0`.

On some operating systems with some tape drives, the amount of data that can be written to the tape and whether or not compression is enabled is determined by the density usually the `mt -f /dev/nst0 setdensity xxx` command. Often `mt -f /dev/nst0 status` will print out the current density code that is used with the drive. Most systems, but unfortunately not all, set the density to the maximum by default. On some systems, you can also get a list of all available density codes with: `mt -f /dev/nst0 densities` or a similar `mt` command. Note, for DLT and SDLT devices, no-compression versus compression is very often controlled by the density code. On FreeBSD systems, the compression mode is set

using `mt -f /dev/nsa0 comp xxx` where `xxx` is the mode you want. In general, see `man mt` for the options available on your system.

If your tape drive requires fixed block sizes (very unusual), you can use the following records:

```
Minimum Block Size = nnn
Maximum Block Size = nnn
```

in your Storage daemon's Device resource to force Bacula to write fixed size blocks (where you sent `nnn` to be the same for both of the above records). This should be done only if your drive does not support variable block sizes, or you have some other strong reasons for using fixed block sizes. As mentioned above, a small fixed block size of 512 or 1024 bytes will be very inefficient. Try to set any fixed block size to something like 64,512 bytes or larger if your drive will support it.

Also, note that the Medium Type field of the output of `tapeinfo` reports Not Loaded, which is not correct. As a consequence, you should ignore that field as well as the Attached Changer field.

To recover files from tapes written in fixed block mode, see below.

Tape Modes on FreeBSD

On most FreeBSD systems such as 4.9 and most tape drives, Bacula should run with:

```
mt \ -f \ /dev/nsa0 \ seteotmodel \ 2
mt \ -f \ /dev/nsa0 \ blocksize \ 0
mt \ -f \ /dev/nsa0 \ comp \ enable
```

You might want to put those commands in a startup script to make sure your tape driver is properly initialized before running Bacula.

Then according to what the `btape test` command returns, you will probably need to set the following (see below for an alternative):

```
Hardware End of Medium = no
```

```
BSF at EOM = yes
Backward Space Record = no
Backward Space File = no
Fast Forward Space File = no
TWO EOF = yes
```

Then be sure to run some append tests with Bacula where you start and stop Bacula between appending to the tape, or use btape version 1.35.1 or greater, which includes simulation of stopping/restarting Bacula.

Please see the file `platforms/freebsd/threads-fix.txt` in the main Bacula directory concerning important information concerning compatibility of Bacula and your system. A much more optimal Device configuration is shown below, but does not work with all tape drives. Please test carefully before putting either into production.

Note, for FreeBSD 4.10-RELEASE, using a Sony TSL11000 L100 DDS4 with an autochanger set to variable block size and DCLZ compression, Brian McDonald reports that to get Bacula to append correctly between Bacula executions, the correct values to use are:

```
mt \ -f \ /dev/nsa0 \ seteotmodel \ 1
mt \ -f \ /dev/nsa0 \ blocksize \ 0
mt \ -f \ /dev/nsa0 \ comp \ enable
```

and

```
Hardware End of Medium = no
BSF at EOM = no
Backward Space Record = no
Backward Space File = no
Fast Forward Space File = yes
TWO EOF = no
```

This has been confirmed by several other people using different hardware. This configuration is the preferred one because it uses one EOF and no backspacing at the end of the tape, which works much more efficiently and reliably with modern tape drives.

Finally, here is a Device configuration that Danny Butroyd reports to work correctly with the Overland Powerloader tape library using LT0-2 and FreeBSD 5.4-Stable:

```
# Overland Powerloader LT02 - 17 slots single drive
Device {
    Name = Powerloader
    Media Type = LT0-2
    Archive Device = /dev/nsa0
    AutomaticMount = yes;
    AlwaysOpen = yes;
    RemovableMedia = yes;
    RandomAccess = no;
    Changer Command = "/usr/local/sbin/mtx-changer %c %o %S %a %d"
    Changer Device = /dev/pass2
    AutoChanger = yes
    Alert Command = "sh -c 'tapeinfo -f %c |grep TapeAlert|cat'"

    # FreeBSD Specific Settings
    Offline On Unmount = no
    Hardware End of Medium = no
    BSF at EOM = yes
    Backward Space Record = no
    Fast Forward Space File = no
    TWO EOF = yes
}
```

Determining What Tape Drives and Autochangers You Have on FreeBSD

On FreeBSD, you can do a `camcontrol devlist` as root to determine what drives and autochangers you have. For example,

```
undef# camcontrol devlist
    at scbus0 target 2 lun 0 (pass0,sa0)
    at scbus0 target 4 lun 0 (pass1,sa1)
    at scbus0 target 4 lun 1 (pass2)
```

from the above, you can determine that there is a tape drive on `/dev/sa0` and another on `/dev/sa1` in addition since there is a second line for the drive on `/dev/sa1`, you know can assume that it is the control device for the autochanger (i.e. `/dev/pass2`). It is also the control device name to use when invoking the `tapeinfo` program. E.g.

```
tapeinfo -f /dev/pass2
```

Using the OnStream driver on Linux Systems

Bacula version 1.33 (not 1.32x) is now working and ready for testing with the OnStream kernel osst driver version 0.9.14 or above. Osst is available from: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/osst/>.

To make Bacula work you must first load the new driver then, as root, do:

```
mt -f /dev/nosst0 defblksize 32768
```

Also you must add the following to your Device resource in your Storage daemon's conf file:

```
Minimum Block Size = 32768
Maximum Block Size = 32768
```

Here is a Device specification provided by Michel Meyers that is known to work:

```
Device {
  Name = "Onstream DI-30"
  Media Type = "ADR-30"
  Archive Device = /dev/nosst0
  Minimum Block Size = 32768
  Maximum Block Size = 32768
  Hardware End of Medium = yes
  BSF at EOM = no
  Backward Space File = yes
  Fast Forward Space File = yes
  Two EOF = no
  AutomaticMount = yes
  AlwaysOpen = yes
  Removable Media = yes
}
```

Hardware Compression on EXB-8900

To active, check, or disable the hardware compression feature on an EXB-8900, use the exabyte MammothTool. You can get it here: <http://www.exabyte.com/support/online/downloads/index.cfm>. There is a solaris version of this tool. With option -C 0 or 1 you can disable or activate compression. Start this tool without any options for a small reference.

Using btape to Simulate Filling a Tape

Because there are often problems with certain tape drives or systems when end of tape conditions occur, btape has a special command fill that causes it to write random data to a tape until the tape fills. It then writes at least one more Bacula block to a second tape. Finally, it reads back both tapes to ensure that the data has been written in a way that Bacula can recover it. Note, there is also a single tape option as noted below, which you should use rather than the two tape test. See below for more details.

This can be an extremely time consuming process (here it is about 6 hours) to fill a full tape. Note, that btape writes random data to the tape when it is filling it. This has two consequences: 1. it takes a bit longer to generate the data, especially on slow CPUs. 2. the total amount of data is approximately the real physical capacity of your tape, regardless of whether or not the tape drive compression is on or off. This is because random data does not compress very much.

To begin this test, you enter the fill command and follow the instructions. There are two options: the simple single tape option and the multiple tape option. Please use only the simple single tape option because the multiple tape option still doesn't work totally correctly. If the single tape option does not succeed, you should correct the problem before using Bacula.

Recovering Files Written to Tape With Fixed Block Sizes

If you have been previously running your tape drive in fixed block mode (default 512) and Bacula with variable blocks (default), then in version 1.32f-x and 1.34 and above, Bacula will fail to recover files because it does block spacing, and because the block sizes don't agree between your tape drive and Bacula it will not work.

The long term solution is to run your drive in variable block mode as described above. However, if you have written tapes using fixed block sizes, this can be a bit of a pain. The solution to the problem is: while you are doing a restore command using a tape written in fixed block size, ensure that your drive is set to the fixed block size used while the tape was written. Then when doing the restore command in the Console program, do not answer the prompt yes/mod/no. Instead, edit the bootstrap file (the location is lis-

ted in the prompt) using any ASCII editor. Remove all VolBlock lines in the file. When the file is re-written, answer the question, and Bacula will run without using block positioning, and it should recover your files.

Tape Blocking Modes

SCSI tapes may either be written in variable or fixed block sizes. Newer drives support both modes, but some drives such as the QIC devices always use fixed block sizes. Bacula attempts to fill and write complete blocks (default 65K), so that in normal mode (variable block size), Bacula will always write blocks of the same size except the last block of a Job. If Bacula is configured to write fixed block sizes, it will pad the last block of the Job to the correct size. Bacula expects variable tape block size drives to behave as follows: Each write to the drive results in a single record being written to the tape. Each read returns a single record. If you request less bytes than are in the record, only those number of bytes will be returned, but the entire logical record will have been read (the next read will retrieve the next record). Thus data from a single write is always returned in a single read, and sequentially written records are returned by sequential reads.

Bacula expects fixed block size tape drives to behave as follows: If a write length is greater than the physical block size of the drive, the write will be written as two blocks each of the fixed physical size. This single write may become multiple physical records on the tape. (This is not a good situation). According to the documentation, one may never write an amount of data that is not the exact multiple of the blocksize (it is not specified if an error occurs or if the the last record is padded). When reading, it is my understanding that each read request reads one physical record from the tape. Due to the complications of fixed block size tape drives, you should avoid them if possible with Bacula, or you must be **ABSOLUTELY** certain that you use fixed block sizes within Bacula that correspond to the physical block size of the tape drive. This will ensure that Bacula has a one to one correspondence between what it writes and the physical record on the tape.

Please note that Bacula will not function correctly if it writes a block and that block is split into two or more physical records on the tape. Bacula assumes that each write causes a single record to be written, and that it can sequentially recover each of the blocks

it has written by using the same number of sequential reads as it had written.

Details of Tape Modes

Rudolf Cejka has provided the following information concerning certain tape modes and MTEOM.

Tape level It is always possible to position filemarks or blocks, whereas positioning to the end-of-data is only optional feature, however it is implemented very often. SCSI specification also talks about optional sequential filemarks, setmarks and sequential setmarks, but these are not implemented so often. Modern tape drives keep track of file positions in built-in chip (AIT, LTO) or at the beginning of the tape (SDLT), so there is not any speed difference, if end-of-data or filemarks is used (I have heard, that LTO-1 from all 3 manufacturers do not use its chip for file locations, but a tape as in SDLT case, and I'm not sure about LTO-2 and LTO-3 case). However there is a big difference, that end-of-data ignores file position, whereas filemarks returns the real number of skipped files, so OS can track current file number just in filemarks case.

OS level Solaris does use just SCSI SPACE Filemarks, it does not support SCSI SPACE End-of-data. When MTEOM is called, Solaris does use SCSI SPACE Filemarks with count = 1048576 for fast mode, and combination of SCSI SPACE Filemarks with count = 1 with SCSI SPACE Blocks with count = 1 for slow mode, so EOD mark on the tape on some older tape drives is not skipped. File number is always tracked for MTEOM.

Linux does support both SCSI SPACE Filemarks and End-of-data: When MTEOM is called in `MTSTFASTMTEOMmode`, `SCSI SPACE Filemarks with count = 8388607` is used. In the other case, `SCSI SPACE End of - data` is used. There is no real slow model like in Solaris - I just expect, that for old tape drives Filemarks may be slower than End-of-data, but not so much as in Solaris slow mode. File number is tracked for MTEOM just without when `MTSTFASTMTEOM` is used, it is not.

FreeBSD does support both SCSI SPACE Filemarks and End-of-data, but when MTEOD (MTEOM) is called, SCSI SPACE End-

of-data is always used. FreeBSD never use SCSI SPACE Filemarks for MTEOD. File number is never tracked for MTOED.

Bacula level When Hardware End of Medium = Yes is used, MTEOM is called, but it does not mean, that hardware End-of-data must be used. When Hardware End of Medium = No, if Fast Forward Space File = Yes, MTFSF with count = 32767 is used, else Block Read with count = 1 with Forward Space File with count = 1 is used, which is really very slow.

Hardware End of Medium = Yes—No The name of this option is misleading and is the source of confusion, because it is not the hardware EOM, what is really switched here.

If I use Yes, OS must not use SCSI SPACE End-of-data, because Bacula expects, that there is tracked file number, which is not supported by SCSI specification. Instead, the OS have to use SCSI SPACE Filemarks.

If I use No, an action depends on Fast Forward Space File.

Considering Hardware End of Medium = no and Fast Forward Space File = no When I set the two to no, file positioning was very slow on my LTO-3:

```
HEOM = no, FFSF = no: ~ 10 - 100 minutes
\end{verbatim}
```

```
while even with {\bf Hardware End of Medium = no} but
{\bf Fast Forward Space File = yes}, the time is 10 to
100 times faster.
```

```
\begin{verbatim}
HEOM = no, FFSF = yes: ~ 1 minute
```

Autochanger Errors

If you are getting errors such as:

```
3992 Bad autochanger "load slot 1, drive 1": ERR=Child exited with code 1.
```

and you are running your Storage daemon as non-root, then most likely you are having permissions problems with the control channel. Running as root, set permissions on /dev/sgX so that the userid and group of your Storage daemon can access the device.

You need to ensure that you all access to the proper control device, and if you don't have any SCSI disk drives (including SATA drives), you might want to change the permissions on `/dev/sg*`.

What To Do When Bacula Crashes (Kaboom)

If you are running on a Linux system, and you have a set of working configuration files, it is very unlikely that Bacula will crash. As with all software, however, it is inevitable that someday, it may crash, particularly if you are running on another operating system or using a new or unusual feature.

This chapter explains what you should do if one of the three Bacula daemons (Director, File, Storage) crashes.

Traceback

Each of the three Bacula daemons has a built-in exception handler which, in case of an error, will attempt to produce a traceback. If successful the traceback will be emailed to you.

For this to work, you need to ensure that a few things are setup correctly on your system:

1. You must have an installed copy of gdb (the GNU debugger), and it must be on Bacula's path.
2. The Bacula installed script file `btraceback` must be in the same directory as the daemon which dies, and it must be marked as executable.
3. The script file `btraceback.gdb` must have the correct path to it specified in the `btraceback` file.
4. You must have a mail program which is on Bacula's path.

If all the above conditions are met, the daemon that crashes will produce a traceback report and email it to you. If the above conditions are not true, you can either run the debugger by hand as described below, or you may be able to correct the problems by editing the `btraceback` file. I recommend not spending too much time on trying to get the traceback to work as it can be very difficult.

The changes that might be needed are to add a correct path to the gdb program, correct the path to the `btraceback.gdb` file, change

the mail program or its path, or change your email address. The key line in the btraceback file is:

```
gdb -quiet -batch -x /home/kern/bacula/bin/btraceback.gdb \
    $1 $2 2>\&1 | mail -s "Bacula traceback" your-address@xxx.com
```

Since each daemon has the same traceback code, a single btraceback file is sufficient if you are running more than one daemon on a machine.

Testing The Traceback

To "manually" test the traceback feature, you simply start Bacula then obtain the PID of the main daemon thread (there are multiple threads). Unfortunately, the output had to be split to fit on this page:

```
[kern@rufus kern]$ ps fax --columns 132 | grep bacula-dir
2103 ?      S      0:00 /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/bacula-dir -c
                               /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/dird.conf
2104 ?      S      0:00 \_ /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/bacula-dir -c
                               /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/dird.conf
2106 ?      S      0:00 \_ /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/bacula-dir -c
                               /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/dird.conf
2105 ?      S      0:00 \_ /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/bacula-dir -c
                               /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird/dird.conf
```

which in this case is 2103. Then while Bacula is running, you call the program giving it the path to the Bacula executable and the PID. In this case, it is:

```
./btraceback /home/kern/bacula/k/src/dird 2103
```

It should produce an email showing you the current state of the daemon (in this case the Director), and then exit leaving Bacula running as if nothing happened. If this is not the case, you will need to correct the problem by modifying the btraceback script.

Typical problems might be that gdb is not on the default path. Fix this by specifying the full path to it in the btraceback file. Another common problem is that the mail program doesn't work or is not on the default path. On some systems, it is preferable to use Mail rather than mail.

Getting A Traceback On Other Systems

It should be possible to produce a similar traceback on systems other than Linux, either using gdb or some other debugger. Solaris with gdb loaded works quite fine. On other systems, you will need to modify the btraceback program to invoke the correct debugger, and possibly correct the btraceback.gdb script to have appropriate commands for your debugger. If anyone succeeds in making this work with another debugger, please send us a copy of what you modified.

Manually Running Bacula Under The Debugger

If for some reason you cannot get the automatic traceback, or if you want to interactively examine the variable contents after a crash, you can run Bacula under the debugger. Assuming you want to run the Storage daemon under the debugger (the technique is the same for the other daemons, only the name changes), you would do the following:

1. Start the Director and the File daemon. If the Storage daemon also starts, you will need to find its PID as shown above (ps fax — grep bacula-sd) and kill it with a command like the following:

```
kill -15 PID
```

where you replace PID by the actual value.

2. At this point, the Director and the File daemon should be running but the Storage daemon should not.
3. cd to the directory containing the Storage daemon
4. Start the Storage daemon under the debugger:

```
gdb ./bacula-sd
```

5. Run the Storage daemon:

```
run -s -f -c ./bacula-sd.conf
```

You may replace the `./bacula-sd.conf` with the full path to the Storage daemon's configuration file.

6. At this point, Bacula will be fully operational.
7. In another shell command window, start the Console program and do what is necessary to cause Bacula to die.
8. When Bacula crashes, the gdb shell window will become active and gdb will show you the error that occurred.
9. To get a general traceback of all threads, issue the following command:

```
thread apply all bt
```

After that you can issue any debugging command.

Getting Debug Output from Bacula

Each of the daemons normally has debug compiled into the program, but disabled. There are two ways to enable the debug output. One is to add the `-d nnn` option on the command line when starting the debugger. The `nnn` is the debug level, and generally anything between 50 and 200 is reasonable. The higher the number, the more output is produced. The output is written to standard output.

The second way of getting debug output is to dynamically turn it on using the Console using the `setdebug` command. The full syntax of the command is:

```
setdebug level=nnn client=client-name storage=storage-name dir
```

If none of the options are given, the command will prompt you. You can selectively turn on/off debugging in any or all the daemons (i.e. it is not necessary to specify all the components of the above command).

The Windows Version of Bacula

General

At the current time only the File daemon or Client program has been tested on Windows. As a consequence, when we speak of the Windows version of Bacula below, we are referring to the File daemon only.

The Windows version of the Bacula File daemon has been tested on Win98, WinMe, WinNT, and Win2000 systems. We have coded to support Win95, but no longer have a system for testing. The Windows version of Bacula is a native Win32 port, but there are very few source code changes to the Unix code, which means that the Windows version is for the most part running code that has long proved stable on Unix systems. When running, it is perfectly integrated with Windows and displays its icon in the system icon tray, and provides a system tray menu to obtain additional information on how Bacula is running (status and events dialog boxes). If so desired, it can also be stopped by using the system tray menu, though this should normally never be necessary.

Once installed Bacula normally runs as a system service. This means that it is immediately started by the operating system when the system is booted, and runs in the background even if there is no user logged into the system.

Win32 Installation

Normally, you will install the Windows version of Bacula from the binaries. This install is standard Windows .exe that runs an install wizard using the NSIS Free Software installer, so if you have already installed Windows software, it should be very familiar to you.

If you have a previous version Cygwin of Bacula (1.32 or lower) installed, you should stop the service, uninstall it, and remove the Bacula installation directory possibly saving your bacula-fd.conf file for use with the new version you will install. The new native version of Bacula has far fewer files than the old Cygwin version, so it is better to start with a clean directory.

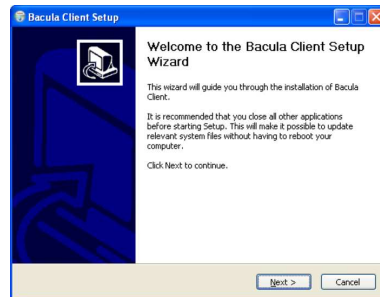
Finally, proceed with the installation.

- You must be logged in as Administrator to do a correct installation, if not, please do so before continuing.
- Simply double click on the winbacula-1.xx.0.exe NSIS install icon. The actual name of the icon will vary from one release version to another.

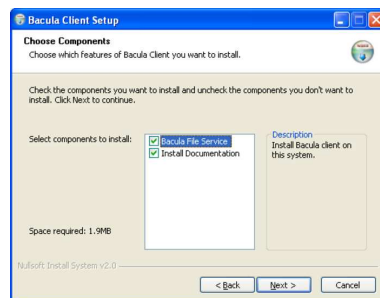


winbacula-1.xx.0.exe

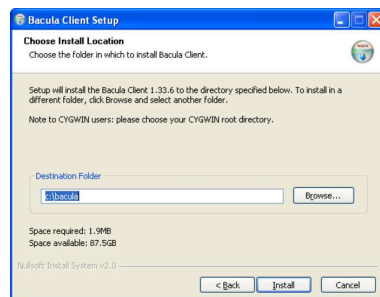
- Once launched, the installer wizard will ask you if you want to install Bacula.



- If you proceed, you will be asked to select the components to be installed. You may install the Bacula program (Bacula File Service) and or the documentation. Both will be installed in sub-directories of the install location that you choose later. The components dialog looks like the following:



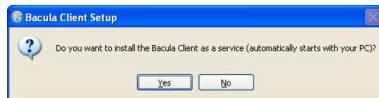
- Next you will be asked to select an installation directory.



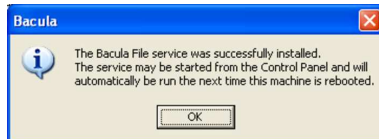
- If you are installing for the first time, you will be asked if you want to edit the bacula-fd.conf file, and if you respond with yes, it will be opened in notepad. Note, if you have installed Bacula to a drive other than C: you probably should prefix the installation drive name to each of the directory references in the bacula-fd.conf file, in particular the WorkingDirectory and the Pid Directory directives.

Also, if you do not wish to see the full listing of all files restored in the job output after running a restore job, you can add , !restored to the director directive in the Messages resource.

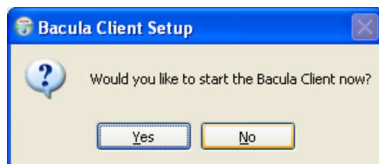
- Then the installer will ask if you wish to install Bacula as a service. You should always choose to do so:



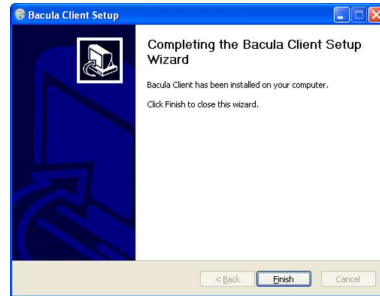
- If everything goes well, you will receive the following confirmation:





- Then you will be asked if you wish to start the service. If you respond with yes, any running Bacula will be shutdown and the new one started. You may see a DOS box momentarily appear on the screen as the service is started. It should disappear in a second or two:





- Finally, the finish dialog will appear:



That should complete the installation process. When the Bacula File Server is ready to serve files, an icon  representing a cassette (or tape) will appear in the system tray ; right click on it and a menu will appear.



The Events item is currently unimplemented, by selecting the Status item, you can verify whether any jobs are running or not.

When the Bacula File Server begins saving files, the color of the holes in the cassette icon will change from white to green , and if there is an error, the holes in the cassette icon will change to red .

If you are using remote desktop connections between your windows boxes, be warned that that tray icon does not always appear. It will always be visible when you log into the console, but the remote desktop may not display it.

Post Win32 Installation

After installing Bacula and before running it, you should check the contents of `c:\bacula\bin\bacula-fd.conf` to ensure that it corresponds to your configuration.

Finally, but pulling up the Task Manager (ctl-alt-del), verify that

Bacula is running as a process (not an Application) with User Name SYSTEM. If this is not the case, you probably have not installed Bacula while running as Administrator, and hence it will be unlikely that Bacula can access all the system files.

Uninstalling Bacula on Win32

Once Bacula has been installed, it can be uninstalled using the standard Windows Add/Remove Programs dialog found on the Control panel.

Dealing with Win32 Problems

The most likely source of problems is authentication when the Director attempts to connect to the File daemon that you installed. This can occur if the names and the passwords defined in the File daemon's configuration file `c:\bacula\bin\bacula-fd.conf` on the Windows machine do not match with the names and the passwords in the Director's configuration file `bacula-dir.conf` located on your Unix/Linux server.

More specifically, the password found in the Client resource in the Director's configuration file must be the same as the password in the Director resource of the File daemon's configuration file. In addition, the name of the Director resource in the File daemon's configuration file must be the same as the name in the Director resource of the Director's configuration file.

It is a bit hard to explain in words, but if you understand that a Director normally has multiple Clients and a Client (or File daemon) may permit access by multiple Directors, you can see that the names and the passwords on both sides must match for proper authentication.

One user had serious problems with the configuration file until he realized that the Unix end of line conventions were used and Bacula wanted them in Windows format. This has not been confirmed though.

Running Unix like programs on Windows machines is a bit frustrating because the Windows command line shell (DOS Window) is rather primitive. As a consequence, it is not generally possi-

ble to see the debug information and certain error messages that Bacula prints. With a bit of work, however, it is possible. When everything else fails and you want to see what is going on, try the following:

```
Start a DOS shell Window.  
cd c:\bacula\bin  
bacula-fd -t >out  
type out
```

The `-t` option will cause Bacula to read the configuration file, print any error messages and then exit. the `>` redirects the output to the file named `out`, which you can list with the `type` command.

If something is going wrong later, or you want to run Bacula with a debug option, you might try starting it as:

```
bacula-fd -d 100 >out
```

In this case, Bacula will run until you explicitly stop it, which will give you a chance to connect to it from your Unix/Linux server. In later versions of Bacula (1.34 on, I think), when you start the File daemon in debug mode it can write the output to a trace file `bacula.trace` in the current directory. To enable this, before running a job, use the console, and enter:

```
trace on
```

then run the job, and once you have terminated the File daemon, you will find the debug output in the `bacula.trace` file.

In addition, you should look in the System Applications log on the Control Panel to find any Windows errors that Bacula got during the startup process.

Finally, due to the above problems, when you turn on debugging, and specify `trace=1` on a `setdebug` command in the Console, Bacula will write the debug information to the file `bacula.trace` in the directory from which Bacula is executing.

Windows Compatibility Considerations

If any applications are running during the backup and they have files opened exclusively, Bacula will not be able to backup those files, so be sure you close your applications (or tell your users to close their applications) before the backup. Fortunately, most Microsoft applications do not open files exclusively so that they can be backed up. However, you will need to experiment. In any case, if Bacula cannot open the file, it will print an error message, so you will always know which files were not backed up. For version 1.37.25 and greater, see the section below on Volume Shadow Copy Service.

During backup, Bacula doesn't know about the system registry, so you will either need to write it out to an ASCII file using `regedit /e` or use a program specifically designed to make a copy or backup the registry.

In Bacula version 1.31 and later, we use Windows backup API calls by default. Typical of Windows, programming these special BackupRead and BackupWrite calls is a real nightmare of complications. The end result gives some distinct advantages and some disadvantages.

First, the advantages are that on WinNT/2K/XP systems, the security and ownership information is now backed up. In addition, with the exception of files in exclusive use by another program (a major disaster for backup programs on Windows), Bacula can now access all system files. This means that when you restore files, the security and ownership information will be restored on WinNT/2K/XP along with the data.

The disadvantage of the Windows backup API calls is that it produces non-portable backups. That is files and their data that are backed up on WinNT using the native API calls (BackupRead/BackupWrite) cannot be restored on Win95/98/Me or Unix systems. In principle, a file backed up on WinNT can be restored on WinXP, but this remains to be seen in practice (not yet tested). In addition, the stand-alone tools such as `bls` and `bextract` cannot be used to retrieve the data for those files because those tools are not available on Windows. All restores must use the Bacula restore command. This restriction is mentioned for completeness, but in practice should not create any problems.

As a default, Bacula backs up Windows systems using the Win-

dows API calls. If you want to backup data on a WinNT/2K/XP system and restore it on a Unix/Win95/98/Me system, we have provided a special portable option that backs up the data in a portable fashion by using portable API calls. See the portable option on the Include statement in a FileSet resource in the Director's configuration chapter for the details on setting this option. However, using the portable option means you may have permissions problems accessing files, and none of the security and ownership information will be backed up or restored. The file data can, however, be restored on any system.

You should always be able to restore any file backed up on Unix or Win95/98/Me to any other system. On some systems, such as WinNT/2K/XP, you may have to reset the ownership of such restored files. Any file backed up on WinNT/2K/XP should in principle be able to be restored to a similar system (i.e. WinNT/2K/XP), however, I am unsure of the consequences if the owner information and accounts are not identical on both systems. Bacula will not let you restore files backed up on WinNT/2K/XP to any other system (i.e. Unix Win95/98/Me) if you have used the defaults.

Finally, if you specify the portable=yes option on the files you back up. Bacula will be able to restore them on any other system. However, any WinNT/2K/XP specific security and ownership information will be lost.

The following matrix will give you an idea of what you can expect. Thanks to Marc Brueckner for doing the tests:

+

Backup OS	Restore OS	Results
WinMe	WinMe	Works
WinMe	WinNT	Works (SYSTEM permissions)
WinMe	WinXP	Works (SYSTEM permissions)
WinMe	Linux	Works (SYSTEM permissions)
WinXP	WinXP	Works
WinXP	WinNT	Works (all files OK, but got "The data is invalid" message)
WinXP	WinMe	Error: Win32 data stream not supported.
WinXP	WinMe	Works if Portable=yes specified during backup.

WinXP	Linux	Error: Win32 data stream not supported.
WinXP	Linux	Works if Portable=yes specified during backup.
WinNT	WinNT	Works
WinNT	WinXP	Works
WinNT	WinMe	Error: Win32 data stream not supported.
WinNT	WinMe	Works if Portable=yes specified during backup.
WinNT	Linux	Error: Win32 data stream not supported.
WinNT	Linux	Works if Portable=yes specified during backup.
Linux	Linux	Works
Linux	WinNT	Works (SYSTEM permissions)
Linux	WinMe	Works
Linux	WinXP	Works (SYSTEM permissions)

Volume Shadow Copy Service

In version 1.37.30 and greater, you can turn on Microsoft's Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS).

Microsoft added VSS to Windows XP and Windows 2003. From the perspective of a backup-solution for Windows, this is an extremely important step. VSS allows Bacula to backup open files and even to interact with applications like RDBMS to produce consistent file copies. VSS aware applications are called VSS Writers, they register with the OS so that when Bacula wants to do a Snapshot, the OS will notify the register Writer programs, which may then create a consistent state in their application, which will be backed up. Examples for these writers are "MSDE" (Microsoft database engine), "Event Log Writer", "Registry Writer" plus 3rd party-writers. If you have a non-vss aware application (e.g. SQL Anywhere or probably MySQL), a shadow copy is still generated and the open files can be backed up, but there is no guarantee that the file is consistent.

Bacula produces a message from each of the registered writer programs when it is doing a VSS backup so you know which ones are correctly backed up.

Bacula supports VSS on both Windows 2003 and Windows XP. Technically Bacula creates a shadow copy as soon as the backup process starts. It does then backup all files from the shadow copy and destroys the shadow copy after the backup process. Please have in mind, that VSS creates a snapshot and thus backs up the system at the state it had when starting the backup. It will disregard file changes which occur during the backup process.

VSS can be turned on by placing an

```
Enable VSS = yes
```

in your FileSet resource.

Important Note!! Under the current implementation, you may only run a single job at a time in any Win32 File daemon that has VSS active. Running multiple simultaneous jobs in the File daemon will most likely cause jobs to fail. This restriction does not apply to the Director, Storage daemons, or any File daemons not running VSS.

The VSS aware File daemon has the letters VSS on the signon line that it produces when contacted by the console. For example:

```
Tibs-fd Version: 1.37.32 (22 July 2005) VSS Windows XP MVS NT 5.1.2600
```

the VSS is shown in the line above. This only means that the File daemon is capable of doing VSS not that VSS is turned on for a particular backup. There are two ways of telling if VSS is actually turned on during a backup. The first is to look at the status output for a job, e.g.:

```
Running Jobs:
```

```
JobId 1 Job NightlySave.2005-07-23_13.25.45 is running.
```

```
  VSS Backup Job started: 23-Jul-05 13:25
```

```
  Files=70,113 Bytes=3,987,180,650 Bytes/sec=3,244,247
```

```
  Files Examined=75,021
```

```
  Processing file: c:/Documents and Settings/kern/My Documents/My Pictures/Misc1/Sans titre - 39.p
```

```
  SDRReadSeqNo=5 fd=352
```

Here, you see under Running Jobs that JobId 1 is "VSS Backup Job started ..." This means that VSS is enabled for that job. If VSS

is not enabled, it will simply show "Backup Job started ..." without the letters VSS.

The second way to know that the job was backed up with VSS is to look at the Job Report, which will look something like the following:

```
23-Jul 13:25 rufus-dir: Start Backup JobId 1, Job=NightlySave.2005-07-23_13.25.45
23-Jul 13:26 rufus-sd: Wrote label to prelabeled Volume "TestVolume001" on device "DDS-4" (/dev/nst0)
23-Jul 13:26 rufus-sd: Spooling data ...
23-Jul 13:26 Tibs: Generate VSS snapshots. Driver="VSS WinXP", Drive(s)="C"
23-Jul 13:26 Tibs: VSS Writer: "MSDEWriter", State: 1 (VSS_WS_STABLE)
23-Jul 13:26 Tibs: VSS Writer: "Microsoft Writer (Bootable State)", State: 1 (VSS_WS_STABLE)
23-Jul 13:26 Tibs: VSS Writer: "WMI Writer", State: 1 (VSS_WS_STABLE)
23-Jul 13:26 Tibs: VSS Writer: "Microsoft Writer (Service State)", State: 1 (VSS_WS_STABLE)
```

In the above Job Report listing, you see that the VSS snapshot was generated for drive C (if other drives are backed up, they will be listed on the Drive(s)="C")

You also see the reports from each of the writer program. Here they all report *VSS_WS_TABLE*, which means that you will get a consistent snapshot of the data handled by that writer.

Windows Firewalls

If you turn on the firewalling feature on Windows (default in WinXP SP2), you are likely to find that the Bacula ports are blocked and you cannot communicate to the other daemons. This can be deactivated through the Security Notification dialog, which is apparently somewhere in the Security Center. I don't have this on my computer, so I cannot give the exact details.

The command:

```
netsh firewall set opmode disable
```

is purported to disable the firewall, but this command is not accepted on my WinXP Home machine.

Windows Port Usage

If you want to see if the File daemon has properly opened the port and is listening, you can enter the following command in a shell

window:

```
netstat -an | findstr 910[123]
```

Windows Disaster Recovery

We don't currently have a good solution for disaster recovery on Windows as we do on Linux. The main piece lacking is a Windows boot floppy or a Windows boot CD. Microsoft releases a Windows Pre-installation Environment (WinPE) that could possibly work, but we have not investigated it. This means that until someone figures out the correct procedure, you must restore the OS from the installation disks, then you can load a Bacula client and restore files. Please don't count on using bextract to extract files from your backup tapes during a disaster recovery unless you have backed up those files using the portable option. bextract does not run on Windows, and the normal way Bacula saves files using the Windows API prevents the files from being restored on a Unix machine. Once you have an operational Windows OS loaded, you can run the File daemon and restore your user files.

Please see [Disaster Recovery of Win32 Systems](#) for the latest suggestion, which looks very promising.

It looks like Bart PE Builder, which creates a Windows PE (Pre-installation Environment) Boot-CD, may be just what is needed to build a complete disaster recovery system for Win32. This distribution can be found at <http://www.nu2.nu/pebuilder/>.

Windows Restore Problems

Please see the [Restore Chapter](#) of this manual for problems that you might encounter doing a restore.

Windows Ownership and Permissions Problems

If you restore files backed up from WinNT/XP/2K to an alternate directory, Bacula may need to create some higher level directories that were not saved (or restored). In this case, the File daemon will create them under the SYSTEM account because that is the

account that Bacula runs under as a service. As of version 1.32f-3, Bacula creates these files with full access permission. However, there may be cases where you have problems accessing those files even if you run as administrator. In principle, Microsoft supplies you with the way to cease the ownership of those files and thus change the permissions. However, a much better solution to working with and changing Win32 permissions is the program SetACL, which can be found at <http://setacl.sourceforge.net/> .

If you have not installed Bacula while running as Administrator and if Bacula is not running as a Process with the userid (User Name) SYSTEM, then it is very unlikely that it will have sufficient permission to access all your files.

Some users have experienced problems restoring files that participate in the Active Directory. They also report that changing the userid under which Bacula (bacula-fd.exe) runs, from SYSTEM to a Domain Admin userid, resolves the problem.

Manually resetting the Permissions

The following solution was provided by Dan Langille <dan at lan-gille in the dot org domain>. The steps are performed using Windows 2000 Server but they should apply to most Win32 platforms. The procedure outlines how to deal with a problem which arises when a restore creates a top-level new directory. In this example, "top-level" means something like c:\src, not c:\tmp\src where c:\tmp already exists. If a restore job specifies / as the Where: value, this problem will arise.

The problem appears as a directory which cannot be browsed with Windows Explorer. The symptoms include the following message when you try to click on that directory:

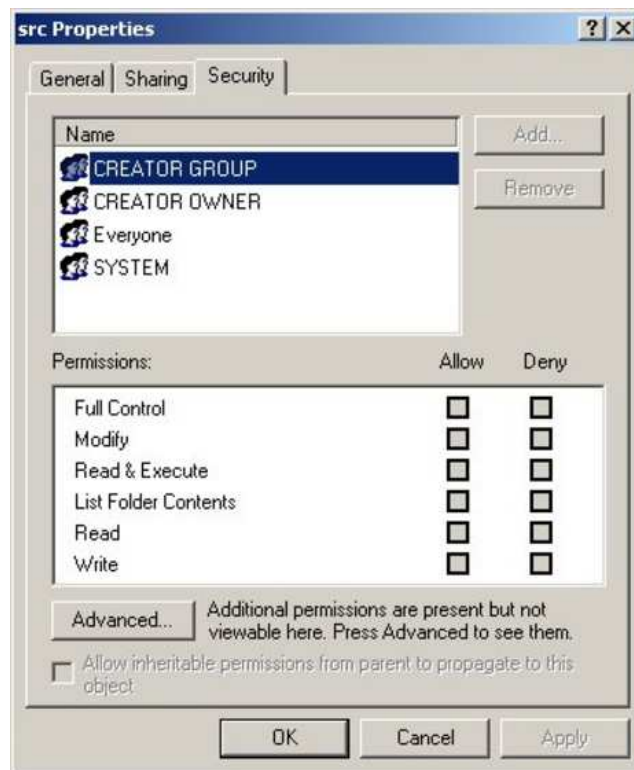


If you encounter this message, the following steps will change the permissions to allow full access.

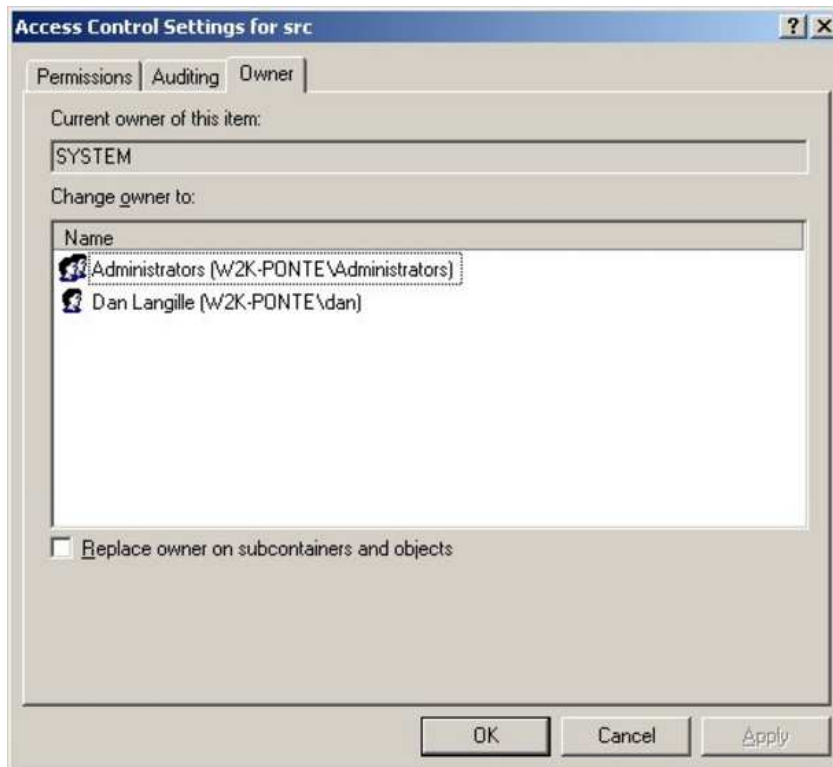
1. right click on the top level directory (in this example, c:/src) and select Properties.
2. click on the Security tab.
3. If the following message appears, you can ignore it, and click on OK.



You should see something like this:



4. click on Advanced
5. click on the Owner tab
6. Change the owner to something other than the current owner (which is SYSTEM in this example as shown below).



7. ensure the "Replace owner on subcontainers and objects" box is checked
8. click on OK
9. When the message "You do not have permission to read the contents of directory c:\src\basis. Do you wish to replace the directory permissions with permissions granting you Full Control?", click on Yes.



10. Click on OK to close the Properties tab

With the above procedure, you should now have full control over your restored directory.

In addition to the above methods of changing permissions, there is a Microsoft program named `cacls` that can perform similar

functions.

Backing Up the WinNT/XP/2K System State

A suggestion by Damian Coutts using Microsoft's NTBackup utility in conjunction with Bacula should permit a full restore of any damaged system files on Win2K/XP. His suggestion is to do an NTBackup of the critical system state prior to running a Bacula backup with the following command:

```
ntbackup backup systemstate /F c:\systemstate.bkf
```

The backup is the command, the systemstate says to backup only the system state and not all the user files, and the /F c:\systemstate.bkf specifies where to write the state file. this file must then be saved and restored by Bacula.

To restore the system state, you first reload a base operating system if the OS is damaged, otherwise, this is not necessary, then you would use Bacula to restore all the damaged or lost user's files and to recover the c:\systemstate.bkf file. Finally if there are any damaged or missing system files or registry problems, you run NTBackup and catalogue the system statefile, and then select it for restore. The documentation says you can't run a command line restore of the systemstate.

To the best of my knowledge, this has not yet been tested. If you test it, please report your results to the Bacula email list.

Windows Considerations for Filename Specifications

Please see the Director's Configuration chapter of this manual for important considerations on how to specify Windows paths in Bacula FileSet Include and Exclude directives.

Bacula versions prior to 1.37.28 do not support Windows Unicode filenames. As of that version, both bconsole and wx-console support Windows Unicode filenames. There may still be some problems with multiple byte characters (e.g. Chinese, ...) where it is a two byte character but the displayed character is not two characters wide.

Path/filenames longer than 260 characters are not supported. This may be possible in a future version.

Command Line Options Specific to the Bacula Windows File Daemon (Client)

These options are not normally seen or used by the user, and are documented here only for information purposes. At the current time, to change the default options, you must either manually run Bacula or you must manually edit the system registry and modify the appropriate entries.

In order to avoid option clashes between the options necessary for Bacula to run on Windows and the standard Bacula options, all Windows specific options are signaled with a forward slash character (/), while as usual, the standard Bacula options are signaled with a minus (-), or a minus minus (--). All the standard Bacula options can be used on the Windows version. In addition, the following Windows only options are implemented:

```
/servicehelper  Run the service helper application (don't use this
                  it is deprecated.).
/service        Start Bacula as a service
/run            Run the Bacula application
/install        Install Bacula as a service in the system registry
/remove        Uninstall Bacula from the system registry
/about          Show the Bacula about dialogue box
/status        Show the Bacula status dialogue box
/events        Show the Bacula events dialogue box (not yet implemen-
                  ted)
/kill          Stop any running Bacula
/help          Show the Bacula help dialogue box
```

It is important to note that under normal circumstances the user should never need to use these options as they are normally handled by the system automatically once Bacula is installed. However, you may note these options in some of the .bat files that have been created for your use.

Shutting down Windows Systems

Some users like to shutdown their windows machines after a backup using a Client Run After Job directive. If you want to do something similar, you might take the shutdown program from the apcupsd project or one from the Sysinternals project.

Disaster Recovery Using Bacula

General

When disaster strikes, you must have a plan, and you must have prepared in advance otherwise the work of recovering your system and your files will be considerably greater. For example, if you have not previously saved the partitioning information for your hard disk, how can you properly rebuild it if the disk must be replaced?

Unfortunately, many of the steps one must take before and immediately after a disaster are very operating system dependent. As a consequence, this chapter will discuss in detail disaster recovery (also called Bare Metal Recovery) for Linux and Solaris. For Solaris, the procedures are still quite manual. For FreeBSD the same procedures may be used but they are not yet developed. For Win32, no luck. Apparently an "emergency boot" disk allowing access to the full system API without interference does not exist.

Important Considerations

Here are a few important considerations concerning disaster recovery that you should take into account before a disaster strikes.

- If the building which houses your computers burns down or is otherwise destroyed, do you have off-site backup data?
- Disaster recovery is much easier if you have several machines. If you have a single machine, how will you handle unforeseen events if your only machine is down?
- Do you want to protect your whole system and use Bacula to recover everything? or do you want to try to restore your system from the original installation disks and apply any other updates and only restore user files?

Steps to Take Before Disaster Strikes

- Create a Bacula Rescue CDROM for each of your Linux systems. Note, it is possible to create one CDROM by copying the bacula-hostname directory from each machine to the machine where you will be burning the CDROM, so if the OS is the same, you can have a single CDROM that can recover multiple systems.
- Ensure that you always have a valid bootstrap file for your backup and that it is saved to an alternate machine. This will permit you to easily do a full restore of your system.
- If possible copy your catalog nightly to an alternate machine. If you have a valid bootstrap file, this is not necessary, but can be very useful if you do not want to reload everything. .
- Ensure that you always have a valid bootstrap file for your catalog backup that is saved to an alternate machine. This will permit you to restore your catalog more easily if needed.
- Test using the Bacula Rescue CDROM before you are forced to use it in an emergency situation.

Bare Metal Recovery on Linux with a Bacula Rescue CDROM

The remainder of this section concerns recovering a Linux computer, and parts of it relate to the Red Hat version of Linux. The Solaris procedures can be found below under the Solaris Bare Metal Recovery section of this chapter.

Previously Bacula supported a floppy rescue disk. This code has been removed in 1.37.40 and later.

A so called "Bare Metal" recovery is one where you start with an empty hard disk and you restore your machine. There are also cases where you may lose a file or a directory and want it restored. Please see the previous chapter for more details for those cases.

Bare Metal Recovery assumes that you have the following items for your system:

- A Bacula Rescue CDROM containing a copy of your OS and a copy of your hard disk information, as well as a statical-

ly linked version of the Bacula File daemon. This chapter describes how to build such a CDROM.

- A full Bacula backup of your system possibly including Incremental or Differential backups since the last Full backup
- A second system running the Bacula Director, the Catalog, and the Storage daemon. (this is not an absolute requirement, but how to get around it is not yet documented here)

Requirements

In addition, to the above assumptions, the following conditions or restrictions apply:

- Linux only – tested only on Red Hat, but should work on other Linuxes
- The scripts handle only SCSI and IDE disks
- All partitions will be recreated, but only ext2, ext3, rfs and swap partitions will be reformatted. Any other partitions such as Windows FAT partitions will not be formatted by the scripts, but you can do it by hand
- You are using either lilo or grub as a boot loader, and you know which one (not automatically detected)
- The partitioning and reformatting scripts *should* work with RAID devices, but probably not with other "complicated" disk partitioning/formatting schemes. They also should work with Reiser filesystems. Please check them carefully. You will probably need to edit the scripts by hand to make them work.
- You will need mkisofs (might be part of cdrtools, but is a separate rpm on my system); cdrecord or some other tool for burning the CDROM.

Directories

To build the Bacula Rescue CDROM, you must get a copy of the rescue files. In version 1.37 and later, they are separate from the

Bacula source. One place you can find the rescue files is in the Source Forge Bacula CVS module named rescue.

Please read the README file in the main directory of the Rescue source code. Before using it, you must run configure and specify the location of the Bacula source code (not necessary if installed from rpms). This permits the build of the rescue disk to automatically create a statically linked Bacula File daemon.

You will find the necessary scripts in linux/cdrom subdirectory of the rescue source code. If you installed the bacula rpm package the scripts will be found in the /etc/bacula/rescue/cdrom directory.

Preparation for a Bare Metal Recovery

Before you can do a Bare Metal recovery, you must create a Bacula Rescue CDROM, which will contain everything you need to begin recovery. This assumes that you will have your Director and Storage daemon running on a different machine. If you want to recover a machine where the Director and/or the database were previously running things will be much more complicated.

Creating a Bacula Rescue CDROM

The primary goals of the Bacula rescue CD are:

- NOT to be a general or universal recovery disk.
- to capture and setup a restore environment for a single system running as a Client.
- to capture the current state of the hard disks on your system, so that they can be easily restored from pre-generated scripts. Note, this is not done by any other rescue CDROM, as far as I am aware.
- to create and save a statically linked copy of your current Bacula FD. Thus you need no packages or other software to be installed before using this CDROM and the Bacula File daemon on it.
- to be relatively easy to create. In most cases you simply type make all in the rescue/linux/cdrom directory, then burn the

ISO image created. In contrast, if you have looked at any of the documentation on how to remaster a CD or how to roll your own, your head will spin (at least mine did).

- to be easy for you to add any additional files, binaries, or libraries to the CD.
- to build and work on any (or almost any) Linux flavor or release.
- you might ask why I don't use Knoppix or some other pre-prepared recovery disk, especially since Knoppix is very kind and provides the Bacula FD on their disk. The answer is that: I am more comfortable having my Linux boot up in rescue mode rather than another flavor. In addition, the Bacula rescue CDROM contains a complete snapshot of your disk partitioning, which is not the case with any other rescue disk. If your harddisk dies, do you remember all the partitions you had and how big they are? I don't, and without that information, you have little hope of reformatting your harddisk and rebuilding your system.

One of the main of the advantages of a Bacula Rescue CDROM is that it contains a bootable copy of your system, so you should be familiar with it.

You should probably make a new rescue CDROM each time you make any major updates to your kernel, and every time you upgrade a major version of Bacula.

The whole process with the exception of burning the CDROM is done with the following commands:

```
(Build a working version of Bacula in the
 bacula-source directory)
cd <bacula-source>
./configure (your options)
make
cd <bacula-rescue-source>
./configure --with-bacula=<path-to-bacula-source>
cd linux/cdrom
su (become root)
make all
```

The above instructions were for building the rescue CDROM from a bacula-rescue release. You will note that you need to do a separate `./configure` in the rescue source directory and that you need

to provide it the path to the Bacula source so that it can build a statically linked File daemon.

For users of the bacula-rescue rpm the static bacula-fd has already been built and placed in `/etc/bacula/rescue/cdrom/bin/` along with a symbolic link to your `/etc/bacula/bacula-fd.conf` file. Rpm users only need to do the second step:

```
cd /etc/bacula/rescue/cdrom
su (become root)
make all
```

At this point, if the scripts are successful, they should have done the following things:

- Made a copy of your kernel and its essential files.
- Copied a number of binary files from your system.
- Copied all the necessary shared libraries to run the above binary files.
- Made a statically-linked version of your File daemon and copied it into the CDRom build area.
- Made an ISO image and left it in `bootcd.iso`

Once this is accomplished, you need only burn it into a CDRom. This can be done directly from the makefile with:

```
make burn
```

However, you may need to modify the Makefile to properly specify your CD burner as the detection process is complicated especially if you have two CDRoms or do not have `cdrecord` loaded on your system. Users of the rescue rpm package should definitely examine the Makefile since it was configured on the host used to produce the rpm package. If you find that the `make burn` does not work for you, try doing a:

```
make scan
```

and use the output of that to modify the Makefile accordingly.

The "make all" that you did above actually does the equivalent to the following:

```
make kernel
make binaries
make bacula
make iso
```

If you wish, you can modify what you put on the CDROM and redo any part of the make that you wish. For example, if you want to add a new directory, you might do the first three makes, then add a new directory to the CDROM, and finally do a "make iso". Please see the README file in the rescue/linux/cdrom or /etc/bacula/rescue/cdromdirectory for instructions on changing the contents of the CDROM.

At the current time, the size of the CDROM is about 50MB (compressed to about 20MB), so there is quite a bit more room for additional programs. Keep in mind that when this CDROM is booted, *everything* is in memory, so the total size cannot exceed your memory size, and even then you will need some reserve memory for running programs, ...

You may also use:

```
make copy-static-bacula
```

which is similar to a "make all" except that instead of trying to build the static File daemon from the Bacula source, it will assume that you have already installed a static copy of the FD in the sbindir location (usually /usr/local/sbin), and will copy it from there.

Finally, if you want to be completely responsible for getting your own FD binary on the disk, you can do the following:

```
cd linux/cdrom
touch rpm_release
make kernel
make binaries
make bacula
(add your own Bacula FD to the bacula/bin directory)
make iso
rm -f rpm_release
```

The `rpm_release` file prevents the "makebacula" from attempting to build or copy a `FileDaemon`, so that memory part of the image. You can still add files to the `cdtree` directory, and when you do a "makeburn" the

Putting Two or More Systems on Your Rescue Disk

You can put multiple systems on the same rescue CD if you wish. This is because the information that is specific to your OS will be stored in the `/bacula-hostname` directory, where `hostname` is the name of the host on which you are building the CD. Suppose for example, you have two systems. One named `client1` and one named `client2`. Assume also that your CD burner is on `client1`, and that is the machine we start on, and that we can `ssh` into `client2` and also `client2`'s disks are mounted on `client1`.

```
ssh client2
cd <bacula-source>
./configure (your options)
make
cd <bacula-rescue-source>
./configure --with-bacula=<path-to-bacula-source>
cd linux/cdrom
su (become root)
make all
exit
```

Again, for `rpm` package users the above command set would be:

```
ssh client2
cd /etc/bacula/rescue/cdrom
su
(enter root password)
make bacula
exit
```

Thus we have just built a Bacula rescue directory on `client2`. Now, on `client1`, we copy the appropriate directory to two places (explained below), then build an ISO and burn it:

```
cd <bacula-source>
./configure (your options)
make
cd <bacula-rescue-source>
./configure --with-bacula=<path-to-bacula-source>
cd linux/cdrom
```



```

su (become root)
c=/mnt/client2/home/user/bacula/rescue/linux/cdrom
cp -a $c/roottree/bacula-client2 roottree
cp -a $c/roottree/bacula-client2 cdtree
make all
make burn
exit

```

And with the rpm package:

```

cd /etc/bacula/rescue/cdrom
su
(enter root password)
c=/mnt/client2/etc/bacula/rescue/cdrom
cp -a $c/roottree/bacula-client2 roottree
cp -a $c/roottree/bacula-client2 cdtree
make all
make burn
exit

```

In summary, with the above commands, we first build a Bacula directory on client2 in roottree/bacula-client2, then we copied the bacula-client2 directory into the client1's roottree so it is available in memory after booting, and we also copied it into the cdtree so it will also be on the CD as a separate directory and thus can be read without booting the CDROM. Then we made and burned the CDROM for client1, which of course, contains the client2 data.

Restoring a Client System

Now, let's assume that your hard disk has just died and that you have replaced it with an new identical drive. In addition, we assume that you have:

1. A recent Bacula backup (Full plus Incrementals)
2. A Bacula Rescue CDROM.
3. Your Bacula Director, Catalog, and Storage daemon running on another machine on your local network.

This is a relatively simple case, and later in this chapter, as time permits, we will discuss how you might recover from a situation

where the machine that crashes is your main Bacula server (i.e. has the Director, the Catalog, and the Storage daemon).

You will take the following steps to get your system back up and running:

1. Boot with your Bacula Rescue CDROM.
2. Start the Network (local network)
3. Re-partition your hard disk(s) as it was before
4. Re-format your partitions
5. Restore the Bacula File daemon (static version)
6. Perform a Bacula restore of all your files
7. Re-install your boot loader
8. Reboot

Now for the details ...

Boot with your Bacula Rescue CDROM

When the CDROM boots, you will be presented with a script that looks like:

```
Welcome to the Bacula Rescue Disk 1.1.0
To proceed, press the <ENTER> key or type "linux <runlevel>"
```

```
linux 1      -> shell
linux 2      -> login  (default if ENTER pressed)
linux 3      -> network started and login (network not working yet)
linux debug -> print debug during boot then login
```

Normally, at this point, you simply press ENTER. However, you may supply options for the boot if you wish.

Once it has booted, you will be requested to login something like:

```
Welcome to the Bacula Rescue CDROM
2.4.21-15.0.4.EL #1 Wed Aug 4 03:08:03 EDT 2004
Please login using root and your root password ...
RescueCD login:
```

Note, you must enter the root password for the system on which you loaded the kernel or on which you did the build of the CDROM. Once you are logged in, you will be in the home directory for root, and you can proceed to examine your system.

The complete Bacula rescue part of the CD will be in the directory: /bacula-hostname, where hostname is replaced by the name of the host machine on which you did the build for the CDROM. This naming procedure allows you to put multiple restore environments for each of your machines on a single CDROM if you so wish to do. Please see the README document in the rescue/linux/cdrom directory for more information on adding to the CDROM.

Start the Network: At this point, you should bring up your network. Normally, this is quite simple and requires just a few commands. Please cd into the /bacula-hostname directory before continuing. To simplify your task, we have created a script that should work in most cases by typing:

```
cd /bacula-hostname
./start_network
```

You can test it by pinging another machine, or pinging your broken machine machine from another machine. Do not proceed until your network is up.

Partition Your Hard Disk(s): Assuming that your hard disk crashed and needs repartitioning, proceed with:

```
./partition.hda
```

If you have multiple disks, do the same for each of them. For SCSI disks, the repartition script will be named: partition.sda. If the script complains about the disk being in use, simply go back and redo the df command and umount commands until you no longer have your hard disk mounted. Note, in many cases, if your hard disk was seriously damaged or a new one installed, it will not automatically be mounted. If it is mounted, it is because the emergency kernel found one or more possibly valid partitions.

If for some reason this procedure does not work, you can use the information in `partition.hda` to re-partition your disks by hand using `fdisk`.

Format Your Hard Disk(s): If you have repartitioned your hard disk, you must format it appropriately. The formatting script will put back swap partitions, normal Unix partitions (`ext2`) and journaled partitions (`ext3`) as well as Reiser partitions (`rei`). Do so by entering for each disk:

```
./format.hda
```

The format script will ask you if you want a block check done. We recommend to answer yes, but realize that for very large disks this can take hours.

Mount the Newly Formatted Disks: Once the disks are partitioned and formatted, you can remount them with the `mount_drives` script. All your drives must be mounted for Bacula to be able to access them. Run the script as follows:

```
./mount_drives  
df
```

The `df` command will tell you if the drives are mounted. If not, re-run the script again. It isn't always easy to figure out and create the mount points and the mounts in the proper order, so repeating the `./mount_drives` command will not cause any harm and will most likely work the second time. If not, correct it by hand before continuing.

Restore and Start the File Daemon: If you have booted with a Bacula Rescue CDRom, your statically linked Bacula File daemon and the `bacula-fd.conf` file will be in the `/bacula-hostname/bin` directory. Make sure `bacula-fd` and `bacula-fd.conf` are both there.

Edit the Bacula configuration file, create the `working/pid/subsys` directory if you haven't already done so above, and start Bacula. Before starting Bacula, you will need to move it and `bacula-fd.conf` from `/bacula-hostname/bin`, to the `/mnt/disk/tmp` directory so

that it will be on your hard disk. Then start it with the following command:

```
chroot /mnt/disk /tmp/bacula-fd -c /tmp/bacula-fd.conf
```

The above command starts the Bacula File daemon with the proper root disk location (i.e. /mnt/disk/tmp. If Bacula does not start, correct the problem and start it. You can check if it is running by entering:

```
ps fax
```

You can kill Bacula by entering:

```
kill -TERM <pid>
```

where pid is the first number printed in front of the first occurrence of bacula-fd in the ps fax command.

Now, you should be able to use another computer with Bacula installed to check the status by entering:

```
status client=xxxx
```

into the Console program, where xxxx is the name of the client you are restoring.

One common problem is that your bacula-dir.conf may contain machine addresses that are not properly resolved on the stripped down system to be restored because it is not running DNS. This is particularly true for the address in the Storage resource of the Director, which may be very well resolved on the Director's machine, but not on the machine being restored and running the File daemon. In that case, be prepared to edit bacula-dir.conf to replace the name of the Storage daemon's domain name with its IP address.

Restore Your Files: On the computer that is running the Director, you now run a restore command and select the files to be restored (normally everything), but before starting the restore,

there is one final change you must make using the `mod` option. You must change the `Where` directory to be the root by using the `mod` option just before running the job and selecting `Where`. Set it to:

```
/
```

then run the restore.

You might be tempted to avoid using `chroot` and running Bacula directly and then using a `Where` to specify a destination of `/mnt/disk`. This is possible, however, the current version of Bacula always restores files to the new location, and thus any soft links that have been specified with absolute paths will end up with `/mnt/disk` prefixed to them. In general this is not fatal to getting your system running, but be aware that you will have to fix these links if you do not use `chroot`.

Final Step: At this point, the restore should have finished with no errors, and all your files will be restored. One last task remains and that is to write a new boot sector so that your machine will boot. For `lilo`, you enter the following command:

```
./run_lilo
```

If you are using `grub` instead of `lilo`, you must enter the following:

```
./run_grub
```

Note, I've had quite a number of problems with `grub` because it is rather complicated and not designed to install easily under a simplified system. So, if you experience errors or end up unexpectedly in a `chroot` shell, simply exit back to the normal shell and type in the appropriate commands from the `run_grub` script by hand until you get it to install. When you run the `run_grub` script, it will print the commands that you should manually enter if that is necessary.

Reboot: First unmount all your hard disks, otherwise they will not be cleanly shutdown, then reboot your machine by entering

exit until you get to the main prompt then enter Ctrl-d. Once back to the main CDROM prompt, you will need to turn the power off, then back on to your machine to get it to reboot.

If everything went well, you should now be back up and running. If not, re-insert the emergency boot CDROM, boot, and figure out what is wrong.

Restoring a Server

Above, we considered how to recover a client machine where a valid Bacula server was running on another machine. However, what happens if your server goes down and you no longer have a running Director, Catalog, or Storage daemon? There are several solutions:

1. Bring up static versions of your Director, Catalog, and Storage daemon.
2. Move your server to another machine.

The first option, is very difficult because it requires you to have created a static version of the Director and the Storage daemon as well as the Catalog. If the Catalog uses MySQL or PostgreSQL, this may or may not be possible. In addition, to loading all these programs on a bare system (quite possible), you will need to make sure you have a valid driver for your tape drive.

The second suggestion is probably a much simpler solution, and one I have done myself. To do so, you might want to consider the following steps:

- If you are using MySQL or PostgreSQL, configure, build and install it from source (or use rpms) on your new system.
- Load the Bacula source code onto your new system, configure, install it, and create the Bacula database.
- If you have a valid saved Bootstrap file as created for your damaged machine with WriteBootstrap, use it to restore the files to the damaged machine, where you have loaded a static Bacula File daemon using the Bacula Rescue disk). This is

done by using the restore command and at the yes/mod/no prompt, selecting mod then specifying the path to the bootstrap file.

- If you have the Bootstrap file, you should now be back up and running, if you do not have a Bootstrap file, continue with the suggestions below.
- Using bscan scan the last set of backup tapes into your MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQLite database.
- Start Bacula, and using the Console restore command, restore the last valid copy of the Bacula database and the Bacula configuration files.
- Move the database to the correct location.
- Start the database, and restart Bacula. Then use the Console restore command, restore all the files on the damaged machine, where you have loaded a Bacula File daemon using the Bacula Rescue disk.

Linux Problems or Bugs

Since every flavor and every release of Linux is different, there are likely to be some small difficulties with the scripts, so please be prepared to edit them in a minimal environment. A rudimentary knowledge of vi is very useful. Also, these scripts do not do everything. You will need to reformat Windows partitions by hand, for example.

Getting the boot loader back can be a problem if you are using grub because it is so complicated. If all else fails, reboot your system from your floppy but using the restored disk image, then proceed to a reinstallation of grub (looking at the run-grub script can help). By contrast, lilo is a piece of cake.

FreeBSD Bare Metal Recovery

The same basic techniques described above also apply to FreeBSD. Although we don't yet have a fully automated procedure, Alex Torres Molina has provided us with the following instructions with a few additions from Jesse Guardiani and Dan Langille:

1. Boot with the FreeBSD installation disk
2. Go to Custom, Partition and create your slices and go to Label and create the partitions that you want. Apply changes.
3. Go to Fixit to start an emergency console.
4. Create devs ad0 if they don't exist under /mnt2/dev (in my situation) with MAKEDEV. The device or devices you create depend on what hard drives you have. ad0 is your first ATA drive. da0 would be your first SCSI drive. Under OS version 5 and greater, your device files are most likely automatically created for you.
5. mkdir /mnt/disk this is the root of the new disk
6. mount /mnt2/dev/ad0s1a /mnt/disk mount /mnt2/dev/ad0s1c /mnt/disk/var mount /mnt2/dev/ad0s1d /mnt/disk/usr The same hard drive issues as above apply here too. Note, under OS version 5 or higher, your disk devices may be in /dev not /mnt2/dev.
7. Network configuration (ifconfig xl0 ip/mask + route add default ip-gateway)
8. mkdir /mnt/disk/tmp
9. cd /mnt/disk/tmp
10. Copy bacula-fd and bacula-fd.conf to this path
11. If you need to, use sftp to copy files, after which you must do this: ln -s /mnt2/usr/bin /usr/bin
12. chmod u+x bacula-fd
13. Modify bacula-fd.conf to fit this machine
14. Copy /bin/sh to /mnt/disk, necessary for chroot
15. Don't forget to put your bacula-dir's IP address and domain name in /mnt/disk/etc/hosts if it's not on a public net. Otherwise the FD on the machine you are restoring to won't be able to contact the SD and DIR on the remote machine.
16. mkdir -p /mnt/disk/var/db/bacula
17. chroot /mnt/disk /tmp/bacula-fd -c /tmp/bacula-fd.conf to start bacula-fd

18. Now you can go to bacula-dir and restore the job with the entire contents of the broken server.
19. You must create /proc

Solaris Bare Metal Recovery

The same basic techniques described above apply to Solaris:

- the same restrictions as those given for Linux apply
- you will need to create a Bacula Rescue disk

However, during the recovery phase, the boot and disk preparation procedures are different:

- there is no need to create an emergency boot disk since it is an integrated part of the Solaris boot.
- you must partition and format your hard disk by hand following manual procedures as described in W. Curtis Preston's book "Unix Backup & Recovery"

Once the disk is partitioned, formatted and mounted, you can continue with bringing up the network and reloading Bacula.

Preparing Solaris Before a Disaster

As mentioned above, before a disaster strikes, you should prepare the information needed in the case of problems. To do so, in the rescue/solaris subdirectory enter:

```
su
./getdiskinfo
./make_rescue_disk
```

The getdiskinfo script will, as in the case of Linux described above, create a subdirectory diskinfo containing the output from several system utilities. In addition, it will contain the output from the

SysAudit program as described in Curtis Preston's book. This file `diskinfo/sysaudit.bsi` will contain the disk partitioning information that will allow you to manually follow the procedures in the "Unix Backup & Recovery" book to repartition and format your hard disk. In addition, the `getdiskinfo` script will create a `start_network` script.

Once you have your disks repartitioned and formatted, do the following:

- Start Your Network with the `start_network` script
- Restore the Bacula File daemon as documented above
- Perform a Bacula restore of all your files using the same commands as described above for Linux
- Re-install your boot loader using the instructions outlined in the "Unix Backup & Recovery" book using `installboot`

Bugs and Other Considerations

Directory Modification and Access Times are Modified on pre-1.30 Baculas : When a pre-1.30 version of Bacula restores a directory, it first must create the directory, then it populates the directory with its files and subdirectories. The act of creating the files and subdirectories updates both the modification and access times associated with the directory itself. As a consequence, all modification and access times of all directories will be updated to the time of the restore.

This has been corrected in Bacula version 1.30 and later. The directory modification and access times are reset to the value saved in the backup after all the files and subdirectories have been restored. This has been tested and verified on normal restore operations, but not verified during a bare metal recovery.

Strange Bootstrap Files: If any of you look closely at the bootstrap file that is produced and used for the restore (I sure do), you will probably notice that the `FileIndex` item does not include all the files saved to the tape. This is because in some instances there are duplicates (especially in the case of an Incremental save), and

in such circumstances, Bacula restores only the last of multiple copies of a file or directory.

Disaster Recovery of Win32 Systems

Due to open system files, and registry problems, Bacula cannot save and restore a complete Win2K/XP/NT environment.

A suggestion by Damian Coutts using Microsoft's NTBackup utility in conjunction with Bacula should permit a Full bare metal restore of Win2K/XP (and possibly NT systems). His suggestion is to do an NTBackup of the critical system state prior to running a Bacula backup with the following command:

```
ntbackup backup systemstate /F c:\systemstate.bkf
```

The backup is the command, the systemstate says to backup only the system state and not all the user files, and the /F c:\systemstate.bkf specifies where to write the state file. this file must then be saved and restored by Bacula.

To restore the system state, you first reload a base operating system, then you would use Bacula to restore all the users files and to recover the c:\systemstate.bkf file, and finally, run NTBackup and catalogue the system statefile, and then select it for restore. The documentation says you can't run a command line restore of the systemstate.

This procedure has been confirmed to work by Ludovic Strappazon – many thanks!

A new tool is provided in the form of a bacula plugin for the BartPE rescue CD. BartPE is a self-contained WindowsXP boot CD which you can make using the PeBuilder tools available at <http://www.nu2.nu/pebuilder/> and a valid Windows XP SP1 CDROM. The plugin is provided as a zip archive. Unzip the file and copy the bacula directory into the plugin directory of your BartPE installation. Edit the configuration files to suit your installation and build your CD according to the instructions at Bart's site. This will permit you to boot from the cd, configure and start networking, start the bacula file client and access your director with the console program. The programs menu on the booted CD contains entries to install the file client service, start the file client

service, and start the WX-Console. You can also open a command line window and CD Programs\Bacula and run the command line console bconsole.

Resetting Directory and File Ownership and Permissions on Win32 Systems

Bacula versions after 1.31 should properly restore ownership and permissions on all WinNT/XP/2K systems. If you do experience problems, generally in restores to alternate directories because higher level directories were not backed up by Bacula, you can correct any problems with the SetACL available under the GPL license at: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/setacl/>.

Alternate Disaster Recovery Suggestion for Win32 Systems

Ludovic Strappazon has suggested an interesting way to backup and restore complete Win32 partitions. Simply boot your Win32 system with a Linux Rescue disk as described above for Linux, install a statically linked Bacula, and backup any of the raw partitions you want. Then to restore the system, you simply restore the raw partition or partitions. Here is the email that Ludovic recently sent on that subject:

```
I've just finished testing my brand new cd LFS/Bacula
with a raw Bacula backup and restore of my portable.
I can't resist sending you the results: look at the rates !!!
hunt-dir: Start Backup JobId 100, Job=HuntBackup.2003-04-17_12.58.26
hunt-dir: Bacula 1.30 (14Apr03): 17-Apr-2003 13:14
JobId:                100
Job:                  HuntBackup.2003-04-17_12.58.26
FileSet:              RawPartition
Backup Level:         Full
Client:               sauvegarde-fd
Start time:           17-Apr-2003 12:58
End time:             17-Apr-2003 13:14
Files Written:        1
Bytes Written:        10,058,586,272
Rate:                 10734.9 KB/s
Software Compression: None
Volume names(s):      000103
Volume Session Id:    2
Volume Session Time:  1050576790
Last Volume Bytes:    10,080,883,520
FD termination status: OK
```

```
SD termination status: OK
Termination:          Backup OK
hunt-dir: Begin pruning Jobs.
hunt-dir: No Jobs found to prune.
hunt-dir: Begin pruning Files.
hunt-dir: No Files found to prune.
hunt-dir: End auto prune.
hunt-dir: Start Restore Job RestoreFilesHunt.2003-04-17_13.21.44
hunt-sd: Forward spacing to file 1.
hunt-dir: Bacula 1.30 (14Apr03): 17-Apr-2003 13:54
JobId:                101
Job:                  RestoreFilesHunt.2003-04-17_13.21.44
Client:               sauvegarde-fd
Start time:           17-Apr-2003 13:21
End time:             17-Apr-2003 13:54
Files Restored:       1
Bytes Restored:       10,056,130,560
Rate:                 5073.7 KB/s
FD termination status: OK
Termination:          Restore OK
hunt-dir: Begin pruning Jobs.
hunt-dir: No Jobs found to prune.
hunt-dir: Begin pruning Files.
hunt-dir: No Files found to prune.
hunt-dir: End auto prune.
```

Restoring to a Running System

If for some reason you want to do a Full restore to a system that has a working kernel (not recommended), you will need to take care not to overwrite the following files:

```
/etc/grub.conf
/etc/X11/Conf
/etc/fstab
/etc/mtab
/lib/modules
/usr/modules
/usr/X11R6
/etc/modules.conf
```

Additional Resources

Many thanks to Charles Curley who wrote
Linux Complete Backup and Recovery HOWTO for the

The Linux Documentation Project. This is an excellent document on how to do Bare Metal Recovery on Linux systems, and it was this document that made me realize that Bacula could do the same thing.

You can find quite a few additional resources, both commercial and free at Storage Mountain, formerly known as Backup Central.

And finally, the O'Reilly book, "Unix Backup & Recovery" by W. Curtis Preston covers virtually every backup and recovery topic including bare metal recovery for a large range of Unix systems.

Bacula TLS

Bacula TLS (Transport Layer Security) is built-in network encryption code to provide secure network transport similar to that offered by stunnel or ssh. The Bacula code was written by Landon Fuller.

Supported features of this code include:

- Client/Server TLS Requirement Negotiation
- TLSv1 Connections with Server and Client Certificate Validation
- Forward Secrecy Support via Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral Keying

This document will refer to both server and "client" contexts. These terms refer to the accepting and initiating peer, respectively.

Diffie-Hellman anonymous ciphers are not supported by this code. The use of DH anonymous ciphers increases the code complexity and places explicit trust upon the two-way CRAM-MD5 implementation. CRAM-MD5 is subject to known plaintext attacks, and it should be considered considerably less secure than PKI certificate-based authentication.

Appropriate autoconf macros have been added to detect and use OpenSSL if enabled on the `./configure` line with `--enable-openssl`

TLS Configuration Directives

Additional configuration directives have been added to all the daemons (Director, File daemon, and Storage daemon) as well as the various different Console programs. These new directives are defined as follows:

TLS Enable = `<yes—no>` Enable TLS support.

TLS Require = `<yes—no>` Require TLS connections.

TLS Certificate = `<Directory>` Path to a PEM encoded TLS certificate. It can be used as either a client or server certificate.

PEM stands for Privacy Enhanced Mail, but in this context refers to how the certificates are encoded. It is used because PEM files are base64 encoded and hence ASCII text based rather than binary. They may also contain encrypted information.

TLS Key = <Directory> Path to a PEM encoded TLS private key. It must correspond to the TLS certificate.

TLS Verify Peer = <yes—no> Verify peer certificate. Instructs server to request and verify the client's x509 certificate. Any client certificate signed by a known-CA will be accepted unless the **TLS Allowed CN** configuration directive is used, in which case the client certificate must correspond to the Allowed Common Name specified. This directive is valid only for a server and not in a client context.

TLS Allowed CN = <string list> Common name attribute of allowed peer certificates. If this directive is specified, all client certificates will be verified against this list. This directive may be specified more than once. It is not valid in a client context.

TLS CA Certificate File = <Filename> The full path and filename specifying a PEM encoded TLS CA certificate(s). Multiple certificates are permitted in the file. One of *TLS CA Certificate File* or *TLS CA Certificate Dir* are required in a server context if *TLS Verify Peer* (see above) is also specified, and are always required in a client context.

TLS CA Certificate Dir = <Directory> Full path to TLS CA certificate directory. In the current implementation, certificates must be stored PEM encoded with OpenSSL-compatible hashes, which is the subject name's hash and an extension of bf .0. One of *TLS CA Certificate File* or *TLS CA Certificate Dir* are required in a server context if *TLS Verify Peer* is also specified, and are always required in a client context.

TLS DH File = <Directory> Path to PEM encoded Diffie-Hellman parameter file. If this directive is specified, DH key exchange will be used for the ephemeral keying, allowing for forward secrecy of communications. DH key exchange adds an additional level of security because the key used for encryption/decryption by the server and the client is computed on each end and thus is never passed over the network

if Diffie-Hellman key exchange is used. Even if DH key exchange is not used, the encryption/decryption key is always passed encrypted. This directive is only valid within a server context.

To generate the parameter file, you may use openssl:

```
openssl dhparam -out dh1024.pem -5 1024
```

Creating a Self-signed Certificate

You may create a self-signed certificate for use with the Bacula TLS that will permit you to make it function, but will not allow certificate validation. The .pem file containing both the certificate and the key valid for 10 years can be made with the following:

```
openssl req -new -x509 -nodes -out bacula.pem -keyout bacula.pem -days 3650
```

The above script will ask you a number of questions. You may simply answer each of them by entering a return, or if you wish you may enter your own data.

Note, however, that self-signed certificates will only work for the outgoing end of connections. For example, in the case of the Director making a connection to a File Daemon, the File Daemon may be configured to allow self-signed certificates, but the certificate being sent by the Director must be signed by a certificate that is explicitly trusted on the File Daemon end.

This is necessary to prevent “man in the middle” attacks from tools such as ettercap. Essentially, if the Director does not verify that it is talking to a trusted remote endpoint, it can be tricked into talking to a malicious 3rd party who is relaying and capturing all traffic by presenting its own certificates to the Director and File Daemons. The only way to prevent this is by using trusted certificates, so that the man in the middle is incapable of spoofing the connection using his own.

To get a trusted certificate (CA or Certificate Authority signed certificate), you will either need to purchase certificates signed by a commercial CA or find a friend that has setup his own CA or become a CA yourself, and thus you can sign all your own certificates. The book *OpenSSL* by

John Viega, Matt Mesier & Pravir Chandra from O'Reilly explains how to do it, or you can read the documentation provided in the Open-source PKI Book project at Source Forge: <http://ospkibook.sourceforge.net/docs/OSPki-2.4.7/OSPki-html/ospki-book.htm>. Note, this link may change.

The program TinyCA has a very nice Graphical User Interface that allows you to easily setup and maintain your own CA. TinyCA can be found at <http://tinycas.m-zone.net/>.

Getting a CA Signed Certificate

The process of getting a certificate that is signed by a CA is quite a bit more complicated. You can purchase one from quite a number of PKI vendors, but that is not at all necessary for use with Bacula. To get a CA signed certificate, you will either need to find a friend that has setup his own CA or to become a CA yourself, and thus you can sign all your own certificates. The book OpenSSL by John Viega, Matt Mesier & Pravir Chandra from O'Reilly explains how to do it, or you can read the documentation provided in the Open-source PKI Book project at Source Forge: <http://ospkibook.sourceforge.net/docs/OSPki-2.4.7/OSPki-html/ospki-book.htm>. Note, this link may change.

Example TLS Configuration Files

Landon has supplied us with the TLS portions of his configuration files, which should help you setting up your own.

bacula-dir.conf

```
Director {                                # define myself
    Name = backup1-dir
    ...
    TLS Require = yes
    TLS Verify Peer = yes
    TLS Allowed CN = "bacula@backup1.example.com"
    TLS Allowed CN = "administrator@example.com"
    TLS CA Certificate File = /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.pem
    # This is a server certificate, used for incoming
    # console connections.
    TLS Certificate = /usr/local/etc/ssl/backup1/cert.pem
    TLS Key = /usr/local/etc/ssl/backup1/key.pem
}
```

```
Storage {
    Name = File
    Address = backup1.example.com
    ...
    TLS Require = yes
    TLS CA Certificate File = /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.pem
    # This is a client certificate, used by the director to
    # connect to the storage daemon
    TLS Certificate = /usr/local/etc/ssl/bacula@backup1/cert.pem
    TLS Key = /usr/local/etc/ssl/bacula@backup1/key.pem
}
```

bacula-fd.conf

```
Director {
    Name = backup1-dir
    ...
    TLS Require = yes
    TLS Verify Peer = yes
    # Allow only the Director to connect
    TLS Allowed CN = "bacula@backup1.example.com"
    TLS CA Certificate File = /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.pem\
    # This is a server certificate. It is used by connecting
    # directors to verify the authenticity of this file daemon
    TLS Certificate = /usr/local/etc/ssl/server1/cert.pem
    TLS Key = /usr/local/etc/ssl/server1/key.pem
}
```

bacula-sd.conf

```
Storage {                                     # definition of myself
    Name = backup1-sd
    ...
    # These TLS configuration options are used for incoming
    # file daemon connections. Director TLS settings are handled
    # below.
    TLS Require = yes
    # Peer certificate is not required/requested -- peer validity
    # is verified by the storage connection cookie provided to the
    # File Daemon by the director.
    TLS Verify Peer = no
    TLS CA Certificate File = /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.pem
    # This is a server certificate. It is used by connecting
    # file daemons to verify the authenticity of this storage daemon
    TLS Certificate = /usr/local/etc/ssl/backup1/cert.pem
    TLS Key = /usr/local/etc/ssl/backup1/key.pem
}

#
# List Directors who are permitted to contact Storage daemon
```

```
#
Director {
    Name = backup1-dir
    ...
    TLS Require = yes
    # Require the connecting director to provide a certificate
    # with the matching CN.
    TLS Verify Peer = yes
    TLS Allowed CN = "bacula@backup1.example.com"
    TLS CA Certificate File = /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.pem
    # This is a server certificate. It is used by the connecting
    # director to verify the authenticity of this storage daemon
    TLS Certificate = /usr/local/etc/ssl/backup1/cert.pem
    TLS Key = /usr/local/etc/ssl/backup1/key.pem
}
```

Using stunnel to Encrypt Communications to Clients

Prior to version 1.37, Bacula did not have built-in communications encryption. Please see the TLS chapter if you are using Bacula 1.37 or greater.

Without too much effort, it is possible to encrypt the communications between any of the daemons. This chapter will show you how to use stunnel to encrypt communications to your client programs. We assume the Director and the Storage daemon are running on one machine that will be called server and the Client or File daemon is running on a different machine called client. Although the details may be slightly different, the same principles apply whether you are encrypting between Unix, Linux, or Win32 machines. This example was developed between two Linux machines running stunnel version 4.04-4 on a Red Hat Enterprise 3.0 system.

Communications Ports Used

First, you must know that with the standard Bacula configuration, the Director will contact the File daemon on port 9102. The File daemon then contacts the Storage daemon using the address and port parameters supplied by the Director. The standard port used will be 9103. This is the typical server/client view of the world, the File daemon is a server to the Director (i.e. listens for the Director to contact it), and the Storage daemon is a server to the File daemon.

Encryption

The encryption is accomplished between the Director and the File daemon by using an stunnel on the Director's machine (server) to encrypt the data and to contact an stunnel on the File daemon's machine (client), which decrypts the data and passes it to the client.

Between the File daemon and the Storage daemon, we use an stunnel on the File daemon's machine to encrypt the data and another stunnel on the Storage daemon's machine to decrypt the data.

As a consequence, there are actually four copies of stunnel running, two on the server and two on the client. This may sound a bit complicated, but it really isn't. To accomplish this, we will need to construct four separate conf files for stunnel, and we will need to make some minor modifications to the Director's conf file. None of the other conf files need to be changed.

A Picture

Since pictures usually help a lot, here is an overview of what we will be doing. Don't worry about all the details of the port numbers and such for the moment.

```

File daemon (client):
    stunnel-fd1.conf
    |=====|
Port 29102 >----| Stunnel 1 |-----> Port 9102
    |=====|
    stunnel-fd2.conf
    |=====|
Port 9103 >----| Stunnel 2 |-----> server:29103
    |=====|
Director (server):
    stunnel-dir.conf
    |=====|
Port 29102 >----| Stunnel 3 |-----> client:29102
    |=====|
    stunnel-sd.conf
    |=====|
Port 29103 >----| Stunnel 4 |-----> 9103
    |=====|

```

Certificates

In order for stunnel to function as a server, which it does in our diagram for Stunnel 1 and Stunnel 4, you must have a certificate and the key. It is possible to keep the two in separate files, but normally, you keep them in one single .pem file. You may create this certificate yourself in which case, it will be self-signed, or you may have it signed by a CA.

If you want your clients to verify that the server is in fact valid (Stunnel 2 and Stunnel 3), you will need to have the server certificates signed by a CA (Certificate Authority), and you will need to have the CA's public certificate (contains the CA's public key).

Having a CA signed certificate is highly recommended if you are using your client across the Internet, otherwise you are exposed to the man in the middle attack and hence loss of your data.

See below for how to create a self-signed certificate.

Securing the Data Channel

To simplify things a bit, let's for the moment consider only the data channel. That is the connection between the File daemon and the Storage daemon, which takes place on port 9103. In fact, in a minimalist solution, this is the only connection that needs to be encrypted, because it is the one that transports your data. The connection between the Director and the File daemon is simply a control channel used to start the job and get the job status.

Normally the File daemon will contact the Storage daemon on port 9103 (supplied by the Director), so we need an stunnel that listens on port 9103 on the File daemon's machine, encrypts the data and sends it to the Storage daemon. This is depicted by Stunnel 2 above. Note that this stunnel is listening on port 9103 and sending to server:29103. We use port 29103 on the server because if we would send the data to port 9103, it would go directly to the Storage daemon, which doesn't understand encrypted data. On the server machine, we run Stunnel 4, which listens on port 29103, decrypts the data and sends it to the Storage daemon, which is listening on port 9103.

Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Data Channel

The Storage resource of the bacula-dir.conf normally looks something like the following:

```
Storage {  
    Name = File  
    Address = server  
    SDPort = 9103  
    Password = storage_password  
    Device = File  
    Media Type = File  
}
```


Notice that this is running on the server machine, and it points the File daemon back to server:9103, which is where our Storage daemon is listening. We modify this to be:

```
Storage {
    Name = File
    Address = localhost
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = storage_password
    Device = File
    Media Type = File
}
```

This causes the File daemon to send the data to the stunnel running on localhost (the client machine). We could have used client as the address as well.

config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Data Channel

In the diagram above, we see above Stunnel 2 that we use stunnel-fd2.conf on the client. A pretty much minimal config file would look like the following:

```
client = yes
[29103]
accept = localhost:9103
connect = server:29103
```

The above config file does encrypt the data but it does not require a certificate, so it is subject to the man in the middle attack. The file I actually used, stunnel-fd2.conf, looked like this:

```
#
# Stunnel conf for Bacula client -> SD
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CPath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
```

```

verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29103]
accept = localhost:9103
connect = server:29103

```

You will notice that I specified a pid file location because I ran stunnel under my own userid so I could not use the default, which requires root permission. I also specified a certificate that I have as well as verify level 2 so that the certificate is required and verified, and I must supply the location of the CA (Certificate Authority) certificate so that the stunnel certificate can be verified. Finally, you will see that there are two lines commented out, which when enabled, produce a lot of nice debug info in the command window.

If you do not have a signed certificate (stunnel.pem), you need to delete the cert, CAfile, and verify lines.

Note that the stunnel.pem, is actually a private key and a certificate in a single file. These two can be kept and specified individually, but keeping them in one file is more convenient.

The config file, stunnel-sd.conf, needed for Stunnel 4 on the server machine is:

```

#
# Bacula stunnel conf for Storage daemon
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is mandatory here, it may be self signed
# If it is self signed, the client may not use
# verify
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
client = no
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29103]
accept = 29103
connect = 9103

```

Starting and Testing the Data Encryption

It will most likely be the simplest to implement the Data Channel encryption in the following order:

- Setup and run Bacula backing up some data on your client machine without encryption.
- Stop Bacula.
- Modify the Storage resource in the Director's conf file.
- Start Bacula
- Start stunnel on the server with:

```
stunnel stunnel-sd.conf
```

- Start stunnel on the client with:

```
stunnel stunnel-fd2.conf
```

- Run a job.
- If it doesn't work, turn debug on in both stunnel conf files, restart the stunnels, rerun the job, repeat until it works.

Encrypting the Control Channel

The Job control channel is between the Director and the File daemon, and as mentioned above, it is not really necessary to encrypt, but it is good practice to encrypt it as well. The two stunnels that are used in this case will be Stunnel 1 and Stunnel 3 in the diagram above. Stunnel 3 on the server might normally listen on port 9102, but if you have a local File daemon, this will not work, so we make it listen on port 29102. It then sends the data to client:29102. Again we use port 29102 so that the stunnel on the client machine can decrypt the data before passing it on to port 9102 where the File daemon is listening.

Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Control Channel

We need to modify the standard Client resource, which would normally look something like:

```
Client {
    Name = client-fd
    Address = client
    FDPort = 9102
    Catalog = BackupDB
    Password = "xxx"
}
```

to be:

```
Client {
    Name = client-fd
    Address = localhost
    FDPort = 29102
    Catalog = BackupDB
    Password = "xxx"
}
```

This will cause the Director to send the control information to localhost:29102 instead of directly to the client.

config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Control Channel

The stunnel config file, stunnel-dir.conf, for the Director's machine would look like the following:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CApath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
```

```
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
```

and the config file, `stunnel-fd1.conf`, needed to run stunnel on the Client would be:

```
#
# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CPath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
```

Starting and Testing the Control Channel

It will most likely be the simplest to implement the Control Channel encryption in the following order:

- Stop Bacula.
- Modify the Client resource in the Director's conf file.
- Start Bacula
- Start stunnel on the server with:

```
stunnel stunnel-dir.conf
```

- Start stunnel on the client with:

```
stunnel stunnel-fd1.conf
```

- Run a job.
- If it doesn't work, turn debug on in both stunnel conf files, restart the stunnels, rerun the job, repeat until it works.

Using stunnel to Encrypt to a Second Client

On the client machine, you can just duplicate the setup that you have on the first client file for file and it should work fine.

In the bacula-dir.conf file, you will want to create a second client pretty much identical to how you did for the first one, but the port number must be unique. We previously used:

```
Client {  
    Name = client-fd  
    Address = localhost  
    FDPort = 29102  
    Catalog = BackupDB  
    Password = "xxx"  
}
```

so for the second client, we will, of course, have a different name, and we will also need a different port. Remember that we used port 29103 for the Storage daemon, so for the second client, we can use port 29104, and the Client resource would look like:

```
Client {  
    Name = client2-fd  
    Address = localhost  
    FDPort = 29104  
    Catalog = BackupDB  
    Password = "yyy"  
}
```

Now, fortunately, we do not need a third stunnel to on the Director's machine, we can just add the new port to the config file, stunnel-dir.conf, to make:

```
#
```

```

# Bacula stunnel conf for the Directory to contact a client
#
pid = /home/kern/bacula/bin/working/stunnel.pid
#
# A cert is not mandatory here. If verify=2, a
# cert signed by a CA must be specified, and
# either CAfile or CApath must point to the CA's
# cert
#
cert = /home/kern/stunnel/stunnel.pem
CAfile = /home/kern/ssl/cacert.pem
verify = 2
client = yes
# debug = 7
# foreground = yes
[29102]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client:29102
[29104]
accept = localhost:29102
connect = client2:29102

```

There are no changes necessary to the Storage daemon or the other stunnel so that this new client can talk to our Storage daemon.

Creating a Self-signed Certificate

You may create a self-signed certificate for use with stunnel that will permit you to make it function, but will not allow certificate validation. The .pem file containing both the certificate and the key can be made with the following, which I put in a file named makepem:

```

#!/bin/sh
#
# Simple shell script to make a .pem file that can be used
# with stunnel and Bacula
#
OPENSSL=openssl
umask 77
PEM1="/bin/mktemp openssl.XXXXXX"
PEM2="/bin/mktemp openssl.XXXXXX"
${OPENSSL} req -newkey rsa:1024 -keyout $PEM1 -nodes \
    -x509 -days 365 -out $PEM2
cat $PEM1 > stunnel.pem
echo "" >>stunnel.pem
cat $PEM2 >>stunnel.pem
rm $PEM1 $PEM2

```

The above script will ask you a number of questions. You may simply answer each of them by entering a return, or if you wish you may enter your own data.

Getting a CA Signed Certificate

The process of getting a certificate that is signed by a CA is quite a bit more complicated. You can purchase one from quite a number of PKI vendors, but that is not at all necessary for use with Bacula.

To get a CA signed certificate, you will either need to find a friend that has setup his own CA or to become a CA yourself, and thus you can sign all your own certificates. The book *OpenSSL* by John Viega, Matt Mesier & Pravir Chandra from O'Reilly explains how to do it, or you can read the documentation provided in the Open-source PKI Book project at Source Forge: <http://ospkibook.sourceforge.net/docs/OSPKI-2.4.7/OSPKI-html/ospki-book.htm>. Note, this link may change.

Using ssh to Secure the Communications

Please see the script `ssh-tunnel.sh` in the examples directory. It was contributed by Stephan Holl.

Bacula Security Issues

- Security means being able to restore your files, so read the Critical Items Chapter of this manual.
- The Clients (bacula-fd) must run as root to be able to access all the system files.
- It is not necessary to run the Director as root.
- It is not necessary to run the Storage daemon as root, but you must ensure that it can open the tape drives, which are often restricted to root access by default. In addition, if you do not run the Storage daemon as root, it will not be able to automatically set your tape drive parameters on most OSes since these functions, unfortunately require root access.
- You should restrict access to the Bacula configuration files, so that the passwords are not world-readable. The Bacula daemons are password protected using CRAM-MD5 (i.e. the password is not sent across the network). This will ensure that not everyone can access the daemons. It is a reasonably good protection, but can be cracked by experts.
- If you are using the recommended ports 9101, 9102, and 9103, you will probably want to protect these ports from external access using a firewall and/or using tcp wrappers (etc/hosts.allow).
- Currently all data that is sent across the network is unencrypted. As a consequence, unless you use ssh or stunnel for port forwarding, it is not recommended to do a backup across an insecure network (e.g. the Internet). In a future version, we plan to have ssl encryption built-in.
- You should ensure that the Bacula working directories are readable and writable only by the Bacula daemons.
- If you are using MySQL it is not necessary for it to run with root permission.
- The default Bacula grant-mysql-permissions script grants all permissions to use the MySQL database without a password. If you want security, please tighten this up!
- Don't forget that Bacula is a network program, so anyone anywhere on the network with the console program and the

Director's password can access Bacula and the backed up data.

- You can restrict what IP addresses Bacula will bind to by using the appropriate `DirAddress`, `FDAddress`, or `SDAddress` records in the respective daemon configuration files.

Backward Compatibility

One of the major goals of Bacula is to ensure that you can restore tapes (I'll use the word tape to include disk Volumes) that you wrote years ago. This means that each new version of Bacula should be able to read old format tapes. The first problem you will have is to ensure that the hardware is still working some years down the road, and the second problem will be to ensure that the media will still be good, then your OS must be able to interface to the device, and finally Bacula must be able to recognize old formats. All the problems except the last are ones that we cannot solve, but by careful planning you can.

Since the very beginning of Bacula (January 2000) until today (December 2005), there have been two major Bacula tape formats. The second format was introduced in version 1.27 in November of 2002, and it has not changed since then. In principle, Bacula can still read the original format, but I haven't tried it lately so who knows ...

Though the tape format is fixed, the kinds of data that we can put on the tapes are extensible, and that is how we added new features such as ACLs, Win32 data, encrypted data, ... Obviously, an older version of Bacula would not know how to read these newer data streams, but each newer version of Bacula should know how to read all the older streams.

If you want to be 100% should:

1. Try reading old tapes from time to time – e.g. at least once a year.
2. Keep statically linked copies of every version of Bacula that you use in production then if for some reason, we botch up old tape compatibility, you can always pull out an old copy of Bacula ...

The second point is probably overkill but if you want to be sure,

it may save you someday.

subsection*Configuring and Testing TCP Wrappers index[general]Configuring and Testing TCP Wrappers addcontentslinetocsubsectionConfiguring and Testing TCP Wrappers

TCP Wrappers are implemented if you turn them on when configuring (`./configure --with-libwrap`). With this code enabled, you may control who may access your daemons. This control is done by modifying the file: `/etc/hosts.allow`. The program name that Bacula uses when applying these access restrictions is the name you specify in the daemon configuration file. You must not use the `twist` option in your `/etc/hosts.allow` or it will terminate the Bacula daemon when a connection is refused.

Dan Langille has provided the following information on configuring and testing TCP wrappers with Bacula.

If you read `hosts_options(5)`, you will see an option called `twist`. This option replaces the current process by an instance of the specified shell command. Typically, something like this is used:

```
ALL : ALL \
    : severity auth.info \
    : twist /bin/echo "You are not welcome to use %d from %h."
```

The `libwrap` code tries to avoid `twist` if it runs in a resident process, but that test will not protect the first `hosts_access()` call. This will result in the process (e.g. `bacula-fd`, `bacula-sd`, `bacula-dir`) being terminated if the first connection to their port results in the `twist` option being invoked. The potential, and I stress potential, exists for an attacker to prevent the daemons from running. This situation is eliminated if your `/etc/hosts.allow` file contains an appropriate ruleset. The following example is sufficient:

```
undef-fd : localhost : allow
undef-sd : localhost : allow
undef-dir : localhost : allow
undef-fd : ALL : deny
undef-sd : ALL : deny
undef-dir : ALL : deny
```

You must adjust the daemon names to those found in the respective daemon configuration files. In these examples, the Director is

undef-dir, the Storage Daemon is undef-sd, and the File Daemon is undef-fd. Adjust to suit your situation. The above example rules assume that the SD, FD, and DIR all reside on the same box. If you have a remote FD client, then the following ruleset on the remote client will suffice:

```
undef-fd : director.example.org : allow
undef-fd : ALL : deny
```

where director.example.org is the host which will be contacting the client (ie. the box on which the Bacula Director daemon runs). The use of ALL : deny ensures that the twist option (if present) is not invoked. To properly test your configuration, start the daemon(s), then attempt to connect from an IP address which should be able to connect. You should see something like this:

```
$ telnet undef 9103
Trying 192.168.0.56...
Connected to undef.example.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
Connection closed by foreign host.
$
```

This is the correct response. If you see this:

```
$ telnet undef 9103
Trying 192.168.0.56...
Connected to undef.example.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
You are not welcome to use undef-sd from xeon.example.org.
Connection closed by foreign host.
$
```

then twist has been invoked and your configuration is not correct and you need to add the deny statement. It is important to note that your testing must include restarting the daemons after each connection attempt. You can also tcpdchk(8) and tcpdmatch(8) to validate your /etc/hosts.allow rules. Here is a simple test using tcpdmatch:

```
$ tcpdmatch undef-dir xeon.example.org
warning: undef-dir: no such process name in /etc/inetd.conf
client: hostname xeon.example.org
```

```

client: address 192.168.0.18
server: process undef-dir
matched: /etc/hosts.allow line 40
option: allow
access: granted

```

If you are running Bacula as a standalone daemon, the warning above can be safely ignored. Here is an example which indicates that your rules are missing a deny statement and the twist option has been invoked.

```

$ tcpdmatch undef-dir 10.0.0.1
warning: undef-dir: no such process name in /etc/inetd.conf
client: address 10.0.0.1
server: process undef-dir
matched: /etc/hosts.allow line 91
option: severity auth.info
option: twist /bin/echo "You are not welcome to use
      undef-dir from 10.0.0.1."
access: delegated

```

Running as non-root

Security advice from Dan Langille:

It is a good idea to run daemons with the lowest possible privileges. In other words, if you can, don't run applications as root which do not have to be root. The Storage Daemon and the Director Daemon do not need to be root. The File Daemon needs to be root in order to access all files on your system. In order to run as non-root, you need to create a user and a group. Choosing bacula as both the user name and the group name sounds like a good idea to me.

The FreeBSD port creates this user and group for you (actually, as I write this, the port doesn't do that, but it soon will). Here is what those entries looked like on my FreeBSD laptop:

```

bacula:*:1002:1002::0:0:Bacul Daemon:/var/db/bacula:/sbin/nologin

```

I used vipw to create this entry. I selected a User ID and Group ID of 1002 as they were unused on my system.

I also created a group in /etc/group:

```
bacula:*:1002:
```

The bacula user (as opposed to the Bacula daemon) will have a home directory of `/var/db/bacula` which is the default location for the Bacula database.

Now that you have both a bacula user and a bacula group, you can secure the bacula home directory by issuing this command:

```
chown -R bacula:bacula /var/db/bacula/
```

This ensures that only the bacula user can access this directory. It also means that if we run the Director and the Storage daemon as bacula, those daemons also have restricted access. This would not be the case if they were running as root.

It is important to note that the storage daemon actually needs to be in the operator group for normal access to tape drives etc (at least on a FreeBSD system, that's how things are set up by default) Such devices are normally chown root:operator. It is easier and less error prone to make Bacula a member of that group than it is to play around with system permissions.

Starting the Bacula daemons

To start the bacula daemons on a FreeBSD system, issue the following command:

```
/usr/local/etc/rc.d/bacula.sh start
```

To confirm they are all running:

```
$ ps aux | grep bacula
root\ 63416\ 0.0\ 0.3\ 2040 1172\ ??\ Ss\ 4:09PM 0:00.01
      /usr/local/sbin/bacula-sd -v -c /usr/local/etc/bacula-sd.conf
root\ 63418\ 0.0\ 0.3\ 1856 1036\ ??\ Ss\ 4:09PM 0:00.00
      /usr/local/sbin/bacula-fd -v -c /usr/local/etc/bacula-fd.conf
root\ 63422\ 0.0\ 0.4\ 2360 1440\ ??\ Ss\ 4:09PM 0:00.00
      /usr/local/sbin/bacula-dir -v -c /usr/local/etc/bacula-dir.conf
```

Dealing with Firewalls

If you have a firewall or a DMZ installed on your computer, you may experience difficulties contacting one or more of the Clients to back them up. This is especially true if you are trying to backup a Client across the Internet.

Technical Details

If you are attempting to do this, the sequence of network events in Bacula to do a backup are the following:

```
Console -> DIR:9101
DIR      -> SD:9103
DIR      -> FD:9102
FD       -> SD:9103
```

Where it should be obvious that DIR represents the Director, FD the File daemon or client, and SD the Storage daemon. The numbers that follow those names are the standard ports used by Bacula, and the -> represents the left side making a connection to the right side (i.e. the right side is the server who is listening on the specified port), and the left side is the "client" who initiates the conversation.

Note, port 9103 serves both the Director and the File daemon, each having its own independent connection.

If you are running iptables, you might add something like:

```
-A FW-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 9101:9103 -j ACCEPT
```

on your server, and

```
-A FW-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 9102 -j ACCEPT
```

on your client. In both cases, I assume that the machine is allowed to initiate connections on any port. If not, you will need to allow outgoing connections on ports 9102 and 9103 on your server and 9103 on your client. Thanks to Raymond Norton for this tip.

A Concrete Example

Jesse Guardiani's solution for his network for this problem, in his own words, is:

My bacula server is on the 192.168.1.0/24 network at IP address 192.168.1.52. For the sake of discussion we will refer to this network as the 'internal' network because it connects to the internet through a NAT'd firewall. We will call the network on the public (internet) side of the NAT'd firewall the 'external' network. Also, for the sake of discussion we will call my bacula server:

```
server.int.mydomain.tld
```

when a fully qualified domain name is required, or simply:

```
server
```

if a hostname is adequate. We will call the various bacula daemons running on the server.int.mydomain.tld machine:

```
server-fd
server-sd
server-dir
```

In addition, I have two clients that I want to back up with Bacula. The first client is on the internal network. Its fully qualified domain name is:

```
private1.int.mydomain.tld
```

And its hostname is:

```
private1
```

This machine is a client and therefore runs just one bacula daemon:

```
private1-fd
```


The second client is on the external network. Its fully qualified domain name is:

```
public1.mydomain.tld
```

And its hostname is:

```
public1
```

This machine also runs just one bacula daemon:

```
public1-fd
```

Finally, I have a NAT firewall/gateway with two network interfaces. The first interface is on the internal network and serves as a gateway to the internet for all the machines attached to the internal network (For example, server.int.mydomain.tld and private1.int.mydomain.tld). The second interface is on the external (internet) network. The external interface has been assigned the name:

```
firewall.mydomain.tld
```

Remember:

```
*.int.mydomain.tld = internal network
*.mydomain.tld = external network
```

The Bacula Configuration Files for the Above

server-sd manages a 4 tape AIT autoloader. All of my backups are written to server-sd. I have just **one** Device resource in my server-sd.conf file:

```
Device {
    Name = "autochanger1";
    Media Type = AIT-1;
    Archive Device = /dev/nrsa1;
    Changer Device = /dev/ch0;
```

```

Changer Command = "/usr/local/sbin/chio-bacula %c %o %S %a";
Label Media = yes;
AutoChanger = yes;
AutomaticMount = yes;                # when device opened, read it
AlwaysOpen = yes;
    Hardware End of Medium = No
    Fast Forward Space File = No
    BSF at EOM = yes
}

```

(note, please see the Tape Testing chapter of this manual for important FreeBSD information.) However, I have **two** Storage resources in my server-dir.conf file:

```

Storage {
    Name = "autochanger1-int"      # Storage device for backing up
    Address = server.int.mydomain.tld
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = "mysecretpassword"
    Device = "autochanger1"
    Media Type = AIT-1
    Autochanger = yes
}
Storage {
    Name = "autochanger1-ext"      # Storage device for backing up
    Address = firewall.mydomain.tld
    SDPort = 9103
    Password = "mysecretpassword"
    Device = "autochanger1"
    Media Type = AIT-1
    Autochanger = yes
}

```

Note that **BOTH** of the above server-dir.conf Storage resources use the same 'autochanger1' Device resource from server-sd.conf.

My backup jobs run consecutively, one after the other, so only one of the above Storage resources is being used by Bacula file daemons at any given time. I don't know if this would cause problems at a site that runs more than one backup in parallel to a single tape device.

In addition to the above, I have two Client resources defined in server-dir.conf:

```

Client {
    Name = private1-fd
    Address = private1.int.mydomain.tld
}

```

```

    FDPort = 9102
    Catalog = MyCatalog
    Password = "mysecretpassword"      # password for FileDaemon
}
Client {
    Name = public1-fd
    Address = public1.mydomain.tld
    FDPort = 9102
    Catalog = MyCatalog
    Password = "mysecretpassword"      # password for FileDaemon
}

```

And finally, to tie it all together, I have two Job resources defined in `server-dir.conf`:

```

Job {
    Name = "Private1-Backup"
    Type = Backup
    Client = private1-fd
    FileSet = "Private1"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycle"
    Storage = "autochanger1-int"
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = "Weekly"
    Write Bootstrap = "/var/db/bacula/Private1-Backup.bsr"
    Priority = 12
}
Job {
    Name = "Public1-Backup"
    Type = Backup
    Client = public1-fd
    FileSet = "Public1"
    Schedule = "WeeklyCycle"
    Storage = "autochanger1-ext"
    Messages = Standard
    Pool = "Weekly"
    Write Bootstrap = "/var/db/bacula/Public1-Backup.bsr"
    Priority = 13
}

```

It is important to notice that because the 'Private1-Backup' Job is intended to back up a machine on the internal network it uses the 'autochanger1-int' Storage resource. On the other hand, the 'Public1-Backup' Job is intended to back up a machine on the external network, so it uses the 'autochanger1-ext' Storage resource.

I have left the Pool, Catalog, Messages, FileSet, Schedule, and Director resources out of the above `server-dir.conf` examples because they are not pertinent to the discussion.

How Does It Work?

If I want to run a backup of `private1.int.mydomain.tld` and store that backup using `server-sd` then my understanding of the order of events is this:

1. I execute my Bacula 'console' command on `server.int.mydomain.tld`.
2. console connects to `server-dir`.
3. I tell console to 'run' backup Job 'Private1-Backup'.
4. console relays this command to `server-dir`.
5. `server-dir` connects to `private1-fd` at `private1.int.mydomain.tld:9102`
6. `server-dir` tells `private1-fd` to start sending the files defined in the 'Private1-Backup' Job's FileSet resource to the Storage resource 'autochanger1-int', which we have defined in `server-dir.conf` as having the address:port of `server.int.mydomain.tld:9103`.
7. `private1-fd` connects to `server.int.mydomain.tld:9103` and begins sending files.

Alternatively, if I want to run a backup of `public1.mydomain.tld` and store that backup using `server-sd` then my understanding of the order of events is this:

1. I execute my Bacula 'console' command on `server.int.mydomain.tld`.
2. console connects to `server-dir`.
3. I tell console to 'run' backup Job 'Public1-Backup'.
4. console relays this command to `server-dir`.
5. `server-dir` connects, through the NAT'd firewall, to `public1-fd` at `public1.mydomain.tld:9102`
6. `server-dir` tells `public1-fd` to start sending the files defined in the 'Public1-Backup' Job's FileSet resource to the

Storage resource 'autochanger1-ext', which we have defined in `server-dir.conf` as having the address:port of `firewall.mydomain.tld:9103`.

7. `public1-fd` connects to `firewall.mydomain.tld:9103` and begins sending files.

Important Note

In order for the above 'Public1-Backup' Job to succeed, `firewall.mydomain.tld:9103` MUST be forwarded using the firewall's configuration software to `server.int.mydomain.tld:9103`. Some firewalls call this 'Server Publication'. Others may call it 'Port Forwarding'.

Firewall Problems

Either a firewall or a router may decide to timeout and terminate open connections if they are not active for a short time. By Internet standards the period should be two hours, and should be indefinitely extended if `KEEPALIVE` is set as is the case by Bacula. If your firewall or router does not respect these rules, you may find Bacula connections terminated. In that case, the first thing to try is turning on the Heart Beat Interval both in the File daemon and the Storage daemon and set an interval of say five minutes.

Also, if you have denial of service rate limiting in your firewall, this too can cause Bacula disconnects since Bacula can at times use very high access rates. To avoid this, you should implement default accept rules for the Bacula ports involved before the rate limiting rules.

Finally, if you have a Windows machine, it will most likely by default disallow connections to the Bacula Windows File daemon. See the Windows chapter of this manual for additional details.

Using Bacula to Improve Computer Security

Since Bacula maintains a catalog of files, their attributes, and either SHA1 or MD5 signatures, it can be an ideal tool for improving computer security. This is done by making a snapshot of your system files with a Verify Job and then checking the current state of your system against the snapshot, on a regular basis (e.g. nightly).

The first step is to set up a Verify Job and to run it with:

```
Level = InitCatalog
```

The InitCatalog level tells Bacula simply to get the information on the specified files and to put it into the catalog. That is your database is initialized and no comparison is done. The InitCatalog is normally run one time manually.

Thereafter, you will run a Verify Job on a daily (or whatever) basis with:

```
Level = Catalog
```

The Level = Catalog level tells Bacula to compare the current state of the files on the Client to the last InitCatalog that is stored in the catalog and to report any differences. See the example below for the format of the output.

You decide what files you want to form your snapshot by specifying them in a FileSet resource, and normally, they will be system files that do not change, or that only certain features change.

Then you decide what attributes of each file you want compared by specifying comparison options on the Include statements that you use in the FileSet resource of your Catalog Jobs.

The Details

In the discussion that follows, we will make reference to the Verify Configuration Example that is included below in the A Verify Configuration Example section. You might want to look it over now to get an idea of what it does.

The main elements consist of adding a schedule, which will normally be run daily, or perhaps more often. This is provided by the VerifyCycle Schedule, which runs at 5:05 in the morning every day.

Then you must define a Job, much as is done below. We recommend that the Job name contain the name of your machine as well as the word Verify or Check. In our example, we named it MatouVerify. This will permit you to easily identify your job when running it from the Console.

You will notice that most records of the Job are quite standard, but that the FileSet resource contains `verify=pins1` option in addition to the standard `signature=SHA1` option. If you don't want SHA1 signature comparison, and we cannot imagine why not, you can drop the `signature=SHA1` and none will be computed nor stored in the catalog. Or alternatively, you can use `verify=pins5` and `signature=MD5`, which will use the MD5 hash algorithm. The MD5 hash computes faster than SHA1, but is cryptographically less secure.

The `verify=pins1` is ignored during the InitCatalog Job, but is used during the subsequent Catalog Jobs to specify what attributes of the files should be compared to those found in the catalog. `pins1` is a reasonable set to begin with, but you may want to look at the details of these and other options. They can be found in the FileSet Resource section of this manual. Briefly, however, the `p` of the `pins1` tells Verify to compare the permissions bits, the `i` is to compare inodes, the `n` causes comparison of the number of links, the `s` compares the file size, and the `1` compares the SHA1 checksums (this requires the `signature=SHA1` option to have been set also).

You must also specify the Client and the Catalog resources for your Verify job, but you probably already have them created for your client and do not need to recreate them, they are included in the example below for completeness.

As mentioned above, you will need to have a FileSet resource for the Verify job, which will have the additional `verify=pins1` option. You will want to take some care in defining the list of files to be included in your FileSet. Basically, you will want to include all system (or other) files that should not change on your system. If you select files, such as log files or mail files, which are constantly changing, your automatic Verify job will be constantly finding

differences. The objective in forming the FileSet is to choose all unchanging important system files. Then if any of those files has changed, you will be notified, and you can determine if it changed because you loaded a new package, or because someone has broken into your computer and modified your files. The example below shows a list of files that I use on my RedHat 7.3 system. Since I didn't spend a lot of time working on it, it probably is missing a few important files (if you find one, please send it to me). On the other hand, as long as I don't load any new packages, none of these files change during normal operation of the system.

Running the Verify

The first thing you will want to do is to run an InitCatalog level Verify Job. This will initialize the catalog to contain the file information that will later be used as a basis for comparisons with the actual file system, thus allowing you to detect any changes (and possible intrusions into your system).

The easiest way to run the InitCatalog is manually with the console program by simply entering run. You will be presented with a list of Jobs that can be run, and you will choose the one that corresponds to your Verify Job, MatouVerify in this example.

The defined Job resources are:

- 1: MatouVerify
- 2: kernsrestore
- 3: Filetest
- 4: kernsave

Select Job resource (1-4): 1

Next, the console program will show you the basic parameters of the Job and ask you:

```
Run Verify job
JobName:  MatouVerify
FileSet:  Verify Set
Level:    Catalog
Client:   MatouVerify
Storage:  DLTDrive
OK to run? (yes/mod/no): mod
```

Here, you want to respond mod to modify the parameters because

the Level is by default set to Catalog and we want to run an InitCatalog Job. After responding mod, the console will ask:

```
Parameters to modify:
  1: Job
  2: Level
  3: FileSet
  4: Client
  5: Storage
Select parameter to modify (1-5): 2
```

you should select number 2 to modify the Level, and it will display:

```
Levels:
  1: Initialize Catalog
  2: Verify from Catalog
  3: Verify Volume
  4: Verify Volume Data
Select level (1-4): 1
```

Choose item 1, and you will see the final display:

```
Run Verify job
JobName: MatouVerify
FileSet: Verify Set
Level: Initcatalog
Client: MatouVerify
Storage: DLTDive
OK to run? (yes/mod/no): yes
```

at which point you respond yes, and the Job will begin.

Thereafter the Job will automatically start according to the schedule you have defined. If you wish to immediately verify it, you can simply run a Verify Catalog which will be the default. No differences should be found.

What To Do When Differences Are Found

If you have setup your messages correctly, you should be notified if there are any differences and exactly what they are. For example, below is the email received after doing an update of OpenSSH:

```
HeadMan: Start Verify JobId 83 Job=RufusVerify.2002-06-25.21:41:05
HeadMan: Verifying against Init JobId 70 run 2002-06-21 18:58:51
HeadMan: File: /etc/pam.d/sshd
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 4674b File: 46765
HeadMan: File: /etc/rc.d/init.d/sshd
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 56230 File: 56231
HeadMan: File: /etc/ssh/ssh_config
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 81317 File: 8131b
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 1202 File: 1297
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /etc/ssh/sshd_config
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 81398 File: 81325
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 1182 File: 1579
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /etc/ssh/ssh_config.rpmnew
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 812dd File: 812b3
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 1167 File: 1114
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /etc/ssh/sshd_config.rpmnew
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 81397 File: 812dd
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 2528 File: 2407
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /etc/ssh/moduli
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 812b3 File: 812ab
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/scp
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e07e File: 5e343
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 26728 File: 26952
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/ssh-keygen
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5df1d File: 5e07e
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 80488 File: 84648
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/sftp
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e2e8 File: 5df1d
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 46952 File: 46984
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/slogin
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e359 File: 5e2e8
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/ssh
HeadMan:      st_mode    differ. Cat: 89ed File: 81ed
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e35a File: 5e359
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 219932 File: 234440
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/ssh-add
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e35b File: 5e35a
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 76328 File: 81448
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/ssh-agent
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e35c File: 5e35b
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 43208 File: 47368
HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: File: /usr/bin/ssh-keyscan
HeadMan:      st_ino    differ. Cat: 5e35d File: 5e96a
HeadMan:      st_size   differ. Cat: 139272 File: 151560
```

```

HeadMan:      SHA1 differs.
HeadMan: 25-Jun-2002 21:41
JobId:        83
Job:          RufusVerify.2002-06-25.21:41:05
FileSet:      Verify Set
Verify Level: Catalog
Client:       RufusVerify
Start time:   25-Jun-2002 21:41
End time:     25-Jun-2002 21:41
Files Examined: 4,258
Termination:  Verify Differences

```

At this point, it was obvious that these files were modified during installation of the RPMs. If you want to be super safe, you should run a `Verify Level=Catalog` immediately before installing new software to verify that there are no differences, then run a `Verify Level=InitCatalog` immediately after the installation.

To keep the above email from being sent every night when the `Verify Job` runs, we simply re-run the `Verify Job` setting the level to `InitCatalog` (as we did above in the very beginning). This will re-establish the current state of the system as your new basis for future comparisons. Take care that you don't do an `InitCatalog` after someone has placed a Trojan horse on your system!

If you have included in your `FileSet` a file that is changed by the normal operation of your system, you will get false matches, and you will need to modify the `FileSet` to exclude that file (or not to Include it), and then re-run the `InitCatalog`.

The `FileSet` that is shown below is what I use on my RedHat 7.3 system. With a bit more thought, you can probably add quite a number of additional files that should be monitored.

A Verify Configuration Example

```

Schedule {
    Name = "VerifyCycle"
    Run = Level=Catalog sun-sat at 5:05
}
Job {
    Name = "MatouVerify"
    Type = Verify
    Level = Catalog                # default level
    Client = MatouVerify
    FileSet = "Verify Set"
    Messages = Standard

```

```

    Storage = DLTDrive
    Pool = Default
    Schedule = "VerifyCycle"
}
#
# The list of files in this FileSet should be carefully
# chosen. This is a good starting point.
#
FileSet {
    Name = "Verify Set"
    Include = verify=pins1 signature=SHA1 {
        /boot
        /bin
        /sbin
        /usr/bin
        /lib
        /root/.ssh
        /home/kern/.ssh
        /var/named
        /etc/sysconfig
        /etc/ssh
        /etc/security
        /etc/exports
        /etc/rc.d/init.d
        /etc/sendmail.cf
        /etc/sysctl.conf
        /etc/services
        /etc/xinetd.d
        /etc/hosts.allow
        /etc/hosts.deny
        /etc/hosts
        /etc/modules.conf
        /etc/named.conf
        /etc/pam.d
        /etc/resolv.conf
    }
    Exclude = { }
}
Client {
    Name = MatouVerify
    Address = lmatou
    Catalog = Bacula
    Password = ""
    File Retention = 80d           # 80 days
    Job Retention = 1y            # one year
    AutoPrune = yes               # Prune expired Jobs/Files
}
Catalog {
    Name = Bacula
    dbname = verify; user = bacula; password = ""
}

```

Bacula[®] - RPM Packaging FAQ

1. How do I build Bacula for platform xxx?
2. How do I control which database support gets built?
3. What other defines are used?
4. I'm getting errors about not having permission when I try to build the packages. Do I need?
5. I'm building my own rpms but on all platforms and compiles I get an unresolved dependency.

Answers

1. How do I build Bacula for platform xxx? The bacula spec file contains defines to build for several platforms: RedHat 7.x (rh7), RedHat 8.0 (rh8), RedHat 9 (rh9), Fedora Core (fc1), Whitebox Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 3.0 (wb3), Mandrake 10.x (mdk) and SuSE 9.x (su9). The package build is controlled by a mandatory define set at the beginning of the file. These defines basically just control the dependency information that gets coded into the finished rpm package. The platform define may be edited in the spec file directly (by default all defines are set to 0 or "not set"). For example, to build the RedHat 7.x package find the line in the spec file which reads

```
%define rh7 0
```

and edit it to read

```
%define rh7 1
```

Alternately you may pass the define on the command line when calling rpmbuild:

```
rpmbuild -ba --define "build_rh7 1" bacula.spec
rpmbuild --rebuild --define build_rh7 1" bacula-x.x.x-x.src.rpm
```

2. How do I control which database support gets built? Another mandatory build define controls which database support is compiled, one of build_sqlite, build_mysql or build_postgresql. To get the MySQL package and support either set the

```
%define mysql 0
```

to

```
%define mysql 1
```

in the spec file directly or pass it to rpmbuild on the command line:

```
rpmbuild -ba --define "build_rh7 1" --define "build_mysql 1" bacula.spec
```

3. What other defines are used? Two other building defines of note are the `depkgs_version` and `tomsrtbt` identifiers. These two defines are set with each release and must match the version of those sources that are being used to build the packages. You would not ordinarily need to edit these.
4. I'm getting errors about not having permission when I try to build the packages. Do I need to be root? No, you do not need to be root and, in fact, it is better practice to build rpm packages as a non-root user. Bacula packages are designed to be built by a regular user but you must make a few changes on your system to do this. If you are building on your own system then the simplest method is to add write permissions for all to the build directory (`/usr/src/redhat/`). To accomplish this, execute the following command as root:

```
chmod -R 777 /usr/src/redhat
```

If you are working on a shared system where you can not use the method above then you need to recreate the `/usr/src/redhat` directory tree with all of its subdirectories inside your home directory. Then create a file named `.rpmmacros` in your home directory (or edit the file if it already exists) and add the following line:

```
%_topdir /home/myuser/redhat
```

5. I'm building my own rpms but on all platforms and compile I get an unresolved dependency for something called /usr/afsws/bin/pagsh. This is a shell from the OpenAFS (Andrew File System). If you are seeing this then you chose to include the docs/examples directory in your package. One of the example scripts in this directory is a pagsh script. Rpm-build, when scanning for dependencies, looks at the shebang line of all packaged scripts in addition to checking shared libraries. To avoid this do not package the examples directory.

Support for RHEL4, CentOS 4 and

x86_64 The examples below explicit build support for RHEL4 (I think) and CentOS 4. Build support for x86_64 has a

Build with one of these 3 commands:

```
rpmbuild --rebuild \
    --define "build_rhel4 1" \
    --define "build_sqlite 1" \
    bacula-1.36.2-4.src.rpm

rpmbuild --rebuild \
    --define "build_rhel4 1" \
    --define "build_postgresql 1" \
    bacula-1.36.2-4.src.rpm

rpmbuild --rebuild \
    --define "build_rhel4 1" \
    --define "build_mysql 1" \
    --define "build_mysql4 1" \
    bacula-1.36.2-4.src.rpm
```

For CentOS substitute '--define "build_centos4 1"' in place of rhel4.

For 64 bit support add '--define "build_x86_64 1"'

Build Options

The spec file currently supports building on the following platforms:

```
# RedHat builds
--define "build_rh7 1"
--define "build_rh8 1"
--define "build_rh9 1"

# Fedora Core build
--define "build_fc1 1"
```

```
--define "build_fc3 1"
--define "build_fc4 1"

# Whitebox Enterprise build
--define "build_wb3 1"

# RedHat Enterprise builds
--define "build_rhel3 1"
--define "build_rhel4 1"

# CentOS build
--define "build_centos4 1"

# SuSE build
--define "build_su9 1"

# Mandrake build
--define "build_mdk 1"

MySQL support:

--define "build_mysql 1"
# if using mysql 4.x define this and mysql above
# currently: Mandrake 10.x, SuSE 9.x, RHEL4
--define "build_mysql4 1"

PostgreSQL support:
--define "build_postgresql 1"

Sqlite support:
--define "build_sqlite 1"
```


The Bootstrap File

The information in this chapter is provided so that you may either create your own bootstrap files, or so that you can edit a bootstrap file produced by Bacula. However, normally the bootstrap file will be automatically created for you during the restore command in the Console program, or by using a Write Bootstrap record in your Backup Jobs, and thus you will never need to know the details of this file.

The bootstrap file contains ASCII information that permits precise specification of what files should be restored. It is a relatively compact form of specifying the information, is human readable, and can be edited with any text editor.

File Format

The general format of a bootstrap file is:

```
<keyword>= <value>
```

Where each keyword and the value specify which files to restore. More precisely the keyword and their values serve to limit which files will be restored and thus act as a filter. The absence of a keyword means that all records will be accepted.

Blank lines and lines beginning with a pound sign (#) in the bootstrap file are ignored.

There are keywords which permit filtering by Volume, Client, Job, FileIndex, Session Id, Session Time, ...

The more keywords that are specified, the more selective the specification of which files to restore will be. In fact, each keyword is ANDed with other keywords that may be present.

For example,

```
Volume = Test-001
VolSessionId = 1
VolSessionTime = 108927638
```

directs the Storage daemon (or the bextract program) to restore

only those files on Volume Test-001 AND having VolumeSessionId equal to one AND having VolumeSession time equal to 108927638.

The full set of permitted keywords presented in the order in which they are matched against the Volume records are:

Volume The value field specifies what Volume the following commands apply to. Each Volume specification becomes the current Volume, to which all the following commands apply until a new current Volume (if any) is specified. If the Volume name contains spaces, it should be enclosed in quotes.

Count The value is the total number of files that will be restored for this Volume. This allows the Storage daemon to know when to stop reading the Volume.

VolFile The value is a file number, a list of file numbers, or a range of file numbers to match on the current Volume. The file number represents the physical file on the Volume where the data is stored. For a tape volume, this record is used to position to the correct starting file, and once the tape is past the last specified file, reading will stop.

VolBlock The value is a block number, a list of block numbers, or a range of block numbers to match on the current Volume. The block number represents the physical block on the Volume where the data is stored. This record is currently not used.

VolSessionTime The value specifies a Volume Session Time to be matched from the current volume.

VolSessionId The value specifies a VolSessionId, a list of volume session ids, or a range of volume session ids to be matched from the current Volume. Each VolSessionId and VolSessionTime pair corresponds to a unique Job that is backed up on the Volume.

JobId The value specifies a JobId, list of JobIds, or range of JobIds to be selected from the current Volume. Note, the JobId may not be unique if you have multiple Directors, or if you have reinitialized your database. The JobId filter works only if you do not run multiple simultaneous jobs.

Job The value specifies a Job name or list of Job names to be matched on the current Volume. The Job corresponds to a unique VolSessionId and VolSessionTime pair. However, the

Job is perhaps a bit more readable by humans. Standard regular expressions (wildcards) may be used to match Job names. The Job filter works only if you do not run multiple simultaneous jobs.

Client The value specifies a Client name or list of Clients to will be matched on the current Volume. Standard regular expressions (wildcards) may be used to match Client names. The Client filter works only if you do not run multiple simultaneous jobs.

FileIndex The value specifies a FileIndex, list of FileIndexes, or range of FileIndexes to be selected from the current Volume. Each file (data) stored on a Volume within a Session has a unique FileIndex. For each Session, the first file written is assigned FileIndex equal to one and incremented for each file backed up.

This for a given Volume, the triple VolSessionId, VolSessionTime, and FileIndex uniquely identifies a file stored on the Volume. Multiple copies of the same file may be stored on the same Volume, but for each file, the triple VolSessionId, VolSessionTime, and FileIndex will be unique. This triple is stored in the Catalog database for each file.

Slot The value specifies the autochanger slot. There may be only a single Slot specification for each Volume.

Stream The value specifies a Stream, a list of Streams, or a range of Streams to be selected from the current Volume. Unless you really know what you are doing (the internals of Bacula, you should avoid this specification.

*JobType Not yet implemented.

*JobLevel Not yet implemented.

The Volume record is a bit special in that it must be the first record. The other keyword records may appear in any order and any number following a Volume record.

Multiple Volume records may be specified in the same bootstrap file, but each one starts a new set of filter criteria for the Volume.

In processing the bootstrap file within the current Volume, each filter specified by a keyword is ANDed with the next. Thus,

```
Volume = Test-01
Client = "My machine"
FileIndex = 1
```

will match records on Volume Test-01 AND Client records for My machine AND FileIndex equal to one.

Multiple occurrences of the same record are ORed together. Thus,

```
Volume = Test-01
Client = "My machine"
Client = "Backup machine"
FileIndex = 1
```

will match records on Volume Test-01 AND (Client records for My machine OR Backup machine) AND FileIndex equal to one.

For integer values, you may supply a range or a list, and for all other values except Volumes, you may specify a list. A list is equivalent to multiple records of the same keyword. For example,

```
Volume = Test-01
Client = "My machine", "Backup machine"
FileIndex = 1-20, 35
```

will match records on Volume Test-01 AND (Client records for My machine OR Backup machine) AND (FileIndex 1 OR 2 OR 3 ... OR 20 OR 35).

As previously mentioned above, there may be multiple Volume records in the same bootstrap file. Each new Volume definition begins a new set of filter conditions that apply to that Volume and will be ORed with any other Volume definitions.

As an example, suppose we query for the current set of tapes to restore all files on Client Rufus using the query command in the console program:

```
Using default Catalog name=MySQL DB=bacula
*query
Available queries:
  1: List Job totals:
  2: List where a file is saved:
  3: List where the most recent copies of a file are saved:
```

4: List total files/bytes by Job:
 5: List total files/bytes by Volume:
 6: List last 10 Full Backups for a Client:
 7: List Volumes used by selected JobId:
 8: List Volumes to Restore All Files:

Choose a query (1-8): 8

Enter Client Name: Rufus

JobId	StartTime	VolumeName	StartFile	VolSesId	VolSesTime
154	2002-05-30 12:08	test-02	0	1	1022753312
202	2002-06-15 10:16	test-02	0	2	1024128917
203	2002-06-15 11:12	test-02	3	1	1024132350
204	2002-06-18 08:11	test-02	4	1	1024380678

The output shows us that there are four Jobs that must be restored. The first one is a Full backup, and the following three are all Incremental backups.

The following bootstrap file will restore those files:

```
Volume=test-02
VolSessionId=1
VolSessionTime=1022753312
Volume=test-02
VolSessionId=2
VolSessionTime=1024128917
Volume=test-02
VolSessionId=1
VolSessionTime=1024132350
Volume=test-02
VolSessionId=1
VolSessionTime=1024380678
```

As a final example, assume that the initial Full save spanned two Volumes. The output from query might look like:

JobId	StartTime	VolumeName	StartFile	VolSesId	VolSesTime
242	2002-06-25 16:50	File0003	0	1	1025016612
242	2002-06-25 16:50	File0004	0	1	1025016612
243	2002-06-25 16:52	File0005	0	2	1025016612
246	2002-06-25 19:19	File0006	0	2	1025025494

and the following bootstrap file would restore those files:

```
Volume=File0003
VolSessionId=1
VolSessionTime=1025016612
Volume=File0004
VolSessionId=1
VolSessionTime=1025016612
Volume=File0005
VolSessionId=2
VolSessionTime=1025016612
Volume=File0006
VolSessionId=2
VolSessionTime=1025025494
```

Automatic Generation of Bootstrap Files

One thing that is probably worth knowing: the bootstrap files that are generated automatically at the end of the job are not as optimized as those generated by the restore command. This is because the ones created at the end of the file, contain all files written to the Volume for that job. As a consequence, all the files saved to an Incremental or Differential job will be restored first by the Full save, then by any Incremental or Differential saves.

When the bootstrap file is generated for the restore command, only one copy (the most recent) of each file is restored.

So if you have spare cycles on your machine, you could optimize the bootstrap files by doing the following:

```
./console
restore client=xxx select all
no
quit
Backup bootstrap file.
```

The above will not work if you have multiple FileSets because that will be an extra prompt. However, the restore client=xxx select all builds the in-memory tree, selecting everything and creates the bootstrap file.

The no answers the Do you want to run this (yes/mod/no) question.

A Final Example

If you want to extract or copy a single Job, you can do it by selecting by JobId (code not tested) or better yet, if you know the VolSessionTime and the VolSessionId (printed on Job report and in Catalog), specifying this is by far the best. Using the VolSessionTime and VolSessionId is the way Bacula does restores. A bsr file might look like the following:

```
Volume="Vol001"
VolSessionId=10
VolSessionTime=1080847820
```

If you know how many files are backed up (on the job report), you can enormously speed up the selection by adding (let's assume there are 157 files):

```
FileIndex=1-157
Count=157
```

Finally, if you know the File number where the Job starts, you can also cause bcopy to forward space to the right file without reading every record:

```
VolFile=20
```

There is nothing magic or complicated about a BSR file. Parsing it and properly applying it within Bacula **is** magic, but you don't need to worry about that.

If you want to see a **real** bsr file, simply fire up the restore command in the console program, select something, then answer no when it prompts to run the job. Then look at the file restore.bsr in your working directory.

Installing and Configuring MySQL

Installing and Configuring MySQL – Phase I

If you use the `./configure --with-mysql=mysql-directory` statement for configuring Bacula, you will need MySQL version 3.23.53 or later installed in the `mysql-directory`. Bacula has been tested on MySQL version 4.1.12 and works providing you are running it in the default installation that is compatible with MySQL 3.23.x. If you are using one of the new modes such as ANSI/ISO compatibility, you may experience problems.

If MySQL is installed in the standard system location, you need only enter `--with-mysql` since the configure program will search all the standard locations. If you install MySQL in your home directory or some other non-standard directory, you will need to provide the full path to it.

Installing and Configuring MySQL is not difficult but can be confusing the first time. As a consequence, below, we list the steps that we used to install it on our machines. Please note that our configuration leaves MySQL without any user passwords. This may be an undesirable situation if you have other users on your system.

Beginning with Bacula version 1.31, the thread safe version of the MySQL client library is used, and hence you must add the `--enable-thread-safe-client` option to the `./configure` as shown below:

1. Download MySQL source code from www.mysql.com/downloads

2. Detar it with something like:

```
tar xvfz mysql-filename
```

Note, the above command requires GNU tar. If you do not have GNU tar, a command such as:

```
zcat mysql-filename — tar xvf -
```

will probably accomplish the same thing.

3. `cd mysql-source-directory`

where you replace `mysql-source-directory` with the directory name where you put the MySQL source code.

4. `./configure --enable-thread-safe-client --prefix=mysql-directory`

where you replace `mysql-directory` with the directory name where you want to install mysql. Normally for system wide use this is `/usr/local/mysql`. In my case, I use `~kern/mysql`.

5. `make`

This takes a bit of time.

6. `make install`

This will put all the necessary binaries, libraries and support files into the `mysql-directory` that you specified above.

7. `./scripts/mysql_install_db`

This will create the necessary MySQL databases for controlling user access. Note, this script can also be found in the `bin` directory in the installation directory

The MySQL client library `mysqlclient` requires the gzip compression library `libz.a` or `libz.so`. If you are using rpm packages, these libraries are in the `libz-devel` package. On Debian systems, you will need to load the `zlib1g-dev` package. If you are not using rpms or debs, you will need to find the appropriate package for your system.

At this point, you should return to completing the installation of Bacula. Later after Bacula is installed, come back to this chapter to complete the installation. Please note, the installation files used in the second phase of the MySQL installation are created during the Bacula Installation.

Installing and Configuring MySQL – Phase II

At this point, you should have built and installed MySQL, or already have a running MySQL, and you should have configured, built and installed Bacula. If not, please complete these items before proceeding.

Please note that the `./configure` used to build Bacula will need to include `--with-mysql=mysql-directory`, where `mysql-directory` is the directory name that you specified on the `./configure` command for configuring MySQL. This is needed so that Bacula can find

the necessary include headers and library files for interfacing to MySQL.

Bacula will install scripts for manipulating the database (create, delete, make tables etc) into the main installation directory. These files will be of the form `*_bacula_*` (e.g. `create_bacula_database`). These files are also available in the `<bacula-src>/src/cats` directory after running `./configure`. If you inspect `create_bacula_database`, you will see that it calls `create_mysql_database`. The `*_bacula_*` files are provided for convenience. It doesn't matter what database you have chosen; `create_bacula_database` will always create your database.

Now you will create the Bacula MySQL database and the tables that Bacula uses.

1. `Start mysql`. You might want to use the `startmysql` script provided in the Bacula release.
2. `cd <install-directory>` This directory contains the Bacula catalog interface routines.
3. `./grant_mysql_privileges` This script creates unrestricted access rights for the user `bacula`. You may want to modify it to suit your situation. Please note that none of the userids, including `root`, are password protected. If you need more security, please assign a password to the `root` user and to `bacula`. The program `mysqladmin` can be used for this.
4. `./create_mysql_database` This script creates the MySQL `bacula` database. The databases you create as well as the access databases will be located in `<install-dir>/var/` in a subdirectory with the name of the database, where `<install-dir>` is the directory name that you specified on the `--prefix` option. This can be important to know if you want to make a special backup of the Bacula database or to check its size.
5. `./make_mysql_tables` This script creates the MySQL tables used by Bacula.

Each of the three scripts (`grant_mysql_privileges`, `create_mysql_database` and `make_mysql_tables`) allows the addition of a command line argument. This can be useful for specifying the user and or password. For example, you might need to add `-u`

root to the command line to have sufficient privilege to create the Bacula tables.

To take a closer look at the access privileges that you have setup with the above, you can do:

```
mysql-directory/bin/mysql -u root mysql
select * from user;
```

Re-initializing the Catalog Database

After you have done some initial testing with Bacula, you will probably want to re-initialize the catalog database and throw away all the test Jobs that you ran. To do so, you can do the following:

```
cd <install-directory>
./drop_mysql_tables
./make_mysql_tables
```

Please note that all information in the database will be lost and you will be starting from scratch. If you have written on any Volumes, you must write an end of file mark on the volume so that Bacula can reuse it. Do so with:

```
(stop Bacula or unmount the drive)
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind
mt -f /dev/nst0 weof
```

Where you should replace `/dev/nst0` with the appropriate tape drive device name for your machine.

Linking Bacula with MySQL

After configuring Bacula with

```
./configure --enable-thread-safe-client --prefix=<mysql-
directory> where <mysql-directory> is in my case /home/kern/mysql, you may have to configure the loader so that it can find the MySQL shared libraries. If you have previously followed this procedure and later add the --enable-thread-safe-client options, you will need to rerun the ldconfig program shown
```

below. If you put MySQL in a standard place such as `/usr/lib` or `/usr/local/lib` this will not be necessary, but in my case it is. The description that follows is Linux specific. For other operating systems, please consult your manuals on how to do the same thing:

First edit: `/etc/ld.so.conf` and add a new line to the end of the file with the name of the mysql-directory. In my case, it is:

`/home/kern/mysql/lib/mysql` then rebuild the loader's cache with:

`/sbin/ldconfig` If you upgrade to a new version of MySQL, the shared library names will probably change, and you must re-run the `/sbin/ldconfig` command so that the runtime loader can find them.

Alternatively, your system may have a loader environment variable that can be set. For example, on a Solaris system where I do not have root permission, I use:

`LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/home/kern/mysql/lib/mysql`

Finally, if you have encryption enabled in MySQL, you may need to add `-lssl -lcrypto` to the link. In that case, you can either export the appropriate `LD_FLAGS` definition, or alternatively, you can include them directly on the `./configure` line as in:

```
LD_FLAGS="-lssl -lcrypto" \
./configure \
<your-options>
```

Installing MySQL from RPMs

If you are installing MySQL from RPMs, you will need to install both the MySQL binaries and the client libraries. The client libraries are usually found in a devel package, so you must install:

```
mysql
mysql-devel
```

This will be the same with most other package managers too.

Upgrading MySQL

If you upgrade MySQL, you must reconfigure, rebuild, and re-install Bacula otherwise you are likely to get bizarre failures. If you install from rpms and you upgrade MySQL, you must also rebuild Bacula. You can do so by rebuilding from the source rpm. To do so, you may need to modify the bacula.spec file to account for the new MySQL version.

Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL

Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – Phase I

If you use the `./configure --with-postgresql=PostgreSQL-Directory` statement for configuring Bacula, you will need PostgreSQL version 7.3 or later installed. **NOTE!** PostgreSQL versions earlier than 7.3 do not work with Bacula. If PostgreSQL is installed in the standard system location, you need only enter `--with-postgresql` since the configure program will search all the standard locations. If you install PostgreSQL in your home directory or some other non-standard directory, you will need to provide the full path with the `--with-postgresql` option.

Installing and configuring PostgreSQL is not difficult but can be confusing the first time. If you prefer, you may want to use a package provided by your chosen operating system. Binary packages are available on most PostgreSQL mirrors.

If you prefer to install from source, we recommend following the instructions found in the PostgreSQL documentation.

If you are using FreeBSD, this FreeBSD Diary article will be useful. Even if you are not using FreeBSD, the article will contain useful configuration and setup information.

After installing PostgreSQL, you should return to completing the installation of Bacula. Later, after Bacula is installed, come back to this chapter to complete the installation. Please note, the installation files used in the second phase of the PostgreSQL installation are created during the Bacula Installation.

Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – Phase II

At this point, you should have built and installed PostgreSQL, or already have a running PostgreSQL, and you should have configured, built and installed Bacula. If not, please complete these items before proceeding.

Please note that the `./configure` used to build Bacula will need to include `--with-postgresql=PostgreSQL-directory`, where `PostgreSQL-directory` is the directory name that you specified on the `./configure` command for configuring PostgreSQL (if you didn't

specify a directory or PostgreSQL is installed in a default location, you do not need to specify the directory). This is needed so that Bacula can find the necessary include headers and library files for interfacing to PostgreSQL.

Bacula will install scripts for manipulating the database (create, delete, make tables etc) into the main installation directory. These files will be of the form *_bacula_* (e.g. create_bacula_database). These files are also available in the <bacula-src>/src/cats directory after running ./configure. If you inspect create_bacula_database, you will see that it calls create_postgresql_database. The *_bacula_* files are provided for convenience. It doesn't matter what database you have chosen; create_bacula_database will always create your database.

Now you will create the Bacula PostgreSQL database and the tables that Bacula uses. These instructions assume that you already have PostgreSQL running. You will need to perform these steps as a user that is able to create new databases. This can be the PostgreSQL user (on most systems, this is the pgsq user).

1. cd <install-directory>

This directory contains the Bacula catalog interface routines.

2. ./create_bacula_database

This script creates the PostgreSQL bacula database. If it fails, it is probably because the database is owned by a user other than yourself. On many systems, the database owner is pgsq and on others such as RedHat and Fedora it is postgres. You can find out which it is by examining your /etc/passwd file. To create a new user under either your name or with say the name bacula, you can do the following:

```
su
(enter root password)
password pgsq (or postgres)
(enter a password for this account)
exit
su pgsq (or postgres)
(enter password just created)
createuser kern (or perhaps bacula)
Shall the new user be allowed to create databases? (y/n) y
Shall the new user be allowed to create more new users? (y/n) (choose
```

```

        what you want)
    exit

```

At this point, you should be able to execute the `./create_bacula_database` command.

3. `./make_bacula_tables`

This script creates the PostgreSQL tables used by Bacula.

4. `./grant_bacula_privileges`

This script creates the database user `bacula` with restricted access rights. You may want to modify it to suit your situation. Please note that this database is not password protected.

Each of the three scripts (`create_bacula_database`, `make_bacula_tables`, and `grant_bacula_privileges`) allows the addition of a command line argument. This can be useful for specifying the user name. For example, you might need to add `-h hostname` to the command line to specify a remote database server.

To take a closer look at the access privileges that you have setup with the above, you can do:

```
PostgreSQL-directory/bin/psql --command \dp bacula
```

Also, I had an authorization problem with the password. In the end, I had to modify my `pg_hba.conf` file (in `/var/lib/pgsql/9.2/data/`) from :

```

local  all  all  ident
to
local  all  all  trust

```

This solved the problem for me, but it is not always a good thing to do from a security standpoint. However, it allowed me to run my regression scripts without having a password.

A more secure way to perform database authentication is with md5 password hashes. Begin by editing the `pg_hba.conf` file, and just prior to the existing `"local"` and `"host"` lines, add the line :

```
local bacula bacula md5
```


and restart the Postgres database server (frequently, this can be done using `"/etc/init.d/postgresql restart"`) to put this new authentication rule into effect.

Next, become the Postgres administrator, `postgres`, either by logging on as the `postgres` user, or by using `su` to become root and then using `su - postgres` to become `postgres`. Add a password to the bacula database for the bacula user using:

```
\$ psql bacula
bacula=# alter user bacula with password 'secret';
ALTER USER
bacula=# \q
```

Next, you'll have to add this password to two locations in the `bacula-dir.conf` file: once to the Catalog resource and once to the `RunBeforeJob` entry in the BackupCatalog Job resource. With the password in place, these two lines should look something like:

```
dbname = bacula; user = bacula; password = "secret"
... and ...
RunBeforeJob = "/etc/make_catalog_backup bacula bacula secret"
```

Naturally, you should choose your own significantly more random password, and ensure that the `bacula-dir.conf` file containing this password is readable only by the root.

Even with the files containing the database password properly restricted, there is still a security problem with this approach: on some platforms, the environment variable that is used to supply the password to Postgres is unavoidable made available to all users of the local system. To eliminate this problem, the Postgres team have deprecated the use of the environment variable password-passing mechanism and recommend the use of a `.pgpass` file instead. To use this mechanism, create a file named `.pgpass` containing the single line:

```
localhost:5432:bacula:bacula:secret
```

This file should be copied into the home directory of all accounts that will need to gain access to the database: typically, root, bacula, and any users who will make use of any of the console programs. The files must then have the owner and group set to match the user (so `root:root` for the copy in root, and so on), and the mode set to 600, limiting access to the owner of the file.

Re-initializing the Catalog Database

After you have done some initial testing with Bacula, you will probably want to re-initialize the catalog database and throw away all the test Jobs that you ran. To do so, you can do the following:

```
cd <install-directory>
./drop_bacula_tables
./make_bacula_tables
./grant_bacula_privileges
```

Please note that all information in the database will be lost and you will be starting from scratch. If you have written on any Volumes, you must write an end of file mark on the volume so that Bacula can reuse it. Do so with:

```
(stop Bacula or unmount the drive)
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind
mt -f /dev/nst0 weof
```

Where you should replace `/dev/nst0` with the appropriate tape drive device name for your machine.

Installing PostgreSQL from RPMs

If you are installing PostgreSQL from RPMs, you will need to install both the PostgreSQL binaries and the client libraries. The client libraries are usually found in a devel package, so you must install:

```
postgresql
postgresql-devel
```

This will be the same with most other package managers too.

Converting from MySQL to PostgreSQL

The conversion procedure presented here was worked out by Norm Dressler <ndressler at dinmar dot com>

This process was tested using the following software versions:

- Linux Mandrake 10/Kernel 2.4.22-10 SMP
- Mysql Ver 12.21 Distrib 4.0.15, for mandrake-linux-gnu (i586)
- PostgreSQL 7.3.4
- Bacula 1.34.5

WARNING: Always as a precaution, take a complete backup of your databases before proceeding with this process!

1. Shutdown bacula (`cd /etc/bacula;./bacula stop`)
2. Run the following command to dump your Mysql database:

```
mysqldump -f -t -n >bacula-backup.dmp>
```

3. Make a backup of your `/etc/bacula` directory (but leave the original in place).
4. Go to your Bacula source directory and rebuild it to include PostgreSQL support rather than Mysql support. Check the `config.log` file for your original configure command and replace `enable-mysql` with `enable-postgresql`.
5. Recompile Bacula with a `make` and if everything compiles completely, perform a `make install`.
6. Shutdown Mysql.
7. Start PostgreSQL on your system.
8. Create a bacula user in Postgres with the `createuser` command. Depending on your Postgres install, you may have to `SU` to the user who has privileges to create a user.
9. Verify your `pg_hba.conf` file contains sufficient permissions to allow bacula to access the server. Mine has the following since it's on a secure network:

```
local all all trust
```

```
host all all 127.0.0.1 255.255.255.255 trust
```

NOTE: you should restart your postgres server if you made changes

10. Change into the `/etc/bacula` directory and prepare the database and tables with the following commands:

```
./create_postgresql_database  
./make_postgresql_tables  
./grant_postgresql_privileges
```

11. Verify you have access to the database:

```
psql -Ubacula bacula
```

You should not get any errors.

12. Load your database from the Mysql database dump with:

```
psql -Ubacula bacula <bacula-backup.dmp>
```

13. Resequence your tables with the following commands:

```
psql -Ubacula bacula  
  
SELECT SETVAL('basefiles_baseid_seq', (SELECT  
MAX(baseid) FROM basefiles));  
SELECT SETVAL('client_clientid_seq', (SELECT  
MAX(clientid) FROM client));  
SELECT SETVAL('file_fileid_seq', (SELECT MAX(fileid)  
FROM file));  
SELECT SETVAL('filename_filenameid_seq', (SELECT  
MAX(filenameid) FROM filename));  
  
SELECT SETVAL('fileset_filesetid_seq', (SELECT  
MAX(filesetid) FROM fileset));  
  
SELECT SETVAL('job_jobid_seq', (SELECT MAX(jobid) FROM job));  
SELECT SETVAL('jobmedia_jobmediaid_seq', (SELECT  
MAX(jobmediaid) FROM jobmedia));  
SELECT SETVAL('media_mediaid_seq', (SELECT MAX(mediaid) FROM media));  
SELECT SETVAL('path_pathid_seq', (SELECT MAX(pathid) FROM path));  
  
SELECT SETVAL('pool_poolid_seq', (SELECT MAX(poolid) FROM pool));
```

14. At this point, start up Bacula, verify your volume library and perform a test backup to make sure everything is working properly.

Upgrading PostgreSQL

If you upgrade PostgreSQL, you must reconfigure, rebuild, and re-install Bacula otherwise you are likely to get bizarre failures. If you to modify the bacula.spec file to account for the new PostgreSQL version. You can do so by rebuilding from the source rpm. To do so, you may need install from rpms and you upgrade PostgreSQL, you must also rebuild Bacula.

Credits

Many thanks to Dan Langille for writing the PostgreSQL driver. This will surely become the most popular database that Bacula supports.

Installing and Configuring SQLite

Installing and Configuring SQLite – Phase I

If you use the `./configure --with-sqlite` statement for configuring Bacula, you will need SQLite version 2.8.16 or later installed. Our standard location (for the moment) for SQLite is in the dependency package `depkgs/sqlite-2.8.16`. Please note that the version will be updated as new versions are available and tested.

You may install and use SQLite version 3.x with Bacula by using: `./configure --with-sqlite3`. You should ensure that when the database is created that you have used

```
PRAGMA synchronous = NORMAL;
```

otherwise SQLite version 3.x is 4 to 10 times slower than version 2.8.16.

Installing and Configuring is quite easy.

1. Download the Bacula dependency packages

2. Detar it with something like:

```
tar xvfz depkgs.tar.gz
```

Note, the above command requires GNU tar. If you do not have GNU tar, a command such as:

```
zcat depkgs.tar.gz — tar xvf -
```

will probably accomplish the same thing.

3. `cd depkgs`

4. `make sqlite`

At this point, you should return to completing the installation of Bacula.

Please note that the `./configure` used to build Bacula will need to include `--with-sqlite`.

Installing and Configuring SQLite – Phase II

This phase is done after you have run the `./configure` command to configure Bacula.

Bacula will install scripts for manipulating the database (create, delete, make tables etc) into the main installation directory. These files will be of the form `*_bacula_*` (e.g. `create_bacula_database`). These files are also available in the `<bacula-src>/src/cats` directory after running `./configure`. If you inspect `create_bacula_database`, you will see that it calls `create_sqlite_database`. The `*_bacula_*` files are provided for convenience. It doesn't matter what database you have chosen; `create_bacula_database` will always create your database.

At this point, you can create the SQLite database and tables:

1. `cd <install-directory>`

This directory contains the Bacula catalog interface routines.

2. `./make_sqlite_tables`

This script creates the SQLite database as well as the tables used by Bacula. This script will be automatically setup by the `./configure` program to create a database named `bacula.db` in Bacula's working directory.

Linking Bacula with SQLite

If you have followed the above steps, this will all happen automatically and the SQLite libraries will be linked into Bacula.

Testing SQLite

We have much less "production" experience using SQLite than using MySQL. SQLite has performed flawlessly for us in all our testing. However, several users have reported corrupted databases while using SQLite. For that reason, we do not recommend it for production use.

If Bacula crashes with the following type of error when it is started:

```
Using default Catalog name=MyCatalog DB=bacula
Could not open database "bacula".
sqlite.c:151 Unable to open Database=/var/lib/bacula/bacula.db.
ERR=malformed database schema - unable to open a temporary database file
for storing temporary tables
```

this is most likely caused by the fact that some versions of SQLite attempt to create a temporary file in the current directory. If that fails, because Bacula does not have write permission on the current directory, then you may get this error. The solution is to start Bacula in a current directory where it has write permission.

Re-initializing the Catalog Database

After you have done some initial testing with Bacula, you will probably want to re-initialize the catalog database and throw away all the test Jobs that you ran. To do so, you can do the following:

```
cd <install-directory>
./drop_sqlite_tables
./make_sqlite_tables
```

Please note that all information in the database will be lost and you will be starting from scratch. If you have written on any Volumes, you must write an end of file mark on the volume so that Bacula can reuse it. Do so with:

```
(stop Bacula or unmount the drive)
mt -f /dev/nst0 rewind
mt -f /dev/nst0 weof
```

Where you should replace `/dev/nst0` with the appropriate tape drive device name for your machine.

The Bacula internal database is no longer supported, please do not use it.

Internal Bacula Database

Previously it was intended to be used primarily by Bacula developers for testing; although SQLite is also a good choice for this. We do not recommend its use in general.

This database is simplistic in that it consists entirely of Bacula's internal structures appended sequentially to a file. Consequently, it is in most cases inappropriate for sites with many clients or systems with large numbers of files, or long-term production environments.

Below, you will find a table comparing the features available with SQLite and MySQL and with the internal Bacula database. At the current time, you cannot dynamically switch from one to the other, but must rebuild the Bacula source code. If you wish to experiment with both, it is possible to build both versions of Bacula and install them into separate directories.

Feature	SQLite or MySQL	Bacula
Job Record	Yes	Yes
Media Record	Yes	Yes
FileName Record	Yes	No
File Record	Yes	No
FileSet Record	Yes	Yes
Pool Record	Yes	Yes
Client Record	Yes	Yes
JobMedia Record	Yes	Yes
List Job Records	Yes	Yes
List Media Records	Yes	Yes
List Pool Records	Yes	Yes
List JobMedia Records	Yes	Yes
Delete Pool Record	Yes	Yes
Delete Media Record	Yes	Yes
Update Pool Record	Yes	Yes
Implement Verify	Yes	No
MD5 Signatures	Yes	No

In addition, since there is no SQL available, the Console com-

mands: `sqlquery`, `query`, `retention`, and any other command that directly uses SQL are not available with the Internal database.

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image of a Philosophical GNU

- What to do if you see a possible GPL violation
- Translations of the GPL

Table of Contents

- GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
 - Preamble
 - TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
 - How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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Table of Contents

- GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
 - Preamble
 - TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
 - How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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Updated: 27 Nov 2000 paulv

Bacula Projects

Once a new major version of Bacula is released, the Bacula users will vote on a list of new features. This vote is used as the main element determining what new features will be implemented for the next version. Generally, the development time for a new release is between 4 to 9 months.

For the current list of project, please see the projects page in the CVS at: http://cvs.sourceforge.net/viewcvs.py/*checkout*/bacula/bacula/projects see the projects file in the main source directory. The projects file is updated approximately once every six months.

Separately from the project list, Kern maintains a current list of tasks as well as ideas, feature requests, and occasionally design notes. This list is updated roughly weekly (sometimes more often). For a current list of tasks you can see kernstodo in the Source Forge CVS at http://cvs.sourceforge.net/viewcvs.py/*checkout*/bacula/bacula/kernstodo.

Thanks

Thanks to Richard Stallman for starting the Free Software movement and for bringing us gcc and all the other GNU tools as well as the GPL license.

Thanks to Linus Torvalds for bringing us Linux.

Thanks to all the Free Software programmers. Without being able to peek at your code, and in some cases, take parts of it, this project would have been much more difficult.

Thanks to John Walker for suggesting this project, giving it a name, contributing software he has written, and for his programming efforts on Bacula as well as having acted as a constant sounding board and source of ideas.

Thanks to the apcupsd project where I started my Free Software efforts, and from which I was able to borrow some ideas and code that I had written.

Special thanks to D. Scott Barninger for writing the bacula RPM spec file, building all the RPM files and loading them onto Source Forge. This has been a tremendous help.

Many thanks to Karl Cunningham for converting the manual from html format to LaTeX. It was a major effort flawlessly done that will benefit the Bacula users for many years to come. Thanks Karl.

Thanks to Dan Langille for the incredible amount of testing he did on FreeBSD. His perseverance is truly remarkable. Thanks also for the many contributions he has made to improve Bacula (pthreads patch for FreeBSD, improved start/stop script and addition of Bacula userid and group, stunnel, ...), his continuing support of Bacula users. He also wrote the PostgreSQL driver for Bacula and has been a big help in correcting the SQL.

Thanks to Phil Stracchino for writing the gnome-console ConsoleFont configuration command, all the suggestions he has made, and his continuing support of Bacula users.

Thanks to multiple other Bacula Packagers who make and release packages for different platforms for Bacula.

Thanks to Christopher Hull for developing the native Win32 Bacula emulation code and for contributing it to the Bacula project.

Thanks to Nicolas Boichat for writing wx-console and the bacula-tray-monitor. These are very nice GUI additions to Bacula.

Thanks to Thorsten Engel for his excellent knowledge of Win32 systems, and for making the Win32 File daemon Unicode compatible, as well as making the Win32 File daemon interface to Microsoft's Volume Shadow Copy (VSS). These two are big pluses for Bacula!

Thanks to Nic Bellamy for providing the bacula-dir.conf file that he uses to implement daily tape rotation using multiple Pools.

Thanks also to Jo Simoens for finding and correcting so many typos and other problems with the manual.

Thanks to Arno Lehmann for his excellent and infatigable help and advice to users.

Thanks to all the Bacula users, especially those of you who have contributed ideas, bug reports, patches, and new features.

The original variable expansion code used in the LabelFormat comes from the Open Source Software Project (www.ossfp.org). It has been adapted and extended for use in Bacula.

For all those who I have left out, please send me a reminder, and in any case, thanks for your contribution.

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Bacula Bugs

Well fortunately there are not too many bugs, but thanks to Dan Langille, we have a bugs database where bugs are reported. Generally, when a bug is fixed, a patch for the currently released version will be attached to the bug report.

The directory patches in the current CVS always contains a list of the patches that have been created for the previously released version of Bacula. In addition, the file patches-version-number in the patches directory contains a summary of each of the patches.

A "raw" list of the current task list and known issues can be found in kernstodo in the main Bacula source directory.

Variable Expansion

Please note that as of version 1.37, the Variable Expansion is deprecated and replaced by Python scripting (not yet documented).

Variable expansion is somewhat similar to Unix shell variable expansion. Currently (version 1.31), it is used only in format labels, but in the future, it will most likely be used in more places.

General Functionality

This is basically a string expansion capability that permits referencing variables, indexing arrays, conditional replacement of variables, case conversion, substring selection, regular expression matching and replacement, character class replacement, padding strings, repeated expansion in a user controlled loop, support of arithmetic expressions in the loop start, step and end conditions, and recursive expansion.

When using variable expansion characters in a Volume Label Format record, the format should always be enclosed in double quotes ("").

For example, `${HOME}` will be replaced by your home directory as defined in the environment. If you have defined the variable `xxx` to be `Test`, then the reference `${xxx:p/7/Y/r}` will right pad the contents of `xxx` to a length of seven characters filling with the character `Y` giving `YYYTest`.

Bacula Variables

Within Bacula, there are three main classes of variables with some minor variations within the classes. The classes are:

Counters Counters are defined by the Counter resources in the Director's conf file. The counter can either be a temporary counter that lasts for the duration of Bacula's execution, or it can be a variable that is stored in the catalog, and thus retains its value from one Bacula execution to another. Coun-

ter variables may be incremented by postfixing a plus sign (+ after the variable name).

Internal Variables Internal variables are read-only, and may be related to the current job (i.e. Job name), or maybe special variables such as the date and time. The following variables are available:

- Year – the full year
- Month – the current month 1-12
- Day – the day of the month 1-31
- Hour – the hour 0-24
- Minute – the current minute 0-59
- Second – the current second 0-59
- WeekDay – the current day of the week 0-6 with 0 being Sunday
- Job – the job name
- Dir – the Director's name
- Level – the Job Level
- Type – the Job type
- JobId – the JobId
- JobName – the unique job name composed of Job and date
- Storage – the Storage daemon's name
- Client – the Client's name
- NumVols – the current number of Volumes in the Pool
- Pool – the Pool name
- Catalog – the Catalog name
- MediaType – the Media Type

Environment Variables Environment variables are read-only, and must be defined in the environment prior to executing Bacula. Environment variables may be either scalar or an array, where the elements of the array are referenced by subscripting the variable name (e.g. `${Months[3]}`). Environment variable arrays are defined by separating the elements with a vertical bar (`—`), thus set `Months="Jan—Feb—Mar—Apr—..."`

defines an environment variable named `Month` that will be treated as an array, and the reference `${Months[3]}` will yield `Mar`. The elements of the array can have differing lengths.

Full Syntax

Since the syntax is quite extensive, below, you will find the pseudo BNF. The special characters have the following meaning:

```

::=      definition
( )      grouping if the parens are not quoted
|        separates alternatives
'/'      literal / (or any other character)
CAPS     a character or character sequence
*        preceding item can be repeated zero or more times
?        preceding item can appear zero or one time
+        preceding item must appear one or more times

```

And the pseudo BNF describing the syntax is:

```

input      ::= ( TEXT
                | variable
                | INDEX_OPEN input INDEX_CLOSE (loop_limits)?
                ) *
variable   ::= DELIM_INIT (name|expression)
name       ::= (NAME_CHARS)+
expression ::= DELIM_OPEN
                (name|variable)+
                (INDEX_OPEN num_exp INDEX_CLOSE)?
                (':' command)*
                DELIM_CLOSE
command    ::= '-' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
                | '+' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
                | 'o' NUMBER ('-'|'|','') (NUMBER)?
                | '#'
                | '*' (TEXT_EXP|variable)+
                | 's' '/' (TEXT_PATTERN)+
                    '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
                    '/' ('m'|'g'|'i'|'t')*
                | 'y' '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)+
                    '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
                    '/'
                | 'p' '/' NUMBER
                    '/' (variable|TEXT_SUBST)*
                    '/' ('r'|'l'|'c')
                | '%' (name|variable)+
                    '(' (TEXT_ARGS)? ')' )?
                | 'l'
                | 'u'
num_exp    ::= operand
                | operand ('+'| '-'| '*'| '/'| '%') num_exp
operand    ::= ('+'| '-')? NUMBER
                | INDEX_MARK
                | '(' num_exp ') '

```

```

        | variable
loop_limits ::= DELIM_OPEN
              (num_exp)? ',' (num_exp)? (',' (num_exp)?)?
              DELIM_CLOSE
NUMBER      ::= ('0' | ... | '9')+
TEXT_PATTERN ::= (^('/'))+
TEXT_SUBST  ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|'/'))+
TEXT_ARGS   ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|''))+
TEXT_EXP     ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|DELIM_CLOSE|':'|'+'))+
TEXT        ::= (^(DELIM_INIT|INDEX_OPEN|INDEX_CLOSE))+
DELIM_INIT  ::= '$'
DELIM_OPEN  ::= '{'
DELIM_CLOSE ::= '}'
INDEX_OPEN  ::= '['
INDEX_CLOSE ::= ']'
INDEX_MARK  ::= '#'
NAME_CHARS  ::= 'a' | ... | 'z' | 'A' | ... | 'Z' | '0' | ... | '9'

```

Semantics

The items listed in command above, which always follow a colon (:), have the following meanings:

- perform substitution if variable is empty
- + perform substitution if variable is not empty
- o cut out substring of the variable value
- # length of the variable value
- * substitute empty string if the variable value is not empty, otherwise substitute the trailing parameter
- s regular expression search and replace. The trailing options are: m = multiline, i = case insensitive, g = global, t = plain text (no regexp)
- y transpose characters from class A to class B
- p pad variable to l = left, r = right or c = center, with second value.
- % special function call (none implemented)
- l lower case the variable value
- u upper case the variable value

The `loop_limits` are start, step, and end values.

A counter variable name followed immediately by a plus (+) will cause the counter to be incremented by one.

Examples

To create an ISO date:

```
DLT-${Year}-${Month:p/2/0/r}-${Day:p/2/0/r}
```

on 20 June 2003 would give DLT-2003-06-20

If you set the environment variable mon to

```
January|February|March|April|May|...  
File-${mon[${Month}]}/${Day}/${Year}
```

on the first of March would give File-March/1/2003

Director Index

- *Priority , 161
- *WrapCounter , 177

- a name, 119
- aclsupport , 144
- Address, 215
- Address , 159, 161
- Admin, 114
- always, 127
- append , 212
- Autochanger , 163
- AutoPrune , 160, 168, 274

- Backup, 114
- Bootstrap , 119

- Catalog, 118, 173
- Catalog , 159, 177
- Catalog Files , 168
- CatalogACL , 176
- Cleaning Prefix , 171
- Client , 120
- Client (or FileDaemon), 159
- Client Run After Job , 126
- Client Run Before Job , 124
- ClientACL , 176
- Clone a Job, 128
- CommandACL , 176
- count , 262
- Counter, 177
- Counters , 28

- days , 106
- DB Address , 174
- DB Name , 173
- DB Port , 174

- DB Socket , 173
- Description , 110
- destination , 210
- Device, 162
- Differential, 116
- Differential Backup Pool , 121
- Differential Max Wait Time , 122
- DifferentialPool, 131
- dir , 261
- DirAddress , 113
- DirAddresses , 112
- Director, 110
- director , 212
- directory , 105
- DIRPort, 215
- DIRport , 113
- DiskToCatalog, 118
- done , 262

- Enable VSS, 135, 462
- Environment Variables , 29
- estimate , 261
- exclude , 144
- Exclude { <file-list> } , 135
- Exit Status, 123

- FD Connect Timeout , 112
- FD Port , 159
- file , 212
- File Retention , 160, 273
- FileSet, 135
- FileSet , 120
- FileSetACL , 176
- find , 261

- fstype , 145
- Full, 115
- Full Backup Pool , 120
- FullPool, 131
- hardlinks, 143
- hfsplussupport , 145
- hours , 105
- ifnewer, 127
- ifolder, 127
- ignore case , 145
- Ignore FileSet Changes, 135
- Include { [Options {<file-options>} ...] <file-list> } , 135
- Incremental, 115
- Incremental Backup Pool , 121
- Incremental Max Wait Time , 122
- IncrementalPool, 131
- InitCatalog, 117
- integer , 105
- Internal Variables , 29
- Job, 114
- Job Retention , 160, 274
- JobACL , 176
- JobDefs , 119
- JobStart, 358
- keepatime , 142
- Label Format , 171
- Level, 131
- Level , 114
- long integer , 105
- MailCommand , 211
- mark , 262
- Max Run Time , 121
- Max Start Delay , 121
- Max Wait Time , 121
- Maximum , 177
- Maximum Concurrent Jobs , 111, 127, 161, 163
- Maximum Volume Bytes , 167
- Maximum Volume Files , 167
- Maximum Volume Jobs , 166
- Maximum Volumes , 166
- Media Type, 162
- Messages, 131
- Messages , 110, 120, 211
- Minimum , 177
- minutes , 105
- months , 106
- mount , 214
- mtimeonly , 142
- Name, 135
- Name , 110, 114, 130, 159, 161, 166, 173, 175, 177, 211
- never, 127
- Options { <file-options> } , 135
- Password, 162, 216
- Password , 110, 159, 175
- password , 105, 173
- Pid Directory , 111
- Pool, 131, 166
- Pool , 120
- Pool Type , 166
- PoolACL , 176
- portable , 141
- positive integer , 105
- Prefer Mounted Volumes, 122
- Prefix Links, 127
- Priority , 128
- Prune Files , 122
- Prune Jobs , 122
- Prune Volumes , 122
- Purge Oldest Volume , 171
- pwd , 262
- quarters , 106
- QueryFile , 111

Recycle , 170
Recycle Current Volume , 170
Recycle Oldest Volume , 170
regex , 144
regexdir , 144
regexfile , 144
Replace , 126
Rerun Failed Levels , 126
Reschedule Interval , 127
Reschedule On Error , 127
Reschedule Times , 128
Restore, 114
restored , 214
Run , 130
Run After Job , 124
Run Before Job , 123
Run directive, 128

Schedule, 130
Schedule , 121
ScheduleACL , 176
Scripts Directory , 111
SD Connect Timeout , 112
SD Port , 162
seconds , 105
setdebug, 239
size , 105
sparse , 141
Spool Attributes , 126
Spool Data , 126
SpoolData, 131
sqlquery, 239
status, 239
Storage, 131, 161
Storage , 121
StorageACL , 176

time, 105
Type , 114

unmark , 262
Use Volume Once , 166
user , 173

Verify, 114
Verify Job , 119
Volume Retention , 169
Volume Use Duration , 167
VolumeToCatalog, 118

weeks , 106
Where , 126
wild , 143
wilddir , 143
wildfile , 143
Working Directory , 110
Write Part After Job , 129,
314
WritePartAfterJob, 131

years , 106
yes or no , 105

File Daemon Index

- *Archive , 19
- *JobLevel , 537
- *JobType , 537
- *Update , 19
- *security , 214
- r <job> , 96
- /about , 469
- /events , 469
- /help , 469
- /install , 469
- /kill , 469
- /remove , 469
- /run , 469
- /service , 469
- /servicehelper , 469
- /status , 469
- <destination> , 212

- a name , 17
- Address , 221, 222
- Administrator , 15
- all , 214

- Backup , 15
- Bootstrap File , 15

- Catalog , 16
- Client , 16, 537
- Client (or FileDaemon) , 181, 222
- compression , 138
- Console , 16
- Count , 536

- Daemon , 16
- Debug , 212

- Differential , 16
- Directive , 16
- Director , 16, 184, 221
- DIRPort , 221

- error , 213
- exit , 262

- fatal , 213
- FD Port , 222
- File Attributes , 17
- File Daemon , 17
- FileIndex , 537

- Heartbeat Interval , 182
- help , 263

- Incremental , 17
- info , 213

- Job , 536
- JobId , 536

- lsmark , 261

- mail , 213
- mail on error , 213
- Maximum Concurrent Jobs , 182
- Monitor , 17, 185, 220

- name, 104
- Name , 181, 184, 220–222
- name-string , 104
- notsaved , 213

- onefs, 139

operator , 213
OperatorCommand , 212

Password , 184, 220, 222
Pid Directory , 182

quit , 262

readfifo , 142
recurse , 141
Recycle , 287
Refresh Interval , 221
Resource , 17
Restore , 18
Retention Period , 19

saved , 213
Schedule , 18
SD Port , 223
Service , 18
signature , 138, 139
skipped , 213
Slot , 537
stderr , 212
stdout , 212
Storage , 222
Storage Coordinates , 18
Storage Daemon , 18
Stream , 537
string , 104
syslog , 212

terminate , 213

verify , 139
VolBlock , 536
VolFile , 536
VolSessionId , 536
VolSessionTime , 536
Volume , 536

warning , 213
Working Directory , 181

Storage Daemon Index

- c <file> , 95
- d nn , 96
- /etc/bacula/mtx-changer
 - /dev/sg0 list 0
 - /dev/nst0 0 , 345
- /etc/bacula/mtx-changer
 - /dev/sg0 load 3
 - /dev/nst0 0 , 346
- /etc/bacula/mtx-changer
 - /dev/sg0 loaded 0
 - /dev/nst0 0 , 346
- /etc/bacula/mtx-changer
 - /dev/sg0 slots 0
 - /dev/nst0 0 , 346
- /etc/bacula/mtx-changer
 - /dev/sg0 unload , 346
- /etc/bacula/mtx-changer
 - /dev/sg0 unload , 346
- Alert Command , 193
- Always Open , 195
- Archive Device , 191
- Autochanger, 192
- Autochanger , 337
- Autochanger Resource , 203, 338
- Automatic mount , 205
- Autoselect, 194
- Backward Space File , 199
- Backward Space Record, 199
- Block Positioning , 201
- BSF at EOM , 199
- Changer Command , 193, 204, 337, 339
- Changer Device, 204, 339
- Changer Device , 193, 337
- Close on Poll, 196
- Drive Index, 194
- Drive Index , 338
- Fast Forward Space File , 198, 199
- Forward Space File , 200
- Forward Space Record , 200
- Free Space Command , 203, 313
- Hardware End of Medium , 198
- Heartbeat Interval , 188
- Label media , 205
- Make sure Bacula is not running. , 345
- Maximum block size , 198
- Maximum Changer Wait, 195
- Maximum Changer Wait , 338
- Maximum Concurrent Jobs, 188
- Maximum File Size , 201
- Maximum Job Spool Size , 201
- Maximum Network Buffer Size , 201
- Maximum Open Wait, 195
- Maximum Open Wait , 196

- Maximum Part Size , 202
- Maximum Rewind Wait, 195
- Maximum Spool Size , 201
- Maximum Volume Size , 200
- Media Type , 192
- Minimum block size , 197
- Monitor , 190
- Mount Command, 312
- Mount Command , 202
- Mount Point, 312
- Mount Point , 202
- mount storage , 93

- Name, 204, 338
- Name , 187, 190, 191

- Offline On Unmount , 200

- Password , 190, 223
- Pid Directory , 188

- quit , 94

- Random access , 197
- Removable media , 196
- Requires Mount , 202, 312
- Resource
 - Autochanger , 203, 338

- Scan , 20
- SDAddress , 189
- SDAddresses, 188
- SDPort , 189
- Session , 18
- Spool Directory , 202

- TWO EOF , 199

- Unmount Command, 313
- Unmount Command , 202

- Verify , 18
- Volume , 20
- Volume Poll Interval , 196

- Working Directory , 187
- Write Part Command , 203,
313

Console Index

- <destination> , 212
- add, 228
- Alphabetic List of Console Commands , 228
- anything , 244
- autodisplay on/off, 228
- automount on/off, 228
- AutoPrune , 286
- Bacula Console , 226
- cancel jobid, 228
- Commands
 - Alphabetic List of Console , 228
- Configuration
 - Console, 226
- Console
 - Bacula , 226
 - console , 212
 - Console Configuration, 226
 - ConsoleFont, 216
 - create pool, 228
- delete, 229
- Director, 215
- estimate, 230
- exit , 242
- FDAddress , 183
- FDAddresses , 183
- FDPort , 183
- Font, 216
- help, 230
- label, 230
- list, 232
- list files jobid , 93
- list jobid , 93
- list jobmedia , 93
- list jobs , 93
- list jobtotals , 93
- list media , 93
- list pools , 93
- llist, 234
- Maximum Network Buffer Size , 184
- messages, 234
- messages , 93
- mount, 235
- Name, 215, 216
- Program
 - Running the Console , 226
 - Stopping the Console , 227
- prune, 235
- purge, 235
- python, 235
- query , 242
- quit , 242
- relabel, 230, 236
- release, 236
- reload, 236
- restore, 237
- run, 237
- Running the Console Program , 226

SDConnectTimeout , 184
show, 239
status , 93
status dir , 93
status jobid , 93
Stopping the Console Program , 227

unmount, 240
unmount storage , 93
update, 240
use , 242

var name , 242
version , 242
Volume Retention , 287

wait , 243

General Index

- enable-client-only , 58
- enable-conio , 60
- enable-gnome , 56
- enable-largefile , 58
- enable-readline , 60
- enable-smartalloc , 56
- enable-static-cons , 58
- enable-static-dir , 57
- enable-static-fd , 57
- enable-static-sd , 57
- enable-static-tools , 56
- enable-tray-monitor , 56
- enable-wx-console , 56
- sysbindir , 55
- sysconfdir , 55
- with-base-port , 61
- with-dir-group , 62
- with-dir-password , 62
- with-dir-user , 62
- with-dump-email , 61
- with-fd-group , 63
- with-fd-password , 62
- with-fd-user , 63
- with-mysql , 59
- with-pid-dir , 61
- with-postgresql , 59
- with-readline , 60
- with-sd-group , 62
- with-sd-password , 62
- with-sd-user , 62
- with-sqlite , 59
- with-sysdir , 62
- with-tcp-wrappers , 60
- with-working-dir , 61
- datadir, 56

- disable-nls, 59
- mandir, 56
- with-libintl-prefix, 60
- with-python , 60
- with-sqlite3 , 59

MAJOR WARNING , 355

Above

- Bacula Configuration Files for the , 519

Actual Conf Files , 320

Adding a Second Client , 88

Adding Volumes to a Pool , 245

Additional Resources , 492

Advantages , 324, 326

After bscan , 415

aktuelle Implementierung

- Einschränkungen der, 27

Algorithm

- Recycling , 288

Allgemeines , 46

Alphabetic List of Console Commands , 228

Alternate Disaster Recovery Suggestion for Win32 Systems , 491

Andere Fenster-Manager , 72

ANSI and IBM Tape Labels, 365

Answers , 531

Arguments

- Command Line , 256

Attributes

- Restoring Directory , 257

- Authorization
 - Names Passwords and , 107
- Authorization Errors, 368
- Auto-Start der Dämon-Prozesse , 69
- Autochanger
 - Automatic Labeling Using Your , 394
 - Simulating Barcodes in your , 343
 - unterstützte , 35
 - Using the , 347
- Autochanger Errors, 447
- Autochanger Support , 333
- Autochangers
 - Supported, 351
- Autochangers – General , 333
- Automated Disk Backup, 317
- Automatic Generation of Bootstrap Files , 540
- Automatic Labeling Using Your Autochanger , 394
- Automatic Pruning , 285
- Automatic Pruning and Recycling Example , 293
- Automatic Volume Labeling , 299
- Automatic Volume Recycling , 284
- Backing up
 - Partitions , 155
- Backing up ACLs on ext3 or XFS filesystems , 399
- Backing Up Portables Using DHCP , 395
- Backing up Raw Partitions , 155
- Backing Up the WinNT/XP/2K System State , 468
- Backing Up Third Party Databases , 281
- Backing up to Multiple Disks , 306
- Backing Up Your Bacula Database , 280
- Backup
 - Simple One Tape , 324
- Backup Strategies , 324
- Backward Compatibility, 512
- Bacula
 - als Upgrade , 47
 - Before Running , 76
 - Disaster Recovery Using , 471
 - Was ist , 8
 - Wer benötigt , 8
- Bacula aus dem Quellcode kompilieren, 49
- Bacula Autochanger Interface , 349
- Bacula Bugs , 27
- Bacula Cannot Open the Device, 434
- Bacula Configuration Files for the Above , 519
- Bacula Console , 226
- Bacula Console Restore Command , 247
- Bacula Copyright, Trademark, and Licenses , 561
- Bacula Events, 357
- Bacula Frequently Asked Questions , 367
- Bacula in Betrieb , 44
- Bacula installieren , 46, 68
- Bacula internal database is no longer supported, please do not use it. , 559
- Bacula Komponenten oder Dienste , 10
- Bacula Projects , 24

- Bacula Saves But Cannot Restore Files, 433
- Bacula Security Issues , 511
- Bacula TLS, 494
- Bacula Trademark, 374
- Bacula upgraden , 47
- Bacula Variables , 28
- Bacula-web, 268
- Bacula® - RPM Packaging FAQ , 531
- Baculas Konfigurations-Dateien einrichten , 39
- Baculas momentaner Stand , 23
- Band-Spezifikationen, 35
- Bandlaufwerk
 - Kompatibilitätstest, 43
- Bandlaufwerke
 - nicht unterstützte , 34
 - unterstützte, 33
- Barcode Support , 349
- Bare Metal Recovery on Linux with a Bacula Rescue CDROM , 472
- Basic Volume Management, 297
- Bcopy , 416
- Bcopy Command Options , 416
- Bearbeiten
 - Die Bacula Konfigurations-Dateien , 72
- Before Running Bacula , 76
- Betriebssysteme
 - Unterstützte , 31, 49
- Bextract , 408
- bimagemgr, 268
 - Installation , 269
 - Usage , 269
- Bimagemgr , 268
- bimagemgr Installation , 269
- bimagemgr Usage , 269
- bls
 - Listing Blocks , 407
 - Listing Jobs , 406
- bls , 405
- Boot with your Bacula Rescue CDROM , 480
- Bootstrap File , 535
- Brief Tutorial , 76
- Broken pipe, 182, 188
- Bscan
 - After , 415
- bscan , 410
- Bsmtp , 419
- Btape, 429
- Btape , 417
- Btape Commands , 418
- Bugs
 - Bacula , 27
 - Linux Problems or , 486
- Bugs and Other Considerations , 489
- Build Options, 533
- Can Bacula Backup My System To Files instead of Tape? , 374
- Cancelling jobs, 374
- Cannot Access a Client, 370
- Capabilities, 205
- Case
 - How to Exclude File on Windows Regardless of , 397
- Catalog
 - Using bscan to Compare a Volume to an existing , 413
- Catalog Maintenance , 273
- Catalog Resource, 173
- CDROM
 - Bare Metal Recovery on Linux with a Bacula Rescue , 472

- Boot with your Bacula Rescue , 480
- Creating a Bacula Rescue , 474
- Certificate
 - Creating a Self-signed , 496, 509
 - Getting a CA Signed , 497, 510
- Certificates , 501
- Channel
 - config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Control , 506
 - config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Data , 503
 - Encrypting the Control , 505
 - Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Control , 506
 - Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Data , 502
 - Securing the Data , 502
 - Starting and Testing the Control , 507
- Checking and Setting Tape Hardware Compression and Blocking Size, 438
- Client
 - Adding a Second , 88
 - Command Line Options Specific to the Bacula Windows File Daemon , 469
 - Using stunnel to Encrypt to a Second , 508
- Client Resource, 159
- Client Resource , 181, 221
- Client/File daemon Configuration , 181
- Clients
 - Considerations for Multiple , 308
 - Using Bacula to Encrypt Communications to , 500
- Command
 - Bacula Console Restore , 247
 - Full Form of the Update Slots , 344
 - Restore , 247
- Command Line Arguments , 256
- Command Line Options Specific to the Bacula Windows File Daemon (Client) , 469
- Commands
 - Alphabetic List of Console , 228
 - btape , 418
 - Console, 218
 - File Selection , 261
 - Other Useful Console , 93 , 243
 - Special dot , 243
- Comments , 103
- Communications
 - Using ssh to Secure the , 510
- Communications Errors, 381
- Communications Ports Used , 500
- Compacting Your MySQL Database , 274
- Compacting Your PostgreSQL Database , 278
- Compacting Your SQLite Database , 279
- Completion
 - Getting Notified of Job , 384
- Compression, 377

- Concrete Example , 518
- Concurrent Disk Jobs, 302
- Concurrent Jobs, 111, 368, 400
- CONDITIONS
 - TERMS AND , 14, 564
- Config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Control Channel , 506
- Config Files for stunnel to Encrypt the Data Channel , 503
- Configuration
 - Client/File daemon , 181
 - Console, 215, 226
 - Monitor , 220
 - Python, 357
 - Storage Daemon, 187
- Configuring the Director, 109
- Considerations
 - Bugs and Other , 489
 - Important , 471
 - Security , 393
 - Windows Compatibility , 459
 - Windows NTFS Naming , 159
- Console
 - Bacula , 226
- Console Command
 - Python, 362
- Console Commands, 218
- Console Configuration, 215, 226
- Console Resource, 174, 216
- Console-Programm
 - die Konfiguration des , 39
- ConsoleFont Resource, 216
- Contents
 - Table of , 11, 563
- Converting from MySQL to PostgreSQL , 552
- Copyrights and Trademarks , 26
- Count
 - Using bscan to Correct the Volume File , 415
- Counter Resource, 177
- Crash
 - Rejected Volumes After a , 390
- Creating a Bacula Rescue CDROM , 474
- Creating a Pool , 96
- Creating a Self-signed Certificate , 496, 509
- Creating Holiday Schedules , 394
- Credits , 555
- Critical Items , 73
- Critical Items to Implement Before Going Production , 73
- Customizing the Configuration Files , 101
- CYGWIN
 - Windows-Systeme mit installiertem , 66
- Daemon
 - Configuring the Storage , 42
 - Detailed Information for each , 108
- Daemon Command Line Options , 95
- Daemons
 - Starting the , 77
- Daily Tape Rotation , 326
- Daily, Weekly, Monthly Tape Usage Example , 291
- Das /lib/tls Verzeichnis entfernen , 43
- Data Spooling , 354
- Data Spooling Directives , 354
- Database

- Backing Up Your Bacula , 280
- Compacting Your MySQL , 274
- Compacting Your PostgreSQL , 278
- Compacting Your SQLite , 279
- Internal Bacula , 559
- Re-initializing the Catalog , 545, 552, 558
- Repairing Your MySQL , 275
- Repairing Your PostgreSQL , 276
- Starting the , 77
- Database Performance Issues, 276
- Database Performance Issues Indexes, 277
- Database Size , 281
- Databases
 - Backing Up Third Party , 281
- Dbcheck , 420
- Dealing with Firewalls , 517
- Dealing with Multiple Magazines , 342
- Dealing with Win32 Problems , 457
- Debug Daemon Output , 94
- Debugger
 - Manually Running Bacula Under The , 451
- Dependency-Packages , 48
- Design
 - Overall , 318
- Design Limitations or Restrictions , 28
- Detailed Information for each Daemon , 108
- Details
 - Practical , 324, 327
 - Technical , 517
- Details , 524
- Details of Tape Modes, 446
- Determining What Tape Drives and Autochangers You Have on FreeBSD, 442
- Device
 - Bacula Cannot Open the, 434
- Device Configuration Records , 336
- Device Resource, 190
- Devices
 - Multiple , 336
- devices
 - SCSI, 334
- Devices that require a mount (DVD), 202
- DHCP
 - Backing Up Portables Using , 395
- Die Bacula Konfiguration , 14
- Die Bacula Konfigurations-Dateien bearbeiten , 72
- Die in diesem Dokument verwendeten Konventionen , 15
- Die Installation des Tray-Monitors , 71
- Die Konfiguration des Directors, 41
- Die Konfiguration des Storage-Dämon, 42
- Die Vorteile von Bacula gegenüber anderen Sicherungsprogrammen, 26
- Dienste
 - Bacula Komponenten oder , 10
- Diensten
 - Interaktionen zwischen den Bacula- , 22

- Differential Pool , 319
- Difficulties Connecting from the FD to the SD , 95
- Directives
 - Data Spooling , 354
 - DVD, 312, 314
 - Pruning , 285
- Director
 - Configuring the, 109
 - die Konfiguration des , 41
- Director Resource, 110, 190, 215
- Director Resource , 184, 221
- Director Resource Types, 109
- Directories
 - Excluding Files and , 155
- Directories , 473
- Disadvantages , 324, 326
- Disaster
 - Preparing Solaris Before a , 488
- Disaster Recovery , 45
- Disaster Recovery of Win32 Systems , 490
- Disaster Recovery Using Bacula , 471
- Disclaimer , 562
- Disk
 - Automated Backup, 317
 - Putting Two or More Systems on Your Rescue , 478
- Disk Volumes, 297
- Disks
 - Backing up to Multiple , 306
- Does Bacula support Windows? , 367
- Dokument
 - verwendete Konventionen, 15
- Domain
 - Public , 561
- Drive
 - Using btape to Verify your Tape, 430
 - Using btape to Verify your Tape , 417
- DVD
 - Devices that require a mount, 202
- DVD Specific Director Directives , 314
- DVD Specific SD Directives , 312
- DVD Volumes, 312
- DVD Writing, 312
- Dämon-Prozesse
 - Auto-Start der , 69
- Einen File-Dämon oder Client-Prozess kompilieren , 68
- einrichten
 - von Baculas Konfigurations-Dateien , 39
- Einschränkungen der aktuellen Implementierung , 27
- Enable VSS, 462
- Encrypting the Control Channel , 505
- Encryption
 - Starting and Testing the Data , 505
- Encryption , 500
- Ensuring that the Tape Modes Are Properly Set – Linux Only, 437
- Errors
 - Autochanger, 447
- Events, 357
- Example
 - Automatic Pruning and Recycling , 293
 - Concrete , 518

- Daily Weekly Monthly Tape Usage , 291
 - Final , 541
 - Python, 362
 - TLS Configuration Files, 497
 - Verify Configuration , 529
- Example , 303
- Example Client Configuration File , 185
- Example Configuration File , 340
- Example Director Configuration File, 177
- Example Restore Job Resource , 260
- Example Scripts , 335
- Examples
 - FileSet , 149
- Examples , 31, 383
- EXB-8900
 - Hardware Compression, 443
- Excluding Files and Directories , 155
- Executing Scripts on a Remote Machine , 397
- Expansion
 - Variable , 28
- Extracting From Multiple Volumes , 410
- Extracting With a Bootstrap File , 410
- Extracting with Include or Exclude Lists , 409
- FAQ
 - Bacula® - RPM Packaging , 531
- Fenster-Manager
 - Andere , 72
- File
 - Bootstrap , 535
 - Example Client Configuration , 185
 - Example Configuration , 340
 - Example Director Configuration, 177
 - Extracting With a Bootstrap , 410
 - Maintaining a Valid Bootstrap , 387
 - Sample Console Configuration, 218
 - Sample Storage Daemon Configuration, 206
 - Specifying a Device Name For a, 429
 - Specifying a Device Name For a , 403
 - Specifying the Configuration, 428
- File Format , 535
- File Selection Commands , 261
- File-Dämon
 - die Konfiguration des, 41
- Filename
 - Selecting Files by , 254
- Files
 - Actual Conf , 320
 - Automatic Generation of Bootstrap , 540
 - Bacula Saves But Cannot Restore, 433
 - Customizing the Configuration , 101
 - Including other Configuration , 104
 - Problems Restoring , 259
 - Restoring Your , 85
- FileSet
 - Testing Your , 159
 - Windows Example , 157
- FileSet Examples, 149
- FileSet Resource , 135

- FileSets
 - Windows , 156
- Filesystems
 - Backing up ACLs on ext3 or XFS , 399
- Fills
 - When The Tape , 90
- Final Example , 541
- Firewall Problems, 523
- Firewalls
 - Dealing with , 517
 - Windows , 463
- Format
 - File , 535
 - Resource Directive , 102
- Found
 - What To Do When Differences Are , 527
- FreeBSD
 - Determining What Tape Drives and Autochangers You Have , 442
 - Tape Modes on, 440
- FreeBSD , 66
- FreeBSD Bare Metal Recovery , 486
- FreeBSD Issues , 345
- FreeBSD-Benutzer
 - Warnung für, 34
- Full Form of the Update Slots Command , 344
- Full Pool , 319
- Full Syntax , 30
- Functionality
 - General , 28
- General, 187, 215, 226
 - Autochangers – , 333
- General , 73, 181, 220, 247, 453, 471
- General Functionality , 28
- Getting a CA Signed Certificate , 497, 510
- Getting A Traceback On Other Systems , 451
- Getting Debug Output from Bacula , 452
- Getting Email Notification to Work , 385
- Getting Notified of Job Completion , 384
- Getting Notified that Bacula is Running , 386
- GNOME , 72
- gnome-console, 268
- GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE , 563
- GNU General Public License , 563
- GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE , 11
- GNU Lesser General Public License , 11
- GNU Free Documentation License, 1
- Going on Vacation , 396
- GPL , 561
- GUI Programs , 268
- Handling
 - Total Automation of Bacula Tape , 399
- Hardware Compression on EXB-8900, 443
- Have
 - Knowing What SCSI Devices You , 334
- Have Patience When Starting the Daemons or Mounting Blank Tapes , 94
- Heartbeat Interval, 182, 188
- How Can I Be Sure that Bacula Really Saves and Restores All Files? , 375

- How Can You Claim to Handle Unlimited Path and Filename Lengths when All Other Programs Have Fixed Limits? , 376
- How Does It Work? , 522
- How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries , 22
- How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs , 570
- How to Exclude File on Windows Regardless of Case , 397
- I am Backing Up an Offsite Machine with an Unreliable Connection. The Director Waits Forever for the Client to Contact the SD. What Can I Do?, 379
- I Am Not Getting Email Notification, What Can I Do? , 377
- I Cannot Get My Windows Client to Start Automatically? , 372
- I did a Full backup last week, but now in running an Incremental, Bacula says it did not find a FULL backup, so it did a FULL backup. Why? , 375
- I didn't realize that the backups were not working on my Windows Client. What should I do? , 373
- I Run a Restore Job and Bacula Hangs. What do I do? , 372
- I'm confused by the different Retention periods: File Retention, Job Retention, Volume Retention. Why are there so many? , 380
- If I Run Multiple Simultaneous Jobs, How Can I Force One Particular Job to Run After Another Job? , 377
- implementiert
 - Was ist , 23
- Important Considerations , 471
- Important Note , 523
- In connecting to my Client, I get ERR:Connection Refused. Packet Size too big from File daemon:192.168.1.4:9102 Why? , 380
- Including other Configuration Files , 104
- Incorrect File Number, 435
- Incorrect Number of Blocks or Positioning Errors during btape Testing, 436
- Incremental backups, 378
- Incremental Pool , 320
- Installation
 - von Bacula , 46
- Installation , 453
- installieren
 - Bacula , 68
- Installing and Configuring MySQL , 542
- Installing and Configuring MySQL – Phase I , 542
- Installing and Configuring MySQL – Phase II ,

- 543
- Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL , 548
- Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – Phase I , 548
- Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – Phase II , 548
- Installing and Configuring SQLite , 556
- Installing and Configuring SQLite – Phase I , 556
- Installing and Configuring SQLite – Phase II , 557
- Installing MySQL from RPMs, 546
- Installing PostgreSQL from RPMs, 552
- Interacting with the Director to Query or Start Jobs , 78
- Interaktionen zwischen den Bacula-Diensten , 22
- Interface
 - Bacula Autochanger , 349
- Internal Bacula Database , 559
- Is Bacula Stable? , 367
- Issues
 - Bacula Security , 511
 - FreeBSD , 345
- Items
 - Critical , 73
 - Recommended , 74
- Job
 - Running a , 79
- Job Resource, 113
- JobDefs Resource, 130
- Jobs
 - Interacting with the Director to Query or Start , 78
 - Running Concurrent, 400
 - verstehen, 37
- Kaboom
 - What To Do When Bacula Crashes , 449
- KDE , 72
- Kerns Konfigurations-Skript , 67
- Key Concepts and Resource Records , 297
- Knowing What SCSI Devices You Have , 334
- Kompilierung
 - eines File-Dämons oder Client *prozesses*, 68
 - Weitere Hinweise zur , 69
- Konfiguration
 - Die Bacula , 14
- Konfiguration des Console-Programms , 39
- Konfiguration des File-Dämon , 41
- Konfiguration des Monitor-Programms , 40
- Konfigurationsdateien
 - Test der , 42
- Konfigurationsoptionen , 55
- label, 230
- Labeling
 - Automatic Volume , 299
 - Specifying Slots When , 341
- Labeling Volumes with the Console Program , 98
- Labeling Your Volumes , 97
- Labels
 - Tape, 365
- Large file support, 374
- LGPL , 561
- Libraries

- How to Apply These Terms to Your New , 22
- LICENSE
 - GNU GENERAL PUBLIC , 563
 - GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC , 11
- License
 - GNU General Public , 563
 - GNU Lesser General Public , 11
 - GNU ree Documentation, 1
- Licenses
 - Bacula Copyright Trademark and , 561
- Linking Bacula with MySQL , 545
- Linking Bacula with SQLite , 557
- Linux Problems or Bugs , 486
- Linux SCSI Tricks, 432
- Listing Blocks with bls , 407
- Listing Jobs with bls , 406
- Lists
 - Extracting with Include or Exclude , 409
- Log Rotation , 44
- Log Watch, 44
- Machine
 - Executing Scripts on a Remote , 397
- Magazines
 - Dealing with Multiple , 342
- Maintaining a Valid Bootstrap File , 387
- Maintenance
 - Catalog , 273
- Making Bacula Use a Single Tape , 290
- Management
 - Basic Volume, 297
 - Manually Changing Tapes , 325
 - Manually Recycling Volumes , 295
 - Manually resetting the Permissions , 465
 - Manually Running Bacula Under The Debugger , 451
 - Message Resource , 185
 - Messages Resource, 174, 206
 - Messages Resource , 210
 - Migrating from SQLite to MySQL , 279
 - Mit Bacula beginnen , 37
- Modes
 - Details, 446
 - Tape Blocking, 445
- Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Control Channel , 506
- Modification of bacula-dir.conf for the Data Channel , 502
- Monitor Configuration , 220
- Monitor Resource , 220
- Monitor-Programm
 - die Konfiguration des , 40
- Multi-drive Example Configuration File , 340
- Multiple Clients, 308
- Multiple Devices , 336
- Multiple manuals, 375
- My Catalog is Full of Test Runs, How Can I Start Over? , 371
- My Windows Client Immediately Dies When I Start It , 372
- MySQL
 - Installing and Configuring , 542

- Installing from RPMs, 546
- Linking Bacula with , 545
- Migrating from SQLite to , 279
- Names, Passwords and Authorization , 107
- nicht ist
 - Was Bacula , 21
- Nicht unterstützte Bandlaufwerke , 34
- Note
 - Important , 523
- Number
 - Incorrect File, 435
- Objects
 - Python, 358
- On what machines does Bacula run? , 367
- Only
 - Ensuring that the Tape Modes Are Properly Set – Linux, 437
- Optionen
 - der Konfiguration , 55
- Optionen, die wir für die meisten Systeme empfehlen , 63
- Options
 - bcopy Command , 416
 - Daemon Command Line , 95
- Other Points , 314, 355
- Other Programs , 419
- Other Useful Console Commands , 93
- Output
 - Debug Daemon , 94
- Overall Design , 318
- Packages
 - Dependency , 48
- Passwords, 107
- Performance
 - Database, 276, 277
- Periods
 - Setting Retention , 273
- Permissions
 - Manually resetting the , 465
- Phase I
 - Installing and Configuring MySQL – , 542
 - Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – , 548
 - Installing and Configuring SQLite – , 556
- Phase II
 - Installing and Configuring MySQL – , 543
 - Installing and Configuring PostgreSQL – , 548
 - Installing and Configuring SQLite – , 557
- Picture , 501
- Pipe Errors, 381
- Points
 - Other , 314, 355
- Pool
 - Adding Volumes to a , 245
 - Creating a , 96
 - Differential , 319
 - Full , 319
 - Incremental , 320
- Pool changes, 377
- Pool Options to Limit the Volume Usage , 298
- Pool Resource, 164
- Pools, Volumes und Labels verstehen , 38
- Post Win32 Installation , 456
- PostgreSQL
 - Converting from MySQL to , 552
 - Installing and Configuring , 548

- Installing from RPMs, 552
- Practical Details , 324, 327
- Preamble , 12, 563
- Preparation for a Bare Metal Recovery , 474
- Preparing Solaris Before a Disaster , 488
- Problem , 317
- Problems
 - Firewalls, 523
 - Tips for Resolving, 433
 - Windows Ownership and Permissions , 464
 - Windows Restore, 464
- Problems Restoring Files , 259
- Problems When no Tape in Drive, 428
- Production
 - Critical Items to Implement Before Going , 73
- Program
 - Labeling Volumes with the Console , 98
 - Quitting the Console , 88
 - Running the Console , 226
 - Stopping the Console , 227
- Programs
 - GUI , 268
 - How to Apply These Terms to Your New , 570
 - Other , 419
- Projects
 - Bacula , 24
- Pruning
 - Automatic , 285
- Pruning Directives , 285
- Public Domain , 561
- Putting Two or More Systems on Your Rescue
 - Disk , 478
- Python Configuration, 357
- Python Console Command, 362
- Python Example, 362
- Python Objects, 358
- Python Scripting, 357
- Quellcode
 - Kompilation von Bacula aus dem , 49
- Questions
 - Bacula Frequently Asked , 367
- Quick Start , 15, 55
- Quitting the Console Program , 88
- Re-initializing the Catalog Database , 545, 552, 558
- Recognized Primitive Data Types , 104
- Recommended Items , 74
- Record
 - Sample Director's Console , 225
 - Sample File daemon's Director , 224
 - Sample Storage daemon's Director , 224
- Records
 - Device Configuration , 336
 - Key Concepts and Resource , 297
- Recovering Files Written to Tape With Fixed Block Sizes, 444
- Recovery
 - Disaster , 45
 - FreeBSD Bare Metal , 486
 - Preparation for a Bare Metal , 474

- Solaris Bare Metal , 488
- Windows Disaster , 464
- Recycle Status , 289
- Recycling, 377
 - Automatic Volume , 284
 - Restricting the Number of Volumes and , 301
- Recycling Algorithm , 288
- Recycling All Your Volumes , 398
- RedHat , 64
- Rejected Volumes After a Crash , 390
- relabel, 230, 236
- Release Files, 46
- Repairing Your MySQL Database , 275
- Repairing Your PostgreSQL Database , 276
- Requirements , 473
- Resetting Directory and File Ownership and Permissions on Win32 Systems , 491
- Resource
 - Catalog, 173
 - Client, 159
 - Client , 181, 221
 - Console, 174, 216
 - ConsoleFont, 216
 - Counter, 177
 - Device, 190
 - Director, 110, 190, 215
 - Director , 184, 221
 - Example Restore Job , 260
 - FileSet , 135
 - Job, 113
 - JobDefs, 130
 - Message , 185
 - Messages, 174, 206
 - Messages , 210
 - Monitor , 220
 - Pool, 164
 - Schedule, 130
 - Storage, 161, 187
 - Storage , 222
- Resource Directive Format , 102
- Resource Types , 106
- Resources
 - Additional , 492
- Restore Command , 247
- Restore Directories, 250
- Restoring a Client System , 479
- Restoring a Server , 485
- Restoring Directory Attributes , 257
- Restoring Files Can Be Slow , 259
- Restoring on Windows , 258
- Restoring to a Running System , 492
- Restoring When Things Go Wrong , 263
- Restoring Your Files , 85
- Restricting the Number of Volumes and Recycling , 301
- Restrictions
 - Design Limitations or , 28
- Retention Periods, 377
- Rotation
 - Daily Tape , 326
 - Log , 44
- Running
 - Getting Notified that Bacula is , 386
- Running a Job , 79
- Running as non-root , 515
- Running Concurrent Jobs, 400
- Running the Console Program , 226
- Running the Console Program from a Shell Script , 244

- Running the Verify , 526
- Sample Console Configuration File, 218
- Sample Director's Console record. , 225
- Sample File daemon's Director record. , 224
- Sample Storage Daemon Configuration File, 206
- Sample Storage daemon's Director record. , 224
- Sample Tray Monitor configuration, 223
- Schedule problems, 373
- Schedule Resource, 130
- Schedules
 - Creating Holiday , 394
 - Technical Notes on, 134
- Scratch Pool, 173
- Script
 - Running the Console Program from a Shell , 244
 - Testing the Autochanger and Adapting Your mtx-changer , 345
- Scripting
 - Python, 357
- Scripts
 - Example , 335
- SCSI devices, 334
- SD
 - Difficulties Connecting from the FD to the , 95
- Securing the Data Channel , 502
- Security
 - Using Bacula to Improve Computer , 524
- Security Considerations , 393
- Selecting Files by Filename , 254
- Semantics , 31
- Server
 - Restoring a , 485
- Setting Retention Periods , 273
- Shutting down Windows Systems , 470
- Sicherungsprogrammen
 - Die Vorteile von Bacula gegenüber anderen, 26
- Simple One Tape Backup , 324
- Simulating Barcodes in your Autochanger , 343
- Simultaneous Jobs, 111
- Size
 - Checking and Setting Tape Hardware Compression and Blocking, 438
 - Database , 281
- Sizes
 - Recovering Files Written to Tape With Fixed Block, 444
- Skript
 - Kerns Konfigurationen , 67
- Slots , 335
- Slow
 - Restoring Files Can Be , 259
- Solaris , 65
- Solaris Bare Metal Recovery , 488
- Solution , 317
- Source Files, 46
- Spaces
 - Upper and Lower Case and , 103
-) Commands , 243
- Special dot Commands , 243
- Specifications
 - Windows Considerations for Filename , 468

- Specifying a Device Name For a File, 429
- Specifying a Device Name For a File , 403
- Specifying a Device Name For a Tape, 429
- Specifying a Device Name For a Tape , 403
- Specifying Slots When Labeling , 341
- Specifying the Configuration File, 428
- Specifying the Configuration File , 403
- Specifying Volumes , 404
- Spezifikationen
 - Band-, 35
- Spooling
 - Data , 354
- SQLite
 - Installing and Configuring , 556
 - Linking Bacula with , 557
 - Testing , 557
- Start
 - Quick , 15, 55
- Starting and Testing the Control Channel , 507
- Starting and Testing the Data Encryption , 505
- Starting the Daemons , 77
- Starting the Database , 77
- State
 - Backing Up the WinNT/XP/2K System , 468
- Status
 - Recycle , 289
- Steps to Take Before Disaster Strikes , 472
- Stopping the Console Program , 227
- Storage Daemon Configuration, 187
- Storage Resource, 161, 187
- Storage Resource , 222
- Strategies
 - Backup , 324
- Strikes
 - Steps to Take Before Disaster , 472
- Suggestions
 - Tips and , 383
- Summary of Steps to Take to Get Your Tape Drive Working, 426
- Support
 - Autochanger , 333
 - Barcode , 349
- Supported Autochanger Models, 351
- Syntax
 - Full , 30
- System
 - Restoring a Client , 479
 - Restoring to a Running , 492
- Systeme
 - Empfohlenen Optionen für die meisten , 63
- Systems
 - Alternate Disaster Recovery Suggestion for Win32 , 491
 - Disaster Recovery of Win32 , 490
 - Getting A Traceback On Other , 451
 - Resetting Directory and File Ownership and Permissions on Win32 , 491
 - Shutting down Windows , 470
 - Using the OnStream driver on Linux, 443
- Systemvoraussetzungen , 29

- Table of Contents , 11, 563
- Tape
 - Making Bacula Use a Single , 290
 - Specifying a Device Name For a , 429
 - Specifying a Device Name For a , 403
 - Using btape to Simulate Filling a , 444
- Tape Blocking Modes, 445
- Tape capacity, 378
- Tape Modes on FreeBSD, 440
- Tapes
 - Have Patience When Starting the Daemons or Mounting Blank , 94
 - Manually Changing , 325
- Technical Details , 517
- Technical Notes on Schedules, 134
- Terminologie , 15
- TERMS AND CONDITIONS , 14, 564
- Test der Kompatibilität von Bacula mit Ihrem Bandlaufwerk , 43
- Test der Konfigurationsdateien, 42
- Testfind , 423
- Testing
 - Incorrect Number of Blocks or Positioning Errors during btape, 436
- Testing SQLite , 557
- Testing the Autochanger and Adapting Your mtx-changer Script , 345
- Testing The Traceback , 450
- Testing Your FileSet , 159
- Testing Your Tape Drive With Bacula, 426
- Thanks , 25
- Tips and Suggestions , 383
- Tips for Resolving Problems, 433
- TLS, 494
- TLS Configuration Files, 497
- Tools
 - Volume Utility , 403
- Total Automation of Bacula Tape Handling , 399
- Traceback
 - Testing The , 450
- Traceback , 449
- Trademark , 561
- Trademarks
 - Copyrights and , 26
- Tray Monitor Security, 223
- tray-monitor, 268
- Tray-Monitors
 - Die Installation des , 71
- Tricks
 - Linux SCSI, 432
- Tutorial
 - Brief , 76
- Types
 - Director Resource, 109
 - Recognized Primitive Data , 104
 - Resource , 106
- Unicode, 468
- Uninstalling Bacula on Win32 , 457
- Unterstützte Autochanger , 35
- Unterstützte Bandlaufwerke , 33
- Unterstützte Betriebssysteme , 31, 49
- Upgrading
 - MySQL , 547
 - PostgreSQL , 555
- Upgrading Bacula Versions , 383

- Upgrading MySQL , 547
- Upgrading PostgreSQL , 555
- Upper and Lower Case and Spaces , 103
- Usage
 - Pool Options to Limit the Volume , 298
 - Windows Port , 463
- Use it
 - Bacula internal database is no longer supported please do not , 559
- Used
 - Communications Ports , 500
- to include other files, 104
- Using Bacula to Encrypt Communications to Clients , 500
- Using Bacula to Improve Computer Security , 524
- Using bscan to Compare a Volume to an existing Catalog , 413
- Using bscan to Correct the Volume File Count , 415
- Using bscan to Recreate a Catalog from a Volume , 413
- Using btape to Simulate Filling a Tape, 444
- Using btape to Verify your Tape Drive, 430
- Using btape to Verify your Tape Drive , 417
- Using Pools to Manage Volumes , 317
- Using ssh to Secure the Communications , 510
- Using stunnel to Encrypt to a Second Client , 508
- Using the Autochanger , 347
- Using the OnStream driver on Linux Systems, 443
- Vacation
 - Going on , 396
- Variable Expansion , 28
- Variables
 - Bacula , 28
- Verify
 - Running the , 526
- Verify Configuration Example , 529
- Versions
 - Upgrading Bacula , 383
- Verstehen
 - von Pools, Volumes und Labels, 38
- verwenden
 - Welches Datenbanksystem , 54
- Volume
 - Using bscan to Recreate a Catalog from a , 413
- Volume Shadow Copy Service, 461
- Volume Utility Tools , 403
- Volumes
 - DVD, 312
 - Extracting From Multiple , 410
 - Labeling Your , 97
 - Manually Recycling , 295
 - Recycling All Your , 398
 - Specifying , 404
 - Using Pools to Manage , 317
- Voraussetzungen
 - des System , 29
- VSS, 461
- WARNING
 - MAJOR , 355
- Was Bacula nicht ist , 21
- Was implementiert ist , 23

- Was ist Bacula? , 8
- Watch
 - Log, 44
- Weitere Hinweise zur Kompilierung , 69
- Welches Datenbanksystem soll verwendet werden? , 54
- Wer benötigt Bacula? , 8
- What is Bacula? , 367
- What Is the Really Unique Feature of Bacula? , 376
- What language is Bacula written in? , 367
- What tape to mount, 382
- What To Do When Bacula Crashes (Kaboom) , 449
- What To Do When Differences Are Found , 527
- When I ssh into a machine and start Bacula then attempt to exit, ssh hangs forever. , 379
- When I Start the Console, the Error Messages Fly By. How can I see them? , 372
- When The Tape Fills , 90
- Why Does Bacula Ignore the MaxVolumeSize Set in my Pool? , 380
- Win32
 - Dealing with Problems , 457
 - Installation , 453
 - Post Installation , 456
 - Uninstalling Bacula , 457
- Win32 , 66
- Win32 path length restriction, 468
- Windows
 - Restoring on , 258
 - Windows Compatibility Considerations , 459
 - Windows Considerations for Filename Specifications , 468
 - Windows Disaster Recovery , 464
 - Windows Example FileSet , 157
 - Windows FileSets , 156
 - Windows Firewalls , 463
 - Windows NTFS Naming Considerations , 159
 - Windows Ownership and Permissions Problems , 464
 - Windows Port Usage , 463
 - Windows Restore Problems, 464
 - Windows Version of Bacula , 453
 - Windows-Systeme mit installiertem CYGWIN , 66
- Work
 - Getting Email Notification to , 385
 - How Does It , 522
- Working
 - Summary of Steps to Take to Get Your Tape Drive, 426
- Writing DVDs, 312
- wx-console, 268
- Zeitpläne
 - verstehen, 37